

# Monthly Labor Review

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6

**Labor Status and Collective Bargaining**

**Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed**

**Wage Pressures and Inflation Controls in Western Europe**

**Tables of Working Life for Women, 1950**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# The Labor Month in Review

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JUNE was a month of dedications and ceremonies for American trade unions.

The United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) on June 2 dedicated 10 new hospitals, erected at a cost of \$25 million in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky by the UMW Retirement and Welfare Fund. Dr. Elmer Hess, president of the American Medical Association, and John L. Lewis, union president, were principal speakers. The latter took the occasion to amplify a May 17 union resolution, warning locals against unauthorized strikes and other contract violations. (About a week before, 4,800 hard coal miners of the Glen Alden Corp., the Nation's primary producer, returned to work after a 15-day strike. The protest had been against cessation by the company of royalty payments into the Anthracite Health and Welfare Fund. The company had charged "lack of uniformity" in collections. Both parties expressed satisfaction with the settlement.)

The AFL-CIO on June 4 dedicated a new Washington headquarters building, hearing an address by its close and most prominent neighbor, the President of the United States. He praised the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and pointed out that newly-forged strength created new responsibilities, the "greatest" of which is maintenance of "free democratic institutions in labor that are in keeping with our own national ideals and institutions." The President also made reference to the death on June 1 of Matthew Woll, 76, a vice president of the AFL for 36 years and also an AFL-CIO vice president.

At an Executive Council meeting beginning the next day, the AFL-CIO authorized an organizing drive in the textile industry and planned to dissolve its 10-year-old Free Trade Union Committee, established to assist European unions after World War II.

The United Automobile Workers on June 3 began an 8-day observation of its 20th anniver-

sary. At its first convention in South Bend, Ind., in April 1936 the union had a scant 7,500 members. Today, membership crowds the 1.5 million mark, concentrated in automobiles and parts, aircraft, and farm machinery. Special events were held throughout the country in UAW population centers.

The event was somewhat beclouded by rather severe unemployment in the automobile and farm equipment segments of the UAW's jurisdiction. The supplemental unemployment benefit plan negotiated last year between the Auto Workers and the auto industry went into effect on June 1. The payments, expected to be small, are subject to a complex method of determining amounts and are limited to those laid off after May 2. Fewer than 10 percent of current layoffs are eligible. Three States—Ohio, Indiana, and Virginia—have ruled that State unemployment insurance cannot be paid simultaneously with the benefits.

The union, meanwhile, invited mayors and local officials from 50 auto producing communities in 4 States to a June 8 conference in Detroit to consider means of preventing future "mass layoffs" in the industry. It also proclaimed that a reduction in the workweek with no loss in pay would be a major 1958 bargaining goal. The Governor of Michigan convened the State Legislature on June 13 to deal with current unemployment, among other items.

(Another jobless pay plan—negotiated last year by the National Maritime Union—commenced on June 16. It pays \$30 a week to certain unemployed seamen ineligible for State unemployment insurance; eligibles receive \$15 besides State benefits. Duration varies depending on circumstances. The same union on May 31 negotiated a 6-percent increase which is expected to cover 17,000 Gulf and Atlantic Coast unlicensed seamen.)

There were also a few union marriage plans, betrothals, and courtships under way in late spring. Vermont, Virginia, and Colorado brought to nine the number of States in which AFL and CIO State bodies have merged. (Mississippi voted against merger.) The United Plant Guards and the International Guards, independent unions with a combined total of 20,000 members, completed merger plans on June 9. The former AFL State, County, and Municipal Employees and the Government and Civic Employees Organ-

ing Committee of the CIO have agreed on a merger of their 145,000 members. A permanent consultative committee representing the three largest glass unions has been established.

UNION CONVENTIONS between mid-May and mid-June took or faced a number of significant actions. The Textile Workers Union, on May 18, despite opposition from southern delegates, resolved against race discrimination and in favor of integrated schools. At about the same time the International Ladies' Garment Workers suggested a needle trade department in the AFL-CIO and asked for an all-union drive, financed by a \$2 million fund, against race bias. Later that month the Amalgamated Clothing Workers demurred at the needle trades department proposal but strongly supported resolutions for civil rights legislation, Federal regulation of union welfare funds, and positive AFL-CIO steps to eliminate racketeering in labor unions. Calling for a "labor FBI," Alex Rose, president, on June 5 told the Hatters' convention that an investigative agency of its own was needed by the AFL-CIO to expose malefactors. The Upholsterers on June 7 protested vigorously against the Carpenters, claiming the latter had issued a charter to a Chicago business agent ousted by the Upholsterers for malfeasance in office. On June 11 the Musicians and the Communication Workers of America each opened conventions. The former was to hear an appeal from officers of its large Hollywood Local 47 who had disputed the international union's use of a trust fund and had been suspended by an arbitrator's recommendation. The latter union, faced with some vexing internal administrative controversies, also was to establish its collective bargaining program for 1957. It settled spring strikes against the Bell System in Phoenix, Ariz. (after 2 months) and in Dallas (2 days) over nonwage matters.

FIRST 1956 contract settlement between the Bell System and the CWA was a 1-year agreement with Southern Bell providing wage increases averaging 6.8 cents an hour for more than 50,000 employees in 9 southeastern States. Elsewhere in the communications field separate negotiations were concluded on June 6 between the Western Union Telegraph Co. and two unions—the Commercial Telegraphers and the American Communications Association (Ind.)—after sporadic strikes in New

York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, and Kansas City. An immediate increase of 13 cents an hour for most employees was included in the contracts.

The 114-day Republic Aviation Corp. strike of the Machinists was settled June 9 with a 7-cents-an-hour increase, with an additional 7 cents in April 1957.

A 1-year contract between the Pulp and Sulphite Workers and the Paper Makers unions and the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers was signed late in May, covering 19,000 employees. Terms included a 6-percent across-the-board increase plus an extra 5 cents an hour for certain mechanics. Contract reopening notices were sent to major rubber companies by the United Rubber Workers in mid-May. First expiration date is July 14, with Goodrich. The Machinists announced agreement to a union shop, raises of 21 cents an hour over 2 years, and a flat \$25 payment in lieu of retroactivity, with Winchester Arms in the first union contract the 90-year-old company has had.

But the steel negotiations continued to hold major interest through most of June. For the first time the three major steel companies voluntarily agreed to hold joint negotiations with the United Steelworkers of America. Present contracts expire on June 30. In addition to a wage increase of unspecified size, the union is seeking a 52-week layoff pay system, premium pay for weekend work as such, a full union shop, and improvements in fringe benefits.

UNION SHOP AGREEMENTS for railroad workers are valid, State laws outlawing them notwithstanding, the United States Supreme Court ruled on May 21, upholding a 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act. A week later the Court refused to hear the case of two rail workers who lost their jobs because they refused on religious grounds to join a union. On June 4 the Court held that States under their own laws may enjoin violence in labor disputes, even though a union is committing an act regarded as an unfair labor practice under the Taft-Hartley Act. In another picketing decision, the Court held that the Musicians Union's picketing of Yankee Stadium in protest against a broadcasting company constituted a secondary boycott within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act.



# Labor Status and Collective Bargaining

H. M. DOUTY\*

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article is one of several originally planned to comprise a special issue (since abandoned) of the Monthly Labor Review on the Status and Security of the American Worker. It was written to fit in a series. Nevertheless it is felt that even standing alone, with its rather extensive background material, the article excellently serves the useful purpose of delineating the relationships of unions to individuals and of unions to management.*

THE PURPOSE of this article is to set forth broadly the relationship between collective bargaining and the status of wage earners in the United States. The article deals only with the collective bargaining functions of trade unions, and not with the political and other activities in which unions often engage.

Malinowski observed that the work of society "is not done by any community as a whole, nor yet by individuals, but by smaller organized groups, that is, institutions, which are organized and integrated to form the community."<sup>1</sup> Trade unionism is the principal institutional form through which wage earners have sought to influence their conditions of work in particular firms and industries.

There is great variety among trade unions. No union has its exact counterpart in any other. Differences among unions relate to such matters as size, structure, policy, tactics, leadership, membership composition, and the economic characteristics of the industries in which they operate. At the same time, there is an underlying thread

of unity among labor organizations; otherwise, a labor movement, however loose its form, could not exist. This unity is related to the performance of common functions and the appeal to a group occupying broadly a particular economic position in modern industry.<sup>2</sup> Hence, generalizations about "trade unionism" can appropriately be ventured.

Trade unionism is a changing phenomenon. In some ways, the trade union movement of today differs profoundly from the trade unionism of even a quarter of a century ago. For one thing, there has been a vast increase in union membership and power, and power inevitably poses questions relating to its use. Partly as a consequence of increased power, but partly as a reaction to underlying economic and political developments, the basic ideas motivating dominant sections of the labor movement have changed measurably in recent decades.<sup>3</sup>

There are some indications that trade unionism in the United States has reached, at least temporarily, a sort of plateau in terms of growth relative to the industrial labor force and possibly of influence at the collective bargaining table. A host of factors will shape the contours of development beyond the plateau, including the policies and behavior of the trade union movement itself.

## Dimensions of Union Organization

There is no entirely satisfactory method of measuring the direct strength of unionism. One way is with reference to membership. Over the past 25 years, union membership in the United States has increased more than 5 times—from about 3.2 million in 1929 to approximately 17 million at the beginning of 1955.<sup>4</sup> During the

\* On leave from the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.  
<sup>1</sup> Bronislaw Malinowski, *Freedom and Civilization*, New York, Roy Publishers, 1944 (p. 153).

<sup>2</sup> George Meany, *What Labor Means by "More."* (*In Fortune*, New York, March 1955, pp. 92-93, et seq.)

<sup>3</sup> See *Voluntarism in the American Labor Movement*, Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 967) and *American Labor and the American Spirit*, BLS Bull. 1145, 1954. For a discussion of the 1954 AFL and CIO conventions, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1199) and February 1955 (p. 183); see also *Founding Convention of the AFL-CIO*, Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 141).

<sup>4</sup> For 1929, see Leo Wolman, *Ebb and Flow in Trade Unionism*, New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1936 (p. 16). Estimated Canadian membership has been deducted from the membership figures for United States unions as shown by Wolman. The figure for the beginning of 1955 is from the *Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955*, BLS Bull. 1185 (p. 9). The estimate excludes the membership of independent unions not interstate in scope.

same period, employment in nonagricultural establishments<sup>6</sup> rose from about 31 to 48.3 million workers, or by 56 percent. Thus, in the economic area most "susceptible" to union organization—nonagricultural establishment employment—union membership accounted for about 1 in 10 employees in 1929 and for over 1 in 3 in 1954. This is a striking increase, achieved largely during two great waves of organization in the mid-1930's and in the World War II period. Since 1947, union membership, as a proportion of employment in non-farm enterprises, has been substantially stabilized.

Another way of approaching the question of union strength is in terms of the extent to which "strategic" sectors of the economy are unionized. In 1929, more than half of all union members were found in two industry groups: building construction and transportation and communication.<sup>6</sup> In the latter group, membership was concentrated on the railroads and in local transit. In manufacturing, the clothing industries and the printing trades were the chief centers of union strength. Among the mining industries, only coal, despite its sickness as an industry during the 1920's, exhibited an appreciable degree of union organization.

The contrast between 1929 and 1955 is dramatic. In 1955, production workers in most of the bastions of economic power in manufacturing were largely unionized, and strong union organization existed in a wide range of nonmanufacturing industries. Among occupational groups, office workers and salaried professional employees remained largely unorganized. Unionism was relatively weak in 1955 in some sectors of manufacturing, for example, cotton and synthetic textiles, and in many divisions of retail trade, in finance, in many of the service industries, and in large areas of government employment.

In terms of the absolute number of union members, membership in relation to the nonfarm working population, and the industrial composition of this membership, unionism plainly constitutes an important force in American economic life. Union policy applied at the bargaining table, the arbitration tribunal, or the picket line and, on a day-to-day basis at the work place, influences the conditions of work of millions of wage earners in many sectors of the economy. Indirectly, this influence undoubtedly extends beyond the area of union organization and collective bargaining.

## Decisionmaking in Industry

The management of a business enterprise involves a constant process of decisionmaking. The decisions broadly are of two kinds: (1) those of a general policy nature relating, for example, to capital investment, wage policy, or product pricing; and (2) those of an essentially administrative character required for the day-to-day operation of a going concern. In firms of any size, decisionmaking is almost always, and necessarily, distributed among a hierarchy of managerial personnel.

The function of a business enterprise is to turn out products or services that consumers want to purchase, at prices that will cover cost, including normal profit. Managerial decisions must be directed toward this end; otherwise, at least in the long run, the firm will cease to exist. These decisions involve a host of matters that affect directly the labor force of the enterprise, including wages, hours of work, the physical condition of the work place, safety, technological innovations, hiring practices, and procedures in the layoff and recall of workers. The labor or personnel policies of a firm, and the administration of these policies, matter enormously in terms of employee well-being and capacity for work.

The basic function performed by trade unions is to provide a vehicle by which decisions directly affecting the welfare and status of workers are made jointly with management and not unilaterally by management. The invention that underlies the performance of this function is collective bargaining. The results of collective bargaining usually become embodied in agreements which, until their termination and for the subjects covered, provide standards of employment in the firms to which they relate. They establish a framework within which a large variety of day-to-day decisions affecting the work force can be made.

In fact, no real understanding of the roots of trade unionism for the rank-and-file employee can be achieved except with reference to its meaning in the place where he works. The convention oratory, the public statements of national union

<sup>6</sup> Nonagricultural establishment employment differs from total nonagricultural employment largely through exclusion of proprietors, self-employed persons, and domestic servants. The figure of 48.3 million is the average for the year 1954.

<sup>7</sup> Wolman, *op. cit.* (appendix table II, pp. 199-199).

leaders—these things and more provide the color and trappings of a movement. And they have importance. However, the cement that binds the ordinary worker to a union is mixed in the work place itself and is compounded of two things: a sense of having participated, even though remotely, in decisions affecting the terms under which he is employed; and the knowledge, which usually is not remote at all, that he enjoys protection against arbitrary day-to-day decisions relating to his employment status.

Unions through collective bargaining have not created systems of employee-status rules as such. A business enterprise of any size, with diffusion of managerial responsibility, has to formulate more or less general rules and procedures for the administration of personnel. Sometimes all that a union does, at least initially, is to formalize rules that management has devised for operating purposes and to set up a procedure for the handling of grievances that may arise in their administration.<sup>7</sup> Beyond this, a union, over periods of time, will seek to refine working rules and to introduce new rules that appear advantageous to employees. For example, the widespread rule that an employee reporting for work should be paid for some minimum number of hours, even if no work is available, had its origin largely in collective bargaining.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> The evolution of working rules in the railroad industry has been thus described: "The original working rules were nothing more than oral instructions issued by the supervisory employees of the carriers. With the growth and development of the railroad system, these oral instructions were superseded by written statements posted on bulletin boards. Subsequently, management printed and issued rule books in order to standardize these instructions throughout the railroad system. Finally, with the advent and growth of railroad labor organizations, their representatives demanded to be allowed to participate in the writing of rules. These rules were eventually embodied in collective bargaining agreements." Jacob J. Kaufman, *Working Rules in the Railroad Industry* (*in* *Labor Law Journal*, Chicago, December 1954, p. 819.)

<sup>8</sup> See *Reporting and Call-Back Pay in Collective Bargaining Agreements*, *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1954 (p. 1334).

<sup>9</sup> Betty C. Churchill, *Size Characteristics of the Business Population*. (*In* *Survey of Current Business*, Washington, May 1954, pp. 15-24.)

<sup>10</sup> Most of the well-organized industries characterized by firms of relatively small size tend to be seasonal in character with considerable shifting of the work force among firms; e. g., construction, apparel. In such industries, union enforcement of standard rates and working rules, often within local markets, has stabilizing effects; also in such situations, unions frequently function as employment exchanges.

<sup>11</sup> For an interesting analysis of the influence of change in size of firm on the structure of management and workers' attitudes, see John S. Ellsworth, Jr., *Factory Folkways: A Study of Institutional Structure and Change*, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1952. See also Sherrill Cleland, *The Influence of Plant Size on Industrial Relations*, Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1955; and James C. Worthy, *Some Aspects of Organizational Structure in Relation to Pressures on Company Decision-Making*, Industrial Relations Research Association Proceedings, 1952. Collective bargaining coverage by size of establishment is shown for major labor markets in *Extent of Collective Bargaining Agreements in 17 Labor Markets, 1953-54*, *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1955 (p. 64).

The importance to the individual worker of the formalization of rules and a voice in their administration is related to size of firm. There were more than 4 million business firms in operation at the beginning of January 1951.<sup>9</sup> Firms employing 1,000 workers or more each numbered about 3,200 (less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total), but accounted for 37 percent of the total employment. Slightly more than half of the employees in manufacturing were in firms of this size; in transportation, communication, and other public utilities, the proportion was more than two-thirds. The upper 1 percent of all firms, in terms of size, provided three-fifths of all paid employment.

Concentration to this extent of employment in relatively large firms helps to explain the growth and incidence of unionization.<sup>10</sup> In large firms, a personal relationship between top management and the individuals in the basic work force cannot exist; the diffusion of managerial decisionmaking in matters affecting workers tends to raise basic questions of equity. The tendency in such situations is for workers to rely on collective rather than individual persuasion and strength to achieve "fairness" in working rules and their administration.<sup>11</sup>

### The Collective Bargaining Process

Collective bargaining is a process through which decisions affecting the employment status of workers are arrived at by negotiation between employers or their representatives and the representatives of organized groups of employees. Failure to reach agreement on the substantive terms of the employment relationship may result in an agreement to arbitrate differences, although the arbitration of the terms of a contract, as distinguished from the arbitration of grievances arising under a contract, is not widespread in the United States. Failure to agree may result in a work stoppage, with the result that one of the parties may capitulate or both parties may decide to compromise differences. The strike or lockout is the ultimate sanction in collective bargaining.

The employing unit to which bargaining relates may be a single plant, several plants of the same employer, or a number of establishments of different employers organized into an association. A 1950 study suggests that multiplant (same employer) and multiemployer bargaining units account for a substantial majority of the workers



under union agreements.<sup>12</sup> Some bargains, of course, are vastly more important than others in their own right and in terms of their influence on settlements in other situations.<sup>13</sup>

However large or small the size of the bargaining unit, the essential nature of the bargaining process is the same. Terms of employment are arrived at, usually for some fixed term, through negotiation and agreement. Both employers and unions bargain within a framework of facts and impressions of the economic situation, current and prospective, as it relates especially to the bargaining unit; with respect to noneconomic issues, discussion is likely to revolve about the practicality of proposed changes and their relationship to such concepts as equity to employees, managerial prerogatives, and the like.

It is possible for a union to destroy itself, and employers as well, by attempting to achieve wages or other standards that are not feasible in the specific economic situation in which the bargaining occurs. This has happened, but it is obviously not typical. Most bargaining is "realistic" in the sense that the parties have shrewd estimates of the limitations within which a settlement must be made. That this is so is indicated in part by the fact that the overwhelming proportion of collective agreements are arrived at without recourse to work stoppages. Employers perform a highly significant social function in resisting union demands that threaten the existence of the company or even any significant curtailment in the company's scale of operation. On the other hand, widespread collective bargaining tends to keep management alert and aggressive, conscious of cost, and responsive to opportunities for technical innovation in the broadest sense of that term.

Is it possible to indicate any limit to the range of issues appropriate for collective bargaining, that is, for shared decisionmaking as between management and labor? This is an important question, and one on which no definitive answer can be provided.<sup>14</sup> Historically, the content of the collective agreement unquestionably has tended to expand. The familiar expression "wages, hours, and conditions of work" is generally descriptive of the scope of agreements. But the items comprehended under this term are not fixed. Until recently, for example, private pension plans were not generally considered a bargain-

able issue. It has been observed that "issues over the scope of collective bargaining constitute the management-security counterpart of the union-security issue," and that, in terms of long-run constructive industrial relations, significant extension of the scope of bargaining should be achieved through negotiation and not by strike action or political power.<sup>15</sup>

### The Subject Matter of Collective Bargaining

The issues that arise in collective bargaining are numerous and often complex. Not all issues, of course, are present in each bargaining situation. Many industries, for example, do not utilize apprentices, and hence issues relating to the recruitment, training, and pay of apprentices simply do not arise. Similarly, the many issues that cluster about incentive methods of wage payment do not appear in situations where time rates of pay alone are used.<sup>16</sup> In this article, the major subjects that arise in collective bargaining can be considered briefly under three broad headings: wages and related benefits, working rules, and grievances.

*Wages and Related Benefits.* In the absence of union organization, decisions relating to the level of money wages are made by management. Such decisions are arrived at within limits imposed by external and internal influences affecting the wage position of the firm. Managements tend to respond to underlying economic factors at work in the labor market and are likely to take account, insofar as these can be gaged, of the morale and expectations of the workers in their plants. But unorganized employees, except as individuals, have no vehicle for presenting their views on wage changes or policy directly to management.

<sup>12</sup> See Employer Unit in Collective Bargaining, Monthly Labor Review, December 1950 (p. 695).

<sup>13</sup> This was one of the considerations behind the inauguration of the Bureau's wage chronology series. See The New Wage Chronology Series, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 581).

<sup>14</sup> Neil W. Chamberlain, The Union Challenge to Management Control, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1948. Herbert R. Northrup, The UAW's Influence on Automotive Management Decisions, Monthly Labor Review, February 1955 (p. 170).

<sup>15</sup> George W. Taylor, Government Regulation of Industrial Relations, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948 (p. 348).

<sup>16</sup> Between 1947 and 1950, the Bureau of Labor Statistics published a series of bulletins under the general title Collective Bargaining Provisions that provide considerable insight into the full range of issues considered in collective bargaining in the United States. See BLS Bull. 908, Pts. 1-19.



Decisions relating to wage levels are obviously vital to management because of the importance of wages as cost. They are vital also to employees, since wages in many cases represent their only source of income. What unions do, in effect, is afford workers, through their representatives, an opportunity to explore directly with management their claims on the revenue of the enterprise. Organization makes possible the presentation of claims buttressed by analysis, argument, and persuasion, and by the possibility of collective withdrawal of labor from the enterprise.

The question of the effect of collective bargaining on the level of money or real wages, or on the share of labor in national income, is most complicated and cannot be considered here.<sup>17</sup> Aside from this, it is clear that joint decisionmaking on wages has many other consequences. For example, there is the question of how a general wage increase (or decrease) should be distributed among the workers in an enterprise. The form of distribution may well be affected by union views on the matter. Or a wage adjustment may be taken partly in rates of pay and partly in other benefits that involve money cost—the familiar “package” deal of the post-World War II period. It is almost inconceivable, for instance, that employee health, insurance, and pension plans would have spread with such rapidity in recent years in the absence of widespread collective bargaining.<sup>18</sup> An even more recent example, of course, is the negotiation of supplementary unemployment insurance plans in the automobile and some other industries.<sup>19</sup> Indeed, the concept of “wages” has lost its original simplicity, as unions have attempted through actions affecting employer expenditures for labor to increase the quantity of goods and services available to workers (through wage rate and premium pay increases); their leisure for the enjoyment of higher real incomes (paid holidays and more liberal vacation arrangements); and their security against social hazards (e. g., dependent old age). The extent to which these several objectives have been advanced in the past

decade provides testimony to the extraordinary productivity of the economic system in the United States. Even if we assume that unionism has not increased employer outlays on “wages,” considered as a proportion of national income, the allocation of these outlays as between rates and benefits seems plainly to have been affected by labor's participation in decisionmaking through collective bargaining.

In addition to the question of wage level, many problems arise in the day-to-day administration of wages. The resolution of these problems of wage administration has given rise to many negotiated rules in labor-management agreements.

*Working Rules.* There is, in fact, no very clear way of separating “wages,” including supplementary benefits, from “working rules.” Many rules relate, directly or indirectly, to money expenditures; others are essentially “noneconomic” in their effect. In any case, joint decisionmaking extends to a wide variety of practices affecting employees, encountered in the practical operation of a business enterprise.

Historically, the question of what constitutes working time has been, next to wages, the major concern of unions and employers in collective bargaining. The two, of course, are intimately related and are often considered together. Working time is not a simple concept in modern industry; it involves not only definition of the length of the scheduled work-day and -week and the fixing of starting and stopping times, but such matters as the scheduling of overtime, late shifts, Sunday or holiday work, and lunch periods, together with questions of what activities, other than direct production, should be included in working time (e. g., rest periods, washup, cleanup, clothes changing, and travel).

Another broad range of problems relates to rules affecting the security of workers on the job. Among the rules in this group are those governing the layoff of workers and their recall to duty, promotions, discipline and discharge, and transfer to other jobs within the enterprise. These are matters of concern to workers once they become attached to a particular firm. Rules or policy on these matters are clearly necessary for plant operating purposes; moreover, in terms of plant morale, the rules (and their administration) should appeal to ordinary concepts of fairness and equity.

<sup>17</sup> For a discussion of the effect of unionism on distributive shares and wage structures, and the inflationary potential of wage-fixing arrangements, see *The Union's Influence on Wages*, Monthly Labor Review, February 1964 (p. 146).

<sup>18</sup> *Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans in Union Contracts*, BLS Bull. 1187, 1955.

<sup>19</sup> For a discussion of such plans, see *The 1955 Ford and General Motors Union Contracts*, Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 875), and *One View of the Effects of the Ford-OM Contracts*, Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1115).

For example, it is a function of management to discipline workers for shirking on the job, disregard of safety regulations, abusive conduct toward supervisors or fellow workers, and other behavior that cannot be tolerated in any organization. But discipline, to be salutary, must be imposed under generally accepted rules. Again, from time to time, layoffs may be necessary at a plant. The question of the order of layoff is of great practical importance to workers. Matters such as these are often not visible from the outside; in the world of the factory, mine, or railroad, however, they loom large, and some of the most difficult problems of collective bargaining arise as unions and management attempt to reach agreement on day-to-day working rules.

As suggested earlier, many matters relating to the administration of wages (rates for new jobs, rates to reflect changes in job content, method of advancement within rate ranges, the setting of incentive standards and rates, and much more) tend to become subject to joint rulemaking under collective bargaining. In fact, a union literature is beginning to develop on such problems,<sup>20</sup> and a few unions maintain staff technicians in time study and related arts.

**Grievances.** In the administration of personnel rules, grievances, real or fancied, are almost certain to arise. Good personnel practice requires that provision be made for the orderly resolution of grievances. Collective bargaining contracts almost always provide a mechanism through which grievances arising under their terms can be considered and settled directly by the parties; the vast majority of grievances are disposed of in this way. In the event of failure of the parties to reach agreement, however, most contracts now provide for arbitration as the final step in the grievance procedure.<sup>21</sup> Grievance arbitration tends to prevent stubborn disputes from erupting into work stoppages, and has facilitated the widespread adoption of no-strike clauses for the duration of agreements.<sup>22</sup>

Collective bargaining has given workers a voice in the determination of the wages and conditions under which they work, and a part also, through grievance procedures, in the day-to-day administration of working rules.

## Bargaining and Labor Status

The threads of argument in the preceding analyses can now be drawn together and some qualifications stated. The historical achievement of trade unionism is its enhancement of the status of the worker as an individual. It is not a paradox that this should have been done through organization and collective action. Men as individuals lost status as units in the labor force of the enterprises produced by the industrial revolution; they regained status as individuals through self-organization. For through organization, they won a voice in formulating the rules of their employment, and protection against arbitrary action affecting their role as employees.

The influence of unionism on conditions of employment and on management attitudes unquestionably extends beyond the boundaries of direct union organization. Moreover, one of the most striking developments in recent years has been the conscious effort by management, in union and nonunion situations alike, to understand the worker as an individual and to uncover the factors that affect his attitude toward his job and the firm in which he works. On a broad scale, this systematic management interest in labor not only as a factor, but as a human factor, in production is comparatively new. And the investigations that have grown out of this interest have revealed that the worker seeks in his job not only material reward, but other conditions that contribute to human well-being, such as recognition and security.<sup>23</sup>

The growth of management interest in worker attitudes closely parallels the growth of trade union power. Although by no means the only factor, it seems clear that union organization has

<sup>20</sup> For examples, see *What's Wrong With Job Evaluation*, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C., 1954; Solomon Barkin and others, *Textile Workers' Job Primer*, Textile Workers Union of America, New York, 1953; *Is Time Study Scientific?* International Union of United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Detroit, 1954.

<sup>21</sup> *Grievance Procedures in Union Agreements, 1950-51*, Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 36).

<sup>22</sup> For an analysis of grievance arbitration over a 10-year period at a major company, see *Arbitration of Labor-Management Grievances: Bethlehem Steel Co. and United Steelworkers of America, 1942-52*, BLS Bull. 1169, 1954.

<sup>23</sup> For a summary of numerous studies in this field, see Morris S. Viteles, *Motivation and Morale in Industry*, New York, W. W. Norton and Co., 1953.

had a shock effect on top management. It has posed a whole series of problems and questions concerning worker behavior that management, by and large, had not previously been aware of. The role of management requires as much knowledge as possible of the factors that influence worker behavior with a view to the translation of that knowledge into practical measures designed to make the work experience more satisfying and human effort more productive.

Although collective bargaining is an important factor in determining the status of labor in the United States, it would clearly be incorrect to infer that management, whether in union or nonunion firms, has no positive role to play. In fact, the recent studies of dual loyalty (to firm and union) show the continued significance of management attitudes and policies to the work force, even in strongly unionized situations.<sup>24</sup>

A final point: trade unionism and collective bargaining are means, not ends. They are designed to afford wage earners a voice in decision-making in matters relating to their status and wel-

fare in industry. As with other institutions, trade unions can fail to meet their responsibilities. It is clearly important for unions to be responsive to the views of their constituencies, to provide channels for the expression of those views, and to refrain from arbitrary disciplinary actions against members.<sup>25</sup> It is equally important, in terms of the underlying interests of workers, that union power in collective bargaining be used to establish economic standards and working rules that provide room for reasonable operating flexibility and economic growth.

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<sup>24</sup> See Theodore V. Purcell, *The Worker Speaks His Mind on Company and Union*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1954; the symposium on Dual Allegiance to Union and Management (*in Personnel Psychology*, New York, March 1954, pp. 41-80); and Lois R. Dean, *Union Activity and Dual Loyalty* (*in Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1954, pp. 526-536.)

<sup>25</sup> See V. L. Allen, *Power in Trade Unions*, London, Longmans, Green and Co., 1954; Philip Taft, *Democracy in Trade Unions*, American Economic Association Proceedings, 1946; Norman Thomas, *How Democratic Are Labor Unions?* (*in Harper's Magazine*, New York, May 1942); *Democracy in Trade Unions*, New York, American Civil Liberties Union, 1943; and Joel Seidman, *Union Rights and Union Duties*, New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1943.

# Tables of Working Life for Women, 1950

STUART GARFINKLE\*

CERTAIN DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS—marriage, birth of children, widowhood, and divorce—affect the size and composition of the female work force. Marriage and the birth of children have been found to be the principal factors causing women to leave the work force or to be out of the work force at certain ages, according to statistical tables of working life for women recently developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Because women have become an increasingly significant proportion of our labor force—nearly one-third of all workers in 1955 were women—a knowledge of their patterns of working life and the relationship between work, marriage, and child raising is essential to an understanding of the problems of women workers. It is equally vital in economic analysis of this significant segment of the Nation's human resources. It is useful in analyzing labor force trends among women under various economic conditions; in estimating potential expansion of the female labor force under a mobilization situation; in estimating prospective losses in certain occupations resulting from marriage and retirement; and in providing a basic tool for pension system planning.

To provide an analytical framework for the study of working characteristics of women, the BLS statistical tables of working life for women were prepared.<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the two most significant conclusions that may be drawn from these data are: (1) that marriage and the presence of children are the most important factors tending to keep women out of the work force; and (2) that women are apt to seek reemployment when their children reach school age and their family responsibilities

TABLE 1.—Stationary female population by marital status and presence of children, 1950

Year of age	All women	Single women	Ever married by presence or absence of husband		Ever married by child status			
			Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status	Never mother	With children under 5 years	With children 5 years and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.....	96,457	95,782	675	401	274	675	.....	.....
15.....	96,401	94,473	1,928	1,490	438	1,639	270	1,119
16.....	96,337	90,553	5,684	4,689	995	2,854	1,705	1,125
17.....	96,266	83,270	12,996	11,177	1,819	7,990	4,419	1,887
18.....	96,189	72,911	23,278	20,554	2,724	12,697	10,010	1,571
19.....	96,108	60,068	36,040	32,400	3,640	17,107	17,696	1,237
20.....	96,021	47,530	48,491	44,030	4,461	20,069	26,922	1,500
21.....	95,931	36,742	59,189	53,862	5,327	22,064	35,217	1,908
22.....	95,837	28,559	67,278	61,290	5,988	22,714	41,376	3,188
23.....	95,737	22,690	73,047	66,619	6,428	22,306	44,924	5,817
24.....	95,636	18,533	77,062	70,376	6,706	21,527	47,405	8,350
25.....	95,529	15,370	79,938	73,082	6,876	19,966	49,174	10,818
26.....	95,419	13,454	81,965	74,908	6,967	18,321	50,654	12,900
27.....	95,305	11,818	83,487	76,391	7,096	16,773	52,179	14,535
28.....	95,185	10,596	84,619	77,342	7,277	15,324	52,887	16,408
29.....	95,058	9,696	85,362	77,936	7,426	13,973	52,071	19,318
30.....	94,923	9,018	85,905	78,345	7,560	12,814	49,481	23,610
31.....	94,781	8,530	86,251	78,488	7,763	11,848	46,231	28,172
32.....	94,636	8,233	86,397	78,448	7,949	11,116	43,198	32,035
33.....	94,467	8,030	86,457	78,225	8,212	10,863	40,280	35,294
34.....	94,295	7,921	86,374	77,909	8,465	10,938	37,573	37,863
35.....	94,111	7,811	86,300	77,584	8,716	11,011	34,520	40,709
36.....	93,915	7,701	86,214	77,162	9,052	11,082	31,554	43,578
37.....	93,703	7,590	86,113	76,641	9,472	11,151	28,590	46,372
38.....	93,475	7,478	85,967	76,107	9,860	11,217	25,627	49,153
39.....	93,229	7,438	85,771	75,478	10,293	11,188	22,558	52,025
40.....	92,963	7,437	85,526	74,835	10,691	11,156	19,585	54,755
41.....	92,675	7,414	85,261	74,092	11,169	11,121	16,626	57,514
42.....	92,363	7,389	84,974	73,248	11,726	11,084	13,766	60,124
43.....	92,025	7,362	84,663	72,387	12,276	11,043	11,430	62,190
44.....	91,659	7,333	84,326	71,508	12,818	10,999	9,276	64,051
45.....	91,264	7,301	83,963	70,529	13,434	10,952	7,053	65,958
46.....	90,836	7,267	83,569	69,446	14,123	10,900	5,265	67,404
47.....	90,376	7,230	83,146	68,346	14,800	10,845	3,825	68,476
48.....	89,880	7,190	82,690	67,227	15,463	10,786	2,646	69,258
49.....	89,349	7,148	82,201	66,090	16,111	10,722	1,644	69,835
50.....	88,783	7,103	81,680	64,936	16,744	10,654	817	70,209
51.....	88,176	7,054	81,122	63,681	17,441	10,581	.....	70,541
52.....	87,526	7,002	80,524	62,406	18,118	10,503	.....	70,021
53.....	86,829	6,946	79,883	61,031	18,852	10,420	.....	69,463
54.....	86,081	6,886	79,195	59,555	19,640	10,330	.....	68,865
55.....	85,280	6,822	78,458	57,962	20,496	10,234	.....	68,224
56.....	84,421	6,754	77,667	56,281	21,386	10,130	.....	67,537
57.....	83,498	6,680	76,818	54,541	22,277	10,020	.....	66,798
58.....	82,507	6,601	75,906	52,831	23,075	9,900	.....	66,006
59.....	81,442	6,515	74,927	51,100	23,827	9,773	.....	65,154
60.....	80,298	6,424	73,874	49,200	24,674	9,636	.....	64,238
61.....	79,074	6,326	72,748	46,922	25,826	9,489	.....	63,259
62.....	77,763	6,221	71,542	44,571	26,971	9,332	.....	62,210
63.....	76,365	6,109	70,256	42,224	28,032	9,164	.....	61,092
64.....	74,880	5,990	68,890	40,025	28,865	8,996	.....	59,904
65 and over <sup>2</sup>	1,108,266	88,661	1,019,605	371,136	648,469	132,550	.....	887,056

<sup>1</sup> The estimates shown for women aged 15 through 19 with children over 5 are overstated because of the method of computation. They are obtained by subtracting the number of women who have children under 5 from the number who have ever borne a child—the only feasible way to derive these data. Because the number with children under 5 excludes child deaths while the number with children ever borne includes all child deaths, the number with children over 5 is overstated.

<sup>2</sup> Data for age 65 and over represent the cumulative total of women in the hypothetical birth group of 100,000 who are still alive at each year of age after 65.

NOTE.—Figures derived from data of U. S. Bureau of the Census and National Office of Vital Statistics. Minor incongruities arise in the figures because of the methods of computation and because most of the data for single years of age had to be adapted from data for 5-year age groups.

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

<sup>1</sup> For similar tables previously developed for men, see Tables of Working Life: Length of Working Life for Men, BLS Bull. 1001, August 1950. Also see Changes in Working Life of Men, 1900 to 2000, Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 297).



are somewhat diminished. This tendency of women to reenter the work force at later ages is heightened by the need to support themselves as more of them become widowed or divorced.

### Stationary Population

In order to determine how such factors as age, marriage, and presence of children affect the propensity of women to work outside the home, the entire female population must first be described in terms of these important demographic characteristics. A so-called "stationary population" (table 1)—adapted from the actuarial technique of measuring life expectancy—was chosen as a convenient tool to show the effect of these factors.

The stationary population is an estimate of the number of women surviving at each age (beginning at age 14) from a hypothetical group of 100,000 girl babies born alive. This estimate is based on the assumption that the actual 1950 death rates of women in the United States at each age had been experienced by those in the hypothetical group. By using this statistical device instead of actual population data, it is possible to isolate the effects of mortality; thus, differences in the numbers of women at each age shown in table 1 are due solely to the effects of mortality. In the actual population, because of variations in the level of births and in immigration from year to year, there might be, for example more 40-year-old women than 30-year-old women; but the use of the stationary population eliminates the effect of such variations on the size of the age groups. The composition of this population classified by marital and child status is based upon the assumption that marriage rates, birth rates, and death rates of the selected year—in this case, 1950—remain constant throughout the lifetime of any group of 100,000 girl babies born alive annually for an indefinite period.

In the preparation of table 1, the stationary population is classified into several categories according to marital and child status in each age group. The proportions of the stationary population who are single (column 3) and married (column 4) are derived by applying the actual 1950 percentages. The married women ("ever married" in the table) are classified into those with husbands present (column 5) and those who are not living with their husbands ("other marital

status" in the table) because of separation, divorce, or widowhood (column 6). They are further classified on the basis of motherhood: those who never had children (column 7); those with children under 5 years of age (column 8); and those with children 5 years of age and over (column 9).

The statistics in table 1 relate the age of each surviving group to such demographic characteristics as marriage, birth of children, and widowhood and divorce. It is, in a sense, a demographic life history of the hypothetical group of 100,000 girl

TABLE 2.—Labor force participation rates by marital status and presence of children, 1950

Year of age	All women	Single women	Ever married by presence or absence of husband			Ever married by child status		
			Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status	Never mother	With children under 5 years	With children 5 years and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.....	4.1	4.1	8.2	4.2	14.0	8.2	.....	.....
15.....	6.4	6.3	12.8	10.5	20.8	14.1	5.6	5.3
16.....	13.0	12.8	16.6	14.4	27.2	20.6	7.6	16.0
17.....	22.3	22.7	19.9	17.9	32.4	25.8	9.2	25.0
18.....	40.1	45.7	22.8	20.8	37.6	32.6	10.0	29.0
19.....	47.3	60.7	25.2	23.3	42.0	38.9	11.5	31.6
20.....	46.9	66.0	27.5	25.6	46.0	51.5	12.8	36.6
21.....	45.3	71.0	28.9	26.9	49.4	53.0	13.3	37.8
22.....	43.6	74.0	30.4	28.3	52.2	53.5	13.4	38.8
23.....	41.0	77.0	29.6	27.2	54.2	53.7	13.3	38.6
24.....	38.3	78.5	28.2	25.6	55.6	54.0	13.1	37.6
25.....	35.5	79.5	26.0	23.3	56.8	54.0	12.6	36.6
26.....	33.2	80.3	25.4	22.4	57.8	54.5	12.2	35.8
27.....	32.1	80.4	24.9	21.8	58.8	54.5	11.9	35.2
28.....	31.5	80.3	25.1	21.8	59.7	54.3	11.7	34.4
29.....	30.9	80.0	25.2	21.8	60.5	53.5	11.5	33.6
30.....	30.6	79.3	25.6	22.0	61.2	52.3	11.3	32.8
31.....	30.7	78.7	25.9	22.3	61.9	51.3	11.2	32.1
32.....	30.9	78.1	26.4	22.7	62.6	50.8	11.1	31.7
33.....	31.2	77.6	27.0	23.2	63.2	50.2	11.1	31.9
34.....	31.8	77.1	27.7	23.8	63.8	49.8	11.1	32.3
35.....	32.4	76.6	28.4	24.4	64.4	48.9	11.2	32.7
36.....	33.0	76.3	29.3	25.1	65.0	48.3	11.2	33.0
37.....	33.7	76.0	30.2	25.8	65.6	47.8	11.4	33.0
38.....	34.5	75.9	31.2	26.7	66.2	47.2	11.5	32.9
39.....	35.3	75.8	32.1	27.4	66.4	46.7	11.8	32.7
40.....	35.9	75.8	32.4	27.6	66.3	46.2	12.0	32.5
41.....	36.2	75.6	32.9	27.8	65.7	45.6	12.3	32.0
42.....	36.3	75.3	32.9	27.6	65.1	44.8	12.6	31.7
43.....	36.2	74.9	32.8	27.4	64.0	44.0	12.9	31.2
44.....	36.0	74.5	32.7	27.1	62.9	43.0	13.3	30.4
45.....	35.7	74.0	32.4	26.6	61.8	42.0	13.7	29.8
46.....	35.3	73.4	32.0	26.0	60.6	41.0	14.1	29.0
47.....	34.8	72.7	31.5	25.3	59.2	40.0	14.6	28.4
48.....	34.2	71.8	30.9	24.5	57.8	38.6	15.1	27.8
49.....	33.4	70.9	30.1	23.5	56.4	37.5	15.2	27.0
50.....	32.4	69.9	29.1	22.5	54.9	36.2	.....	26.4
51.....	31.4	68.8	28.1	21.3	53.4	35.0	.....	25.8
52.....	30.5	67.7	27.3	20.0	51.9	33.7	.....	24.6
53.....	29.5	66.5	26.3	18.7	50.4	32.5	.....	24.0
54.....	28.5	65.2	25.3	17.4	48.9	31.2	.....	23.2
55.....	27.5	63.8	24.3	16.0	47.3	30.0	.....	22.6
56.....	26.4	62.3	23.3	14.6	45.7	28.8	.....	21.6
57.....	25.4	60.7	22.3	13.4	43.7	27.5	.....	20.8
58.....	24.4	59.0	21.4	12.3	41.5	26.3	.....	20.0
59.....	23.4	57.2	20.5	11.3	39.3	25.0	.....	19.2
60.....	22.4	55.2	19.5	10.2	37.1	23.8	.....	18.3
61.....	21.4	53.0	18.7	9.0	34.9	22.8	.....	17.5
62.....	20.4	50.6	17.8	8.1	32.5	21.7	.....	16.7
63.....	19.3	47.8	16.8	7.2	30.5	20.5	.....	15.8
64.....	18.0	44.5	15.7	6.6	28.5	19.2	.....	14.8
65 and over <sup>1</sup>	7.8	19.7	6.8	4.5	7.8	8.3	.....	6.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

babies born alive in 1950. By age 14, over 96,000 are alive and nearly all of them are single. Between ages 14 and 20, half of the group get married; the highest marriage rates are attained at ages 18 and 19. The proportion of women who are single drops from 87 percent at age 17 to 50 percent at age 20.\* About 90 percent of the married women at age 20 are living with their husbands and the remainder are separated, widowed, or divorced. Three-fifths of the married women at this age have children.

TABLE 3.—Stationary female labor force by marital status and presence of children, 1950

Year of age	All women	Single women	Ever married by presence or absence of husband			Ever married by child status		
			Total	Married, husband present	Other marital status	Never mother	With children under 5 years	With children 5 years and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	3,955	3,900	55	17	38	55	15	11
15	6,170	5,923	247	156	91	231	130	120
16	12,524	11,580	944	673	271	794	406	1,117
17	21,467	18,881	2,586	1,997	589	2,063	1,001	1,166
18	38,572	33,265	5,307	4,283	1,024	4,140	2,035	1,391
19	45,459	36,377	9,082	7,553	1,529	6,656	3,203	507
20	45,034	31,087	13,947	11,283	2,664	9,637	4,985	718
21	43,457	26,359	17,098	14,474	2,624	11,995	5,988	1,328
22	41,785	21,347	20,438	17,327	3,111	13,121	6,404	2,401
23	39,252	17,618	21,634	18,138	3,496	12,829	6,485	3,294
24	36,628	14,865	21,763	18,008	3,755	12,013	6,154	3,929
25	33,928	13,139	20,789	16,883	3,906	10,706	6,183	4,643
26	31,699	10,880	20,819	16,792	4,027	9,993	6,298	5,196
27	30,593	9,806	20,785	16,616	4,172	9,291	6,520	5,947
28	30,029	8,790	21,239	16,835	4,404	8,772	6,453	6,991
29	29,420	7,909	21,511	17,018	4,493	8,067	6,130	8,502
30	29,046	7,076	21,970	17,365	4,627	7,338	5,708	9,984
31	29,098	6,713	22,385	17,534	4,851	6,693	5,309	11,232
32	29,287	6,503	22,784	17,833	4,951	6,243	4,924	12,416
33	29,496	6,158	23,338	18,148	5,190	5,998	4,575	13,413
34	29,986	6,034	23,952	18,525	5,427	5,594	4,191	14,485
35	30,492	5,911	24,580	18,896	5,684	5,383	3,865	15,586
36	30,992	5,804	25,188	19,377	5,811	5,110	3,537	16,702
37	31,578	5,697	25,881	19,792	6,089	5,799	3,247	17,762
38	32,249	5,676	26,573	20,284	6,289	5,782	2,946	18,804
39	32,910	5,653	27,257	20,697	6,560	5,658	2,580	19,499
40	33,374	5,637	27,737	20,654	7,083	5,579	2,243	20,214
41	33,641	5,605	28,036	20,598	7,438	5,397	1,874	20,693
42	33,528	5,564	27,964	20,216	7,748	5,254	1,585	20,960
43	33,313	5,514	27,799	19,834	7,965	5,121	1,349	21,064
44	32,997	5,463	27,534	19,379	8,155	4,946	1,033	21,199
45	32,581	5,403	27,178	18,761	8,417	4,838	802	21,091
46	32,065	5,334	26,731	18,056	8,675	4,663	602	20,930
47	31,451	5,256	26,195	17,292	8,903	4,476	435	20,668
48	30,739	5,162	25,577	16,471	9,106	4,311	273	20,192
49	29,843	5,068	24,775	15,531	9,244	4,094	197	19,707
50	28,756	4,965	23,801	14,611	9,190	3,882	18,922	18,922
51	27,087	4,853	22,234	13,564	8,670	3,710	18,245	17,448
52	26,695	4,740	21,955	12,771	9,184	3,548	16,676	16,676
53	25,615	4,619	20,996	11,413	9,583	3,367	15,920	143,06
54	24,533	4,490	20,043	10,353	9,690	3,171	15,060	13,558
55	23,452	4,352	19,100	9,264	9,836	3,019	12,857	12,857
56	22,287	4,208	18,079	8,223	9,796	2,847	12,531	11,357
57	21,206	4,055	17,153	7,319	9,834	2,679	10,643	9,892
58	20,132	3,895	16,237	6,516	9,721	2,499	9,041	57,782
59	19,057	3,727	15,330	5,771	9,559	2,334	8,892	8,892
60	17,987	3,546	14,441	5,030	9,411	2,171	8,225	8,225
61	16,922	3,353	13,569	4,227	9,342	2,013	7,581	7,581
62	15,864	3,148	12,716	3,511	9,205	1,856	6,892	6,892
63	14,738	2,920	11,818	3,042	8,776	1,701	6,071	6,071
64	13,478	2,666	10,812	2,658	8,154	1,547	5,605	5,605
65 and over	96,445	17,466	78,979	16,701	62,278	11,197	57,782	57,782

\* See footnote 1, table 1.

\* See footnote 2, table 1.

Between ages 20 and 35, childbearing is the most significant demographic characteristic of women. The number and proportion of women with preschool children reaches a maximum in their late twenties with well over half of all women in ages 24 to 30 having preschool children. After age 35, the birthrate and the number of women with preschool children diminish sharply. Age 35 also marks the period when an increasing number of women become widows. Women in the other marital status group comprise less than 10 percent of the ever-married population up to 35, but 16 percent at age 45. Thereafter this group grows rapidly because of widowhood. By age 64, 42 percent of all women in the ever-married population are in the other marital status group.

After age 50, death rates rise rapidly. In the 36-year period between ages 14 and 50, mortality reduces the stationary population by about 7,000, but in the 15 years between ages 50 and 65, the stationary population is reduced by about twice this number. Despite the higher mortality rates after age 50, almost 75,000 of the hypothetical group of 100,000 girl babies are still alive at age 64.

### Labor Force Participation Rates

The foregoing statistical description of the demographic characteristics of all women in the stationary population provides a framework for the analysis of the characteristics of working women. To discover to what extent family responsibilities affect the propensity of women to work outside the home, it is necessary to determine what proportion of women in each of the age, marital, and motherhood categories are working. Table 2 presents such labor force participation rates, or worker rates, for each of the categories used in table 1 for the period 1950. A worker rate is the proportion of all the persons in a particular demographic classification who are in the labor force—that is, working for pay or profit or looking for such work.<sup>2</sup> For example, the worker rate of 26 percent shown in the table for 46-year-old married women with husbands present means that 26 out of 100 women in this category are in the labor force.

<sup>2</sup> For a more complete discussion of labor force definition, see Concepts and Methods Used in Current Labor Force Statistics, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 2, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1954.

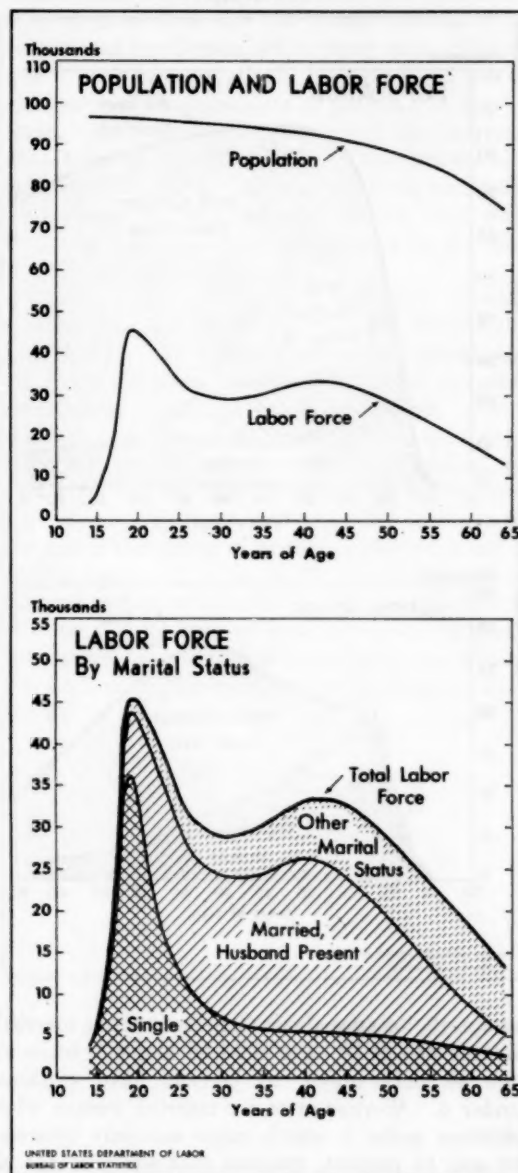
All three of the major demographic factors used in this analysis—age, marital status, and presence of children—significantly affect the propensity of women to work. Considering age only, the worker rate quickly reaches its peak at age 19, and then declines through age 30, when it starts to rise again. Beginning at about age 41 or 42, the rates decline again and continue to fall thereafter.

An examination of overall labor force participation rates of the female population at each age by marital and child status shows that age is not the controlling factor. Actually, in the middle years—18 through 44—the influence of age alone on worker rates is not of primary importance. The range of variation in worker rates for each of the marital and child status groups is considerably less than for the combined worker rates for all women. Marriage and having children are the major determinants of labor force activity.

Because single women generally work to support themselves and because in most cases their home responsibilities are less than those of married women, the worker rate for single women in each age group is much higher than for married women. It reaches a peak of about 80 percent in the late twenty age group—a rate close to that for single men at that age. (Both of these rates are below those for married men at the same age, probably because both men and women who at this age are unable to work tend to remain single.) The continuous decline between ages 19 and 30 in the worker rates for all women, which occurs despite the increasing worker rate for single women and those in other marital status, is simply due to the increasing proportion of married women.

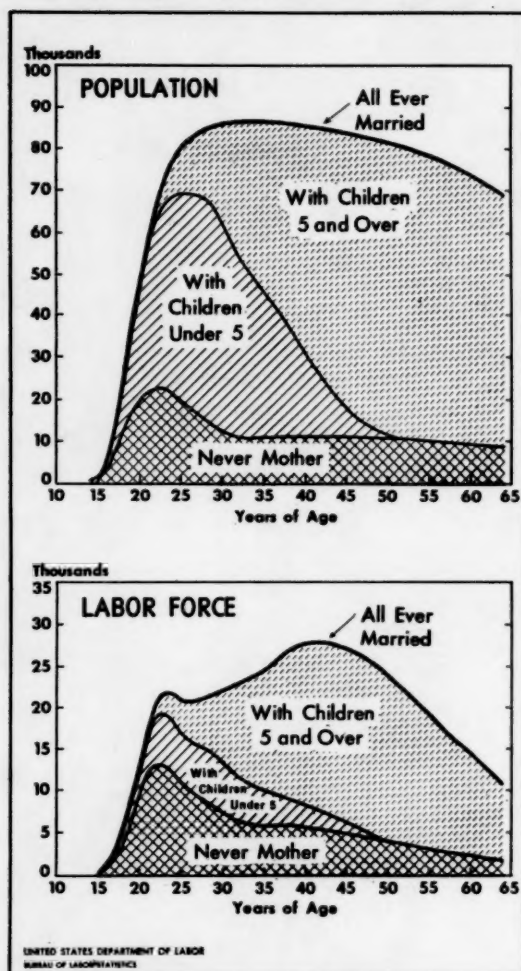
Beginning at age 20, presence or absence of young children also increasingly affects the overall worker rates. The worker rates for married women with and without young children illustrate the influence of this factor in keeping women out of the labor force; at age 20, the rate for married women without children is over 4 times as high as for married women with children under 5. Labor force participation rates for married women reach an initial peak of about 30 percent at age 22, when about one-third of the married women have no children, but drop to 22 percent between the ages of 25 and 30 when the proportion of married women with no children declines to about 20 percent.

Chart 1. Stationary Female Population and Labor Force, 1950



Changes in female worker rates which occur between ages 30 and 40 provide additional evidence that age is less important than the presence of children in determining the worker rates for all women. Worker rates for all women rise from about 31 percent at age 30 to 36 percent

**Chart 2. Stationary Ever Married Female Population and Labor Force, By Presence of Children, 1950**



at age 40, because about 60 percent of the married women at age 30 have children under 5, while at age 40 only about 20 percent have children under 5. Worker rates for married women with children under 5, which range narrowly between 10 and 15 percent, indicate that the presence of children of preschool age is the predominant factor in keeping women, regardless of their age, out of the labor force. The presence of older children is also important in keeping women out of the labor force—the worker rates for women with children over 5 are generally 10 to 20 per-

centage points below those for women without children.

Although the factor of age on worker rates is heavily outweighed, in the middle age-range, by the effects of marital status and presence of children, it has a major influence at both ends of the age range—among girls under 18 and women over 45. The overall worker rates for girls under 18 are low, rising to only 22.3 percent at age 17—primarily because most girls at this age are in school, and partly because those who are not in school tend to have more limited employment opportunities than older women. Beginning at about age 40, worker rates for all women and for each of the subcategories, except for those with children under 5, begin to decline steadily. One of the most important factors in this decline is that higher proportions of older women are unable to work for physical reasons. Another is that women past middle age, unlike younger women, tend not to reenter the labor force, or find difficulty in getting a job, and eventually stop trying.

The effect of economic pressures on worker rates is indicated by a comparison of worker rates for married women with no children and women in other marital status, many of whom have young children. The worker rates for married women with no children are lower than for women in other marital status at every age except those prior to age 22, probably because many women who are not living with their husbands have to work even when they have young children.

### The Stationary Female Labor Force

The actual number of women, by age, marital status, and presence of children, who are in the stationary labor force is determined by multiplying the total number of women in these respective categories in the stationary population (table 1) by their corresponding labor force participation rates (table 2). The result is the stationary female labor force by age, marital status, and presence of children (table 3). By combining the effects of the size of female population groups and worker rates, the composition of the stationary female labor force for 1950 is obtained.

As noted earlier, the stationary population is based on an assumption that 100,000 girl babies



are born each year for an indefinite period of time and that the marriage rates, birthrates, and death rates of 1950 will remain constant throughout their lifetime. In computing the stationary labor force, one more assumption is made—that the worker rates for each marital and child status group will remain at 1950 levels throughout the lifetime of these women. The figures in table 3 may be considered as the number of survivors of the hypothetical 100,000 girl babies at each age and in each marital and presence-of-children classification who would be in the labor force.

Although single women have relatively high worker rates at every age, they comprise a majority of the women workers only up to age 22 (chart 1). Thereafter, married women furnish the greater number in the female labor force, although their worker rates are much lower than those for single women. Over three-fourths of all women workers at age 30 come from the ranks of the married women.

Beginning at about age 30, the decline in the proportion of married women with preschool children greatly affects the size and characteristics of the female labor force (chart 2). At age 30, almost three fifths of the married women in the stationary population have children under 5, but this group only accounts for about one-fourth of

the work force because of their relatively low worker rates. By age 40, women with children under 5 have decreased to about one-fourth of the married population, while those with children over 5, who have relatively higher worker rates, had increased to two-thirds of the married population. As a result, 70 percent of the married labor force at age 40 consists of married women with children over 5. Also, as would be expected, the increase in the number of women with children over 5 brings about an increase in the size of the female work force.

The increase in the size of the other marital status group also begins to affect the labor force after age 40. At this age, the other marital status group comprises about one-eighth of the married female population, and one-fourth of the married work force. By age 55, about one-fourth of all married women are widowed, divorced, or separated, but make up 50 percent of the married work force. Despite the numerical increase in the size of this group of women, who have a much greater tendency to be in the labor force than married women with husbands present, the effects of other factors such as disability and voluntary withdrawal from the work force cause the continued decline in their work force participation after age 55.

# Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

AT MID-FEBRUARY 1956, the insured unemployed totaled about 1.5 million, substantially less than a year earlier, reflecting the overall improvement in business conditions. A little more than 40 percent of the insured unemployed had previously been employed in manufacturing, nearly 25 percent in contract construction, and almost 15 percent in wholesale and retail trade. Among major industries, the highest unemployment rates were in such seasonally affected industries as construction (15.1 percent), lumber and wood products (9.4 percent), and food (6.5), while the lowest were reported in finance (1.1 percent), Federal Government (1.5), and nonelectrical machinery (1.7).

These are some of the major findings presented in the Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, for February 1956 (released May 1)—the first of a new series of reports developed jointly by the Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with the State employment security agencies.<sup>1</sup> The report presents monthly statistics showing, for the first time, detailed national data on the insured unemployed. The data include insured unemployment rates by industry and a cross-tabulation of the length of insured unemployment by industry, occupation, and several personal characteristics.

## Scope of Report and Limitations

The report is based upon a 1-percent sample survey of all unemployment insurance claimants in the continental United States filing under (1) State unemployment insurance laws, which cover 38 million workers, (2) the unemployment insurance program for Federal civilian workers, which covers 2.4 million workers, and (3) the

TABLE 1.—Industrial attachment<sup>1</sup> of insured unemployed workers claiming full benefits during the week ending February 18, 1956

Industrial attachment <sup>1</sup>	Number (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Rate of insured unemployment <sup>2</sup>
Total insured unemployed.....	1,483.7	100.0	(1)
With no attachment <sup>3</sup> .....	44.4	3.0	(2)
With an industrial attachment.....	1,439.3	97.0	3.8
Mining.....	33.5	2.3	4.6
Contract construction.....	348.5	23.5	15.1
Manufacturing.....	640.1	43.1	4.0
Durable goods.....	356.8	24.0	3.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	61.6	4.2	9.4
Primary metal industries.....	25.0	1.7	2.1
Fabricated metal products.....	39.4	2.7	3.7
Machinery (except electrical).....	25.4	1.7	1.7
Electrical machinery.....	44.0	3.0	4.0
Transportation equipment.....	80.5	5.4	4.3
Nondurable goods.....	283.2	19.1	4.2
Food and kindred products.....	96.0	6.5	6.5
Textile-mill products.....	47.2	3.2	4.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	59.8	4.0	5.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	17.8	1.2	2.3
Leather and leather products.....	17.1	1.2	4.6
Transportation and public utilities (except railroads).....	54.3	3.7	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	201.7	13.6	2.3
Retail trade.....	146.9	9.9	2.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	19.6	1.3	1.1
Service.....	93.7	6.3	2.9
Government (Federal).....	28.5	1.9	1.5
Miscellaneous <sup>4</sup> .....	19.9	1.3	(3)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, p. 661.

<sup>2</sup> Percent of average monthly number of workers in covered employment during July 1954-June 1955.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Primarily "Korean" veterans claiming benefits under the veterans' unemployment compensation program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes a small number of workers in industries not elsewhere classified.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

Federal unemployment compensation program for veterans, which covers several million "Korean" veterans. The data in the report cover the bulk of unemployed workers normally attached to manufacturing, mining, contract construction, utilities, trade, service, the Federal Government, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

The analysis of the insured unemployed presented in this summary relates to workers who claimed full benefits for total unemployment. Claimants for partial unemployment benefits, as well as qualified claimants who had exhausted their benefit rights, are excluded; because the latter are excluded, the duration of unemployment is only partly measured by the length of insured unemployment.

Other important exclusions are new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance and persons who have not worked in jobs

<sup>1</sup> Copies of the report, which presents data for January and February 1956, are available upon request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Labor. Detailed technical notes explaining the scope of the survey and the sample design, and defining the terms used, are appended to the report.

covered by the insurance systems (all or most of those in agriculture, railroading, State and local governments, domestic service, self-employment, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

The data on insured unemployed workers are compiled by the 1,700 local offices of the State employment security agencies for all claimants whose social security numbers end in a designated pair of digits. This selection process yields a 1-percent random sample. Estimates of the characteristics of all the insured unemployed are made by inflating the sample data to the level indicated by an independent count of all the insured unemployed persons claiming benefits under the three programs.

The figures, of course, are subject to sampling error. The expected sampling error depends most particularly upon the size of the estimate being analyzed, and tends to be larger for the smaller estimates. The range of error that may be expected can be judged roughly from the tabulation below. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between an estimate of given magnitude and the corresponding figure that would be yielded by an equally careful complete enumeration will be within the range indicated in the table. The difference should be within twice the indicated range about 19 times in 20.

For an estimate of—(thousands)	The approximate sampling error, plus or minus, is—(percent)
1.0.....	32
2.5.....	20
5.0.....	14
10.0.....	10
25.0.....	6
50.0.....	4.4
100.0.....	3.1
250.0.....	1.8

### Industrial Attachment

About 4 out of every 10 workers claiming full unemployment benefits during the week ending February 18 had been attached to manufacturing industries,<sup>2</sup> where 4 percent of the covered workers were unemployed (table 1).

<sup>2</sup> For about 60 percent of the insured unemployed, industrial attachment is the industry of last employment. For about 30 percent, it is the industry of last employment used in determining benefit rights (the "base period"). The industrial attachment of the remaining 10 percent is the industry of the employer with whom the claimant had the highest earnings during the base period.

TABLE 2.—Major occupational groups of insured unemployed workers claiming full benefits during the week ending February 18, 1956

Major occupational group <sup>1</sup>	Number (in thousands)	Percent distribution
Total insured unemployed.....	1,483.7	100.0
Professional and managerial.....	34.6	2.3
Clerical and sales.....	140.5	9.5
Service.....	111.1	7.6
Skilled.....	292.6	19.7
Semiskilled.....	382.6	25.8
Unskilled.....	468.7	31.6
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	53.9	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Groups as defined in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, vol. II, 2d ed., Bureau of Employment Security (1949).

<sup>2</sup> Includes mainly trainees with insufficient work experience to justify an occupational classification; also, some veterans' unemployment compensation claimants, and a small number of claimants who had skills peculiar to occupations not elsewhere classified.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

More than half of the insured unemployed in manufacturing had formerly been employed in durable-goods industries, with the largest number (80,500) having been in transportation-equipment establishments. This industry had a net increase of 37,000 in insured unemployment from mid-January to mid-February as a result of sizable layoffs in automobile manufacturing. Consequently, the rate of insured unemployment in the transportation-equipment industry as a whole rose from 2.3 percent to 4.3 percent during this period.

The second largest number of insured unemployed in durable goods in mid-February had been attached to the lumber and wood products industry which, as previously noted, was experiencing a seasonal lull in activity. This industry had the highest rate of insured unemployment of all the major manufacturing industries, 9.4 percent. The lowest rates of insured unemployment in durable-goods industries were in nonelectrical machinery (1.7 percent) and in primary metals (2.1 percent).

Among the major nondurable-goods industries, the lowest rate of insured unemployment was in chemicals (2.3 percent). Food processing plants, where activities were at a seasonal low, accounted for both the largest volume (96,000) and the highest rate (6.5 percent) of nondurable-goods unemployment.

The seasonally affected construction industry, which accounted for 1 out of every 4 of the insured unemployed in February, had the heaviest rate of insured unemployment (15.1 percent). Wholesale and retail trade, on the other hand, had a

relatively low rate of insured unemployment (2.3 percent), but accounted for a large proportion of the unemployment (13.6 percent) because nearly a fourth of all covered workers are attached to this industry division.

### Occupational Distribution

Unemployment was disproportionately heavy among unskilled workers (table 2). Nearly 1 out of every 3 of the insured unemployed in February was unskilled, although these workers comprise only about 10 percent of nonfarm employment. This ratio reflected the heavy seasonal unemployment in construction, which has a much greater than average proportion of unskilled workers. About 1 out of every 4 of the insured unemployed was semiskilled and 1 out of every 5 was a skilled worker. Clerical and sales workers, who represent about 30 percent of the nonfarm workers, accounted for only about 10 percent of the insured unemployment.

### Personal Characteristics

**Age and Sex.** Nearly 3 out of 4 of the insured unemployed were men (table 3), a somewhat higher proportion than in nonfarm employment as a whole. This was partially because of seasonal unemployment in industries employing mostly men, such as construction and lumber and wood

TABLE 3.—Length of unemployment of insured unemployed workers claiming full benefits during the week ending February 18, 1956, by age and sex

Age and sex	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent distribu- tion by age	Percent distribution by length of unemployment				
			Total	1-4 weeks	5-10 weeks	11-14 weeks	Over 14 weeks
Both sexes.....	1,483.7	100.0	100.0	37.9	37.7	13.5	10.9
Under 25 years.....	215.7	14.5	100.0	43.0	37.7	11.0	8.3
25-44 years.....	677.2	45.6	100.0	40.2	37.5	12.9	9.5
45-64 years.....	488.6	32.9	100.0	35.3	38.5	14.8	11.4
65 years and over.....	102.5	6.9	100.0	24.8	35.1	16.4	23.7
Men.....	1,069.7	100.0	100.0	38.8	37.8	13.7	9.6
Under 25 years.....	161.8	15.1	100.0	43.4	37.8	11.6	7.2
25-44 years.....	459.8	43.0	100.0	42.8	37.5	12.6	7.1
45-64 years.....	361.7	33.8	100.0	35.2	38.8	15.4	10.6
65 years and over.....	86.6	8.1	100.0	24.8	35.5	16.5	23.2
Women.....	414.0	100.0	100.0	35.5	37.4	12.9	14.2
Under 25 years.....	53.9	13.0	100.0	41.6	37.3	9.5	11.7
25-44 years.....	217.5	52.5	100.0	34.6	37.5	13.4	14.4
45-64 years.....	126.8	30.6	100.0	35.8	37.9	13.0	13.3
65 years and over.....	15.9	3.8	100.0	25.3	32.9	15.8	25.9

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

TABLE 4.—Marital status of insured unemployed workers claiming full benefits during the week ending February 18, 1956

Marital status	Number (in thou- sands)	Percent distribu- tion
Both sexes.....	1,483.7	100.0
Married.....	1,087.4	73.3
Single.....	282.1	19.0
Widowed or divorced.....	114.3	7.7
Men.....	1,069.7	100.0
Married.....	783.0	73.2
Single.....	227.7	21.3
Widowed or divorced.....	59.1	5.5
Women.....	414.0	100.0
Married.....	304.5	73.6
Single.....	54.4	13.1
Widowed or divorced.....	55.2	13.3

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

products, and also because of the rise in unemployment among auto workers early in the year.

Forty percent of the insured unemployed were 45 years or older—somewhat more than the proportion in nonfarm employment. The higher proportion was attributable to the heavier incidence of unemployment that characterized the older worker group and to the carrying over from previous weeks of a greater proportion of older claimants. About 29 percent of the claimants, 45 years of age and over, had filed claims for more than 10 weeks, compared with only 22 percent of those under 45. The contrast is even greater between those under 25 and those over 64.

Unemployed men were older than unemployed women. A considerably larger proportion of men than of women were in the age groups over 44. At all ages, however, women had longer periods of insured unemployment than men. About 14 percent of the women claimed benefits for over 14 weeks as compared with less than 10 percent of the men.

**Marital Status.** Nearly 3 out of every 4 of the insured unemployed in mid-February 1956 were married, 19 percent were single, and 8 percent were widowed or divorced (table 4). Virtually the same proportions of male claimants and female claimants were married, but relatively more men were single and more women were widowed or divorced. No significant change occurred between January and February in the proportions of claimants who were married, single, widowed, or divorced.



TABLE 5.—Length of unemployment of insured unemployed workers claiming full benefits during the week ending February 18, 1956, by industrial attachment<sup>1</sup>

Industrial attachment <sup>1</sup>	Number (in thousands)	Percent distribution				
		Total	1-4 weeks	5-10 weeks	11-14 weeks	Over 14 weeks
Total insured unemployed.....	1,483.7	100.0	37.9	37.7	13.5	10.9
Mining.....	33.5	100.0	33.6	36.2	13.3	16.9
Contract construction.....	348.5	100.0	35.9	43.2	15.2	5.7
Manufacturing.....	640.1	100.0	42.0	34.2	12.5	11.3
Durable goods.....	356.8	100.0	45.3	31.9	11.9	10.9
Nondurable goods.....	283.2	100.0	37.8	37.1	13.3	11.8
Transportation and public utilities (except railroads).....	54.3	100.0	39.6	37.5	13.4	9.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	201.7	100.0	36.3	39.8	11.9	12.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	19.6	100.0	22.3	37.3	13.1	27.3
Service.....	93.7	100.0	33.0	34.9	14.8	17.3
Government (Federal).....	28.5	100.0	26.9	39.3	15.6	18.2
Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> .....	19.9	100.0	22.2	45.9	21.9	10.1
No industrial attachment <sup>3</sup> .....	44.4	100.0	35.7	37.8	12.4	14.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, p. 661.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a small number of workers in industries not elsewhere classified.

<sup>3</sup> Primarily "Korean" veterans claiming benefits under veterans' unemployment compensation program.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

### Length of Insured Unemployment<sup>3</sup>

The average duration of insured unemployment rose from 6.3 weeks in January to 7.4 weeks in February as a sharp drop occurred in short-term unemployment (4 weeks or less) and a substantial rise occurred in the longer duration groups. Almost 4 out of every 10 claimants for full unemployment benefits in February had been unemployed for 4 weeks or less and an equal proportion from 5 to 10 weeks (table 5).

The duration of insured unemployment was directly related to the industrial attachment of the claimants, primarily as the result of the timing of seasonal employment changes. In durable-goods manufacturing, where a large volume of layoffs in automobiles and related industries took place in January, duration of unemployment was relatively short; 45 percent of the insured unemployed from the durables groups had been unemployed for less

than 5 weeks. By contrast, in construction and trade, where substantial layoffs had occurred earlier, duration of unemployment was longer.

Unemployed workers in nondurable-goods industries were more evenly distributed between the 1- to 4-week and 5- to 10-week groups. This reflected an employment decline beginning in late 1955 in the seasonal food-processing industry, and a January decline in the apparel industry.

A somewhat different duration pattern existed in such stable industry divisions as Government and finance and insurance. Among the relatively small number of unemployed from these industries, a high proportion had been jobless for more than 14 weeks.

### Turnover Among Claimants

Almost 1½ million persons filed initial claims during the 5-week report period ending February 18, 1956.<sup>4</sup> The characteristics of initial claimants during the period were similar to those of the insured unemployed in the last week of the period, partly because the same persons comprised a substantial part of each group. This similarity is also due to the continuation, in general, of the employment trends of the previous month, so that the characteristics of workers laid off in the February report period did not differ materially from those of workers who lost their jobs in the January report period.

There was, as usual, heavy turnover among unemployment insurance claimants during the 5-week period. Of the 1½ million initial claimants, more than 300,000 dropped out of the program before claiming a full week of unemployment, and more than 1 million insured unemployment claims were terminated.

About 85 percent of the 1 million claimants, whose insured claims were terminated, stopped filing of their own accord, presumably because they returned to work. One out of 10 exhausted his benefit rights and 1 out of 20 was disqualified. Of the more than 300,000 initial claimants who dropped out of the program, about 70 percent did not come back to claim unemployment benefits, 20 percent had insufficient earnings to qualify for benefits, and almost 10 percent were disqualified for other reasons.

<sup>3</sup> The length of insured unemployment is the number of uninterrupted weeks claimed, including the waiting period week, during a period of unemployment. Failure to file a claim, disqualification, or the exhaustion of benefit rights ends the period of insured unemployment, although unemployment may continue.

<sup>4</sup> Initial claims are notices filed by workers at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establish the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if the worker is unemployed for 1 week or longer. The initial claims data relate to the entire report period of 4 or 5 weeks, whereas the data on the insured unemployed relate only to the last week of the report period.

# Wage Pressures and Inflation Controls in Western Europe

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WORKING GROUPS in certain European countries have in recent years displayed a marked degree of economic and political responsibility, as manifested by their moderate wage demands during a period of economic expansion. However, evidence of growing worker restiveness has been accumulating in the past year. This article discusses the workers' attitudes toward wage restraint, and the means by which union leaders and governments are attempting to cope with mounting wage pressure.

The countries covered are Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Certain other countries have been excluded because of the relative absence of full employment and rising price levels (France, Italy, Belgium), or because the government does not allow the kind of interplay between economic forces which gives rise to the problem under discussion—full employment in relation to inflation controls—(Spain, Portugal). Switzerland, Iceland, and Luxembourg were omitted because of their relatively small industrial economy.

## Wage Restraint

*Economic Setting.* Western European economies have been expanding rapidly since the start of 1953. Fairly substantial increases in industrial output in 1953 were surpassed in 1954 in all of the eight countries except Norway. (See table 1.) Although production continued to expand in 1955, the pace slackened in five of the countries as output began to press the limits of resources of manpower, materials, and plant capacities. These

increases in national output were achieved through gains in employment,<sup>1</sup> longer hours,<sup>2</sup> and worker output increases.

In such a setting incomes were rising. Nevertheless, wage increases in the countries under review were moderate, both in absolute magnitudes and in relation to cost of living and productivity. (See table 2.) As suggested by the Economic Commission for Europe, "The main reason why it has been possible in most Western European countries since 1954 to work up to high rates of investment and high levels of activity without—so far at any rate—any really serious movements in the cost of living is that, in fact, the responsible workers' and employers' organizations have been conscious of the need for restraint . . ."<sup>3</sup> In the last 5 years, increases in real earnings exceeded increases in output per man-hour by more than 1 percent only in Austria (Vienna) in 1953, in West Germany and the United Kingdom in 1952, Sweden in 1951 and 1952, and Finland in 1951, 1952, and 1955.

Moreover, a good part of the indicated rise in earnings is not attributable to negotiated increases in wage rates. Wage rates established in collective agreements concluded by national unions or federations become, in effect, minimum wage levels for marginal firms only. In times of prosperity, actual earnings, under individual plant contracts, are pushed far above such levels as a result of upgrading, premium wages offered by employers in competing for scarce labor, and higher overtime earnings.

It is interesting to speculate on what lay behind this moderation by workers, a major pressure group, during a period when economic conditions were favorable for obtaining large wage increases. There were, to be sure, a number of explanations in terms of overall economic considerations.

First, there was a widespread fear of inflation. European experience in this respect has been much more acute and critical than in the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> For the first 9 months of 1955, the indexes (1952=100) of total man-hours worked in manufacturing were as follows: Austria, 112; West Germany, 117; the Netherlands, 110; Sweden, 101; the United Kingdom, 109. (See *Economic Expansion and Its Problems*, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 7th Report, p. 34.) Data were not available for the other countries covered in the article.

<sup>2</sup> For the second quarter of 1955, the indexes (1952=100) of weekly hours worked in manufacturing were as follows: West Germany, 101.4; the Netherlands, 101.0 (data as of end of 1954); the United Kingdom, 101.3; Austria, 103.6 (monthly hours). (See p. 93 of source cited in footnote 1.)

<sup>3</sup> *Economic Survey of Europe in 1955*, Geneva, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 1956 (p. 67).

TABLE 1.—Average annual percentage change in industrial production and output per man-hour, in 8 Western European countries, 1951-55

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Industrial production					
Austria.....	14.0	0.8	1.7	13.7	9.0
Denmark.....	2.0	-4.1	4.1	5.9	4.6
Finland.....	16.0	-4.5	5.4	13.7	6.8
Germany (West).....	19.0	6.7	9.4	12.2	16.0
Netherlands.....	4.0	.0	8.7	11.5	6.3
Norway.....	7.0	.9	6.5	6.1	4.9
Sweden.....	5.0	-1.9	.0	3.9	7.4
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> .....	3.0	-3.0	6.0	6.6	7.1
Output per man-hour					
Austria.....	9.0	1.6	4.2	10.0	6.6
Denmark.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.0	<sup>3</sup> 2.0
Finland.....	5.3	2.5	3.3	9.4	<sup>3</sup> 5.0
Germany (West).....	10.8	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.4
Netherlands.....	1.0	3.1	7.0	5.6	5.6
Norway.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 4.0	<sup>3</sup> 3.0
Sweden.....	3.1	.0	3.0	<sup>3</sup> 3.0	<sup>3</sup> 3.0
United Kingdom.....	1.0	-3.0	4.0	2.9	<sup>3</sup> 3.0

<sup>1</sup> Including mining.<sup>2</sup> Data not available.<sup>3</sup> Data not carried beyond decimal in original source.

SOURCES: Industrial production data: OEEC, General Statistics, 1955. (Ja Statistical Bulletin, Paris, issues for November-April 1955, various pages). As the OEEC compilation does not cover Finland, official data summarized by the American Embassy were used for this country. Output per man-hour data: official government statistics for Austria, Germany (West), and Finland (except for 1955); OEEC, 7th Report Economic Expansion and Its Problems, Paris, 1956 (p. 94) for Sweden 1951, 1952, and 1953, and United Kingdom and Netherlands 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Survey of Europe in 1955, Geneva, 1956 (p. 13) for Norway and Denmark, 1954 and 1955, and Sweden, Finland, United Kingdom, and Netherlands for 1955.

Second, investment requirements have been and still are extremely high<sup>4</sup> because of demands for reconstruction and modernization, readjustment of production to export markets, and increased national defense outlays. These circumstances have required the channeling of resources away from consumer goods to capital formation and defense expenditures. Since wages and salaries account for the major part of consumer income, it followed that worker demands would have to be moderated.

Third, most of the eight countries have had more or less serious balance of payments problems during this period, largely in terms of dollar

<sup>4</sup> Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of gross national product was as follows during selected years:

	1938	1948	1954
Austria.....		15	21
Denmark.....		15	18
Finland.....			26
Germany (West).....	14 (1936)	19	21
Netherlands.....	10	20	21
Norway.....	20	28	31
Sweden.....	17 (1938-39)	15	21
United Kingdom.....	11	12	13

SOURCE: OEEC, 7th Report (p. 87) and, for Finland, ECE's Economic Survey of Europe in 1955 (p. 58).

shortages. Because of their heavy reliance on imports for consumer necessities and industrial materials and equipment, it was important to prevent scarce foreign exchange reserves from being dissipated for nonessential consumer items. One of the most effective ways of accomplishing this was to restrain consumer (particularly worker) incomes and spending. Wage moderation was also motivated by the fear of being priced out of competitive world markets.

**Labor's Motivation.** Whatever the merit of these economic arguments for wage restraint, it is remarkable that they should have carried such weight with union members as to overshadow their own immediate material interests. Why did the working people display such a marked degree of personal responsibility for the general health of the economy?

The answer seems to lie largely in their recognition of the possible political repercussions of their policies. The realization that political as well as economic stability is at stake—even the maintenance in office of their own political party—has a sobering effect. In several instances and countries, union leaders have explicitly acknowledged that wage increases should be related to increases in the national output rather than to price rises.

**Labor and Government.** In all eight countries, organized labor wields great political power, and in all but West Germany and the United Kingdom, it participates directly in the government, either alone or in coalition. In the United Kingdom and West Germany, the worker parties form an active opposition.

In Norway, the Labor Party has been firmly and increasingly entrenched in power since 1945, with minority parties unable to form a coalition. In Denmark, the Social Democratic Party has governed on a minority basis for the past 3 years, but is under strong pressure from the Agrarian group, with the small Radical-Liberal Party holding the balance of power. For the past few years, the Social Democratic parties have been governing in coalition with Agrarians in Finland and Sweden; in Austria, the Socialists have, since 1946, been in coalition with the People's Party in which farmers play a major role; and in the Netherlands, the Labor Party is the strongest member of a multiple

coalition. The Social Democrats in Germany are outside the coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats, and in active opposition; and in the United Kingdom, the Labor Party, which lost its mandate in 1951, is actively sparring for an opportunity to regain control.

Thus economic moderation, or wage restraint, has been closely related to political requirements. This policy has taken the form of a more or less formal agreement between union leaders and the government on wage "responsibility" so long as the Government restrains internal price levels, particularly profits and cost of living. Union leaders have become increasingly conscious of price-wage interrelationships and their influence on workers' real incomes. In some countries—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden—these understandings have been supplemented and fortified by escalator clauses tying wages to cost-of-living increases, and, in Sweden and Finland, by providing a link between farm income and wages.

Other factors may have contributed to postwar wage restraint. Their relative importance differed from country to country, and they are difficult to evaluate. These included the tempering influence first of occupation authorities and later of the Marshall Plan, the steady rise in levels of living—which tended to dampen worker militancy—and a general dilution of the "class struggle" ideology.

### Worker Restiveness

Wage moderation prevailed in 1953 and 1954, and generally in 1955, too. In 1955, however, there were indications of accelerating worker unrest, and in the early months of 1956 the evidence of mounting pressure from the rank-and-file has been unmistakable.

Available data on hourly earnings for 1955 show a generally larger increase over the preceding year than was shown in 1953 or 1954. (See table 2 and chart.) This was particularly true for West Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Finland. In the Netherlands, two large wage increases occurred in 1954; the latter of these, granted in October, is reflected in 1955 earnings, although no wage increases were granted in that year. In terms of real wages, Austria and Norway also showed significant increases for 1955.

TABLE 2.—Average annual percentage change in gross hourly earnings and real earnings in manufacturing, 1951-55

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Gross hourly earnings					
Austria (Vienna).....	32.0	12.1	0.0	6.1	3.8
Denmark <sup>1</sup> .....	10.0	10.0	3.3	4.0	3.8
Finland.....	36.0	11.0	1.3	7.7	4.6
Germany (West) <sup>2</sup> .....	13.0	7.8	4.0	2.3	7.6
Netherlands <sup>3</sup> .....	8.0	2.8	9.9	10.7	5.6
Norway <sup>4</sup> .....	14.0	11.4	4.7	5.3	5.0
Sweden <sup>4</sup> .....	21.0	19.0	-1.4	4.2	7.4
United Kingdom.....	9.0	9.2	5.0	5.6	8.3
Real earnings					
Austria (Vienna).....	3.0	-4.0	6.1	1.9	2.8
Denmark.....	0	5.0	3.8	2.8	3.0
Finland.....	13.0	8.8	-8	8	7.3
Germany (West).....	6.0	6.6	5.3	2.5	5.7
Netherlands.....	-3.0	3.0	1.0	6.9	2.8
Norway.....	-1.0	2.0	3.0	0	3.8
Sweden.....	8.0	7.5	-1.8	3.6	3.4
United Kingdom.....	-1.0	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Wage rates.

<sup>2</sup> January-September.

<sup>3</sup> Including building.

<sup>4</sup> Including mining.

SOURCES: OEEC, General Statistics, 1955. (*In* Statistical Bulletin, Paris, November-April issues, various pagings.) As the OEEC compilation does not cover Finland, official data summarized by the American Embassy were used for this country.

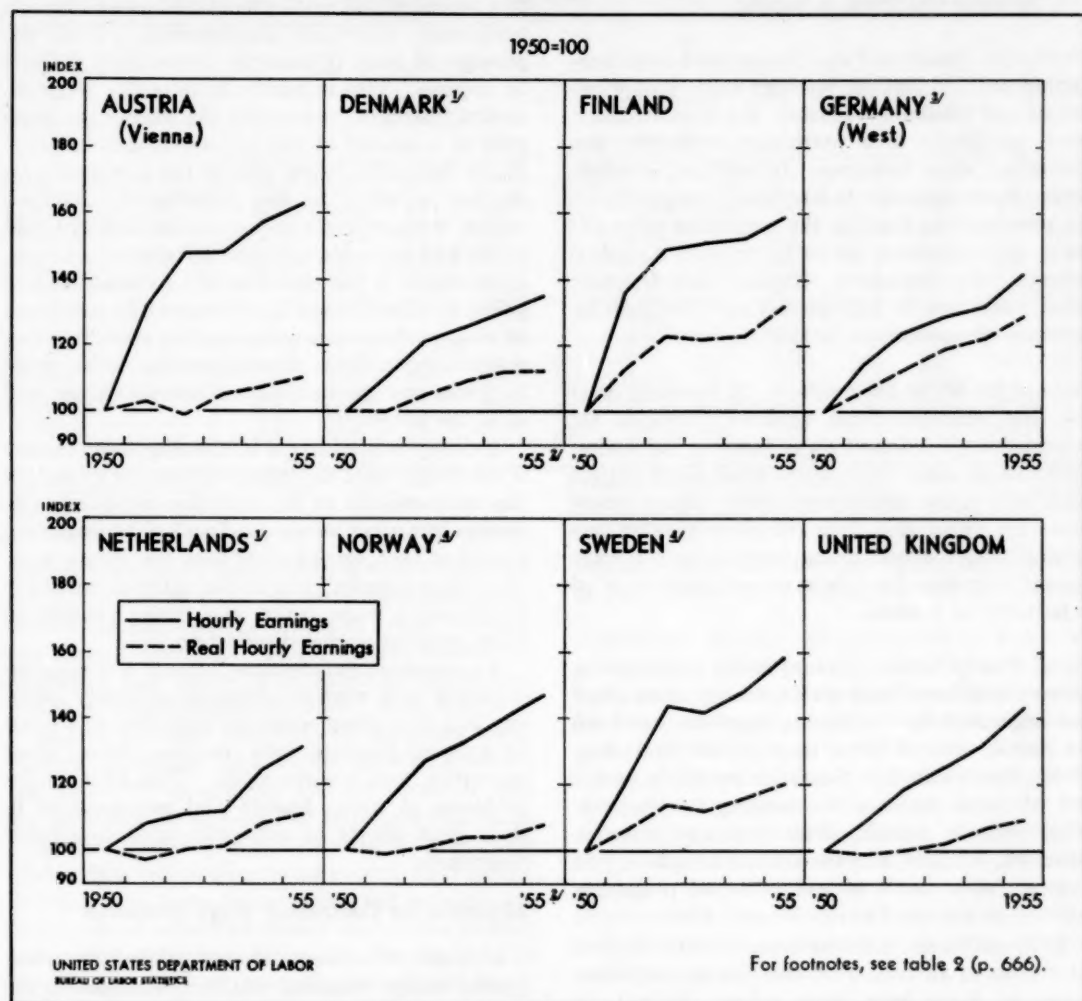
Moreover, the trend is clearly continuing into 1956. In the eight countries studied, collective bargaining negotiations either began in the late fall of 1955 or the first quarter of 1956, or were scheduled early thereafter. In almost all instances, worker demands are greater in magnitude and more vociferous than last year.

In addition to higher wage demands, the drive for shorter hours is gathering force in the eight countries. Specific hour demands are being presented in several negotiations; special campaign chests are being accumulated; and international pressure is being brought to bear indirectly through the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Only in the Netherlands does the current labor shortage appear to deter immediate action on hours. Also, in Austria, union leaders are inclined to postpone action until certain countries competing in export markets have taken the lead. But trade union action programs in all the nations explicitly include shorter hours.

Current union demands also include the usual requests for improved social security (pensions, family allowances, health insurance, etc.) and fringe benefits (holiday, vacation, and sick pay, etc.), and, particularly in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, for more-than-proportionate wage increases for lower paid workers.



## Trend of Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Eight Countries in Western Europe, 1950-55



## Background of Union Demands

There is striking uniformity throughout the eight countries in the kinds of protest currently voiced by labor. This is striking, but not surprising, since the setting is very much the same in all, i. e., an economic boom now entering upon its fourth year. Prosperity enormously strengthens

labor's bargaining position and at the same time inflationary pressure intensifies union demands.

*Competitive Demand for Labor.* The steadily increasing demand for workers has resulted in marked labor shortages, with employers competitively bidding up wages to attract workers. In 1955, ratios of unemployment to total labor force were down to what is considered a normal frictional level for full employment in West Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, and only slightly above in Austria.<sup>5</sup> Labor shortages are most acute for skilled work-

<sup>5</sup> In Finland, for which unemployment ratios are not available, the labor market is reportedly not as tight as in the other countries partly because of the high wartime birthrate. In Denmark, unemployment has been consistently higher than in the rest of Scandinavia, and appears to have been aggravated by recent fiscal and other restrictions by the government.

ers, particularly in metals industries, construction, and, for some countries, in mining.

**Employers' Ability to Pay.** To support their bargaining position further, workers argue that when output and profits are soaring, the economy, and more specifically their particular employers, can well afford wage increases. In addition, employers are more amenable to bargaining proposals, on the presumption that, in the prevailing price climate, wage increases can be fairly easily absorbed through price increases. Explicit and frequent union references to high profits and productivity increases are prominent in 1956 negotiations.

**Demand for Wider Differentials.** A corollary pressure has stemmed from workers' demands for increased wage differentials as between industries. Unionists in those fields where profits and output have been rising fastest—primarily export industries—are aware that their relatively greater bargaining power would make feasible higher wage gains if they were freed from overall limits applied to industry as a whole.

**Rising Cost of Living.** Except in the Netherlands, where prices have been stable, labor's most effective argument for bargaining purposes has been the rise in cost of living in late 1955 and early 1956. (See table 3.) Statistics available at the end of April indicate accelerating increases in living costs in Austria, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and the United Kingdom. In Norway, as a result of governmental programs, prices were expected to rise in early 1956.

Although recent increases in rents contributed to price rises in all countries, the primary influence seems to have been farm prices. Indeed, in Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Austria, farm prices have become a major economic and political issue. Farm prices have played a less prominent role in Norway and West Germany, also.

**Limitations of Wage Restraint.** Although these pressures for dropping wage restraint have been building up for some time, they are only now beginning to take effect. Since several motives have already been noted to explain wage restraint by unions, the pertinent question might be: Why is it more difficult now to restrain workers' demands than it was 2 or 3 years ago?

The answer seems to be that wage moderation in a period of full employment and prosperity is a temporary, short-run phenomenon. With the passage of time, it becomes increasingly difficult to impose. This is partly because the wage restraint "bargain" must offer the worker the prospect of a reward in the not-too-distant future—in the form of a larger slice of the increased production to which he has contributed. As time passes, workers begin to chafe under restraint, and to think about realizing the benefits promised them. In addition, if the shares of the national income going to other groups have meanwhile continued to rise, workers and union leaders start thinking and talking in terms of compensation for increases in prices and productivity, retroactively, as well as in the future.

A closely related factor influencing union leaders is the danger that the union will lose its appeal for the rank-and-file as it continues to restrain increases in worker incomes. In all eight countries, there has been some feeling that the unions must "flex their muscles" and display greater militancy in achieving wage, hour, and fringe benefits to offset growing worker disaffection.

A consequence of the time limitation of wage restraint is that workers' demands generally intensify at a time when economic flexibility is reduced by growing pressure upon resources, labor, plant capacities, and raw materials. This adds to the problems of union leaders and governments in their joint efforts to cope with mounting labor restiveness.

### Measures for Controlling Wage Pressures

Methods of inflation control utilized by union leaders and governments are fairly standard in the eight countries. Democratic economies may cope with such pressures in only a limited number of ways, and the urgency of the current situation requires that each of these tools be used.

**Union Tactics.** In all the countries, collective bargaining is highly centralized in contrast to the situation in the United States. Except in West Germany and the United Kingdom, centralization has at various times been accomplished by the trade union federations through the "coordination approach." This involves discussions between the trade union federations and top-level employer organizations to establish an overall framework of

TABLE 3.—Average percentage change over previous year in cost of living and cost of food, in selected Western European countries

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955					1956			
					Annual average	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Jan.	Feb.	March	
	All items combined												
Austria.....	28.0	17.2	-6.4	4.3	0.7	0.4	-1.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	5.4	6.8	
Denmark.....	10.0	4.5	0.0	0.9	4.3	2.6	4.3	4.3	6.9	5.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Finland <sup>1</sup> .....	20.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	-3.3	-6.4	-5.3	-5.9	2.3	2.5	6.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Germany (West).....	8.0	1.9	-1.9	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.8	3.7	
Netherlands.....	11.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.6	4.4	1.7	2.6	0.9	-0.8	-0.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Norway.....	15.0	9.6	1.6	5.5	0.7	3.1	1.5	-0.7	-0.7	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Sweden.....	14.0	10.5	0.8	0.8	3.1	0.0	1.6	3.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	
United Kingdom.....	10.0	8.2	3.4	1.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	4.8	6.3	5.5	5.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	
	Food												
Austria.....	23.0	19.5	-5.8	5.8	0.0	-0.9	-3.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	6.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Denmark.....	12.0	6.3	0.8	3.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.9	7.0	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Germany (West).....	9.0	4.6	-1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Netherlands.....	9.0	3.7	0.0	4.4	0.8	4.3	1.7	0.8	-0.8	-3.4	-0.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Norway.....	18.0	13.6	1.5	8.1	-0.7	2.8	0.7	-4.1	-1.4	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	
Sweden.....	15.0	13.9	2.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	3.0	7.5	11.3	10.4	11.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	
United Kingdom.....	11.0	<sup>2</sup> -5.7	5.7	2.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	6.4	8.5	5.9	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	

<sup>1</sup> Food price data not available for Finland.<sup>2</sup> January 1952=100.<sup>3</sup> Data not available.

SOURCE: OEEC, General Statistics, 1955. (In Statistical Bulletin, Paris,

November-April 1955 issues, various pagings). As the OEEC compilation does not cover Finland, official data summarized by the American Embassy were used for this country, as well as in the case of Germany and the United Kingdom for March 1956.

concessions within which individual unions and firms are given limited scope for variations and adjustments—usually only in terms of fringe benefits and wage differentials. This approach necessarily involves a high degree of discipline by unions and employer top-level organizations. This discipline is applied through policymaking executive committees, centralized control over finances, and central authority to approve affiliate demands and set up elaborate negotiating rules and schedules.

In West Germany and the United Kingdom, the trade union federations make overall wage policy decisions, but these are advisory, not compulsory. The national industrial unions have much greater autonomy, hence controls are less rigid and formalized, and correspondingly less effective. However, a certain degree of coordination in union demands, at times quite effective, is achieved through the recognition of certain major unions as "pattern setters." In West Germany, for example, the annual fall round of negotiations is usually initiated by the metalworkers, and subsequent wage grants for other workers are likely to approximate the level established in these negotiations.<sup>6</sup> This result, of course, follows con-

siderable informal discussion among major unions and the Trade Union Federation (DGB<sup>7</sup>) officials.

**Government Tactics.** The measures by which the governments attempt to contain inflation<sup>8</sup> vary from country to country and from time to time. In recent years, these have included: monetary and credit curbs; consumption taxes; taxing and licensing of capital formation; reduction of government spending; price controls and/or price subsidies; attempts at monopoly and cartel regulation; exhortation to wage and price restraint; establishment of factfinding commissions to make recommendations on overall price-wage policy; and intercession in industrial disputes through mediation or arbitration.

### Recent Situation in Eight Countries

Thus, although there are factors in the situation which give a certain explosive potential to industrial relations in each of the eight countries under review, there are at the same time firmly entrenched traditions and mechanisms of cooperation between labor, management, and government which tend to minimize the danger of serious industrial disturbances.

In two countries, to be sure, open conflicts have already erupted. In Finland, the Confederation of Trade Unions (SAK<sup>9</sup>) went on general strike during the first 3 weeks of March 1956 in protest

<sup>6</sup> See, for example, The West German Wage Movement in 1954, Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 311).

<sup>7</sup> Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

<sup>8</sup> See, for example, Disinflationary Policy and Wages in Great Britain, Monthly Labor Review, March 1956 (p. 209).

<sup>9</sup> Suomen Ammattiliitosten Keskusliitto.

against a drastic rise in farm prices, following the removal of government price controls. The average 10-percent increase in wages granted in the strike settlement represented a break in the wage stabilization policy prevailing since 1951. The Government had, in December 1955, removed controls on wages.

In Denmark, the first open conflict in 20 years occurred on March 17, 1956, when the biennial wage negotiations reached an impasse. Subsequent widespread strikes and lockouts in key industries were terminated after 1 month by legislation putting into effect a mediation proposal previously rejected by the unions concerned. The law provides increases in sick pay, shift pay, holiday pay, and workmen's compensation, as well as a general wage increase, thereby adding an estimated 2½ percent to national wage costs.

The situation was also temporarily critical in the Netherlands, the outstanding model of postwar wage restraint. For several weeks, top-level wage negotiations were deadlocked in the Federation of Labor, an advisory agency representing labor and management, which decides upon the magnitude of annual across-the-board wage increases. The difficulties this year related to resistance to continued governmental wage control, demands for more flexibility in wage differentials between industries, and the fact that Dutch wages are still far below levels in the other democratic countries of Western Europe, despite unprecedented economic boom and labor shortages in the Netherlands. A compromise decision announced on March 19 provided a retroactive lump-sum addition of 3 percent to 1955 wages, and a 3- to 6-percent increase in current wages. The actual magnitude is to be determined in individual industry negotiations.

In Sweden, the Trade Union Federation (LO<sup>10</sup>) exerted a heavy hand in this year's negotiations, and, with the help of "coordination," mediation, and considerable pressure from a government facing early elections, an across-the-board agreement was reached in February 1956 providing an average 4-percent wage increase with some leeway for negotiation of small wage differentials by individual affiliates. However, at the end of March, controversy continued between farm and labor organizations over the level of agricultural prices.

In West Germany, where postwar wage restraint

has made a major contribution to the "economic miracle" of recovery, the annual wage negotiations in the fall quarter of 1955 yielded an approximate 8-percent average wage increase, or considerably more than in the preceding postwar years. This reflects the emerging labor shortage, rising living costs, continued economic boom, and growing militancy on the part of important factions within the trade union movement.

In Norway, the Trade Union Federation (LO<sup>10</sup>) which traditionally exerts a high degree of discipline over its affiliates, was, at the end of March 1956, finding it difficult to restrain wage and hour demands. Moreover, determination of the magnitude of "moderate" across-the-board wage increases (expected to be granted to offset anticipated cost-of-living increases) awaited the outcome of negotiations over farm prices. Official union and government recognition that fairly substantial wage increases would have to be granted this year was in part a consequence of the 12-day transport strike in December, the first serious labor conflict since World War II.

In Austria, during the fall quarter of 1955, a surge of rank-and-file unrest and wildcat strikes protesting price rises and the wage discipline imposed by the inflation-conscious Austrian Federation of Trade Unions (ÖGB<sup>11</sup>) was temporarily quieted by the negotiation of a bonus of 1 week's pay. The friction generated by this dispute added to the political tension within the Socialist-People's Party coalition which ultimately led to a decision to hold new elections in the spring of 1956, several months earlier than scheduled.

Industrial unrest in the United Kingdom appears to have intensified considerably in recent months as evidenced by the unusual spate of strikes in 1955—in the longshoring, railway, newspaper, coal, aircraft, and metalworking industries—and the higher wage demands put forth in the fall and winter. Two key unions, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, have dropped their support of wage restraint. The Trades Union Congress (TUC) has strongly criticized the current anti-inflation methods of the government, particularly the lapse of certain economic controls, reduction of bread and milk subsidies, and rises in installment credit costs.

<sup>10</sup> Landsorganisation.

<sup>11</sup> Österreicher Gewerkschaftsbund.



# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Wages and Related Benefits in Industrial Chemicals

THE production worker in an industrial chemical plant in August 1955 typically earned \$2.07 an hour, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and nightwork, according to a study by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See table 1.) Usually he worked on rotating shifts in a continuous-process plant which required some overtime work; his average workweek was about 41 hours. Overtime premium pay and extra pay for shift work brought his total gross weekly pay to somewhere between \$85 and \$90.<sup>1</sup> This was about one-third more than he was making 5 years ago and about 15 percent more than the average factory worker's gross weekly earnings in August 1955.

He received 2 weeks' paid vacation after 2 or 3 years' employment and could expect a vacation of 3 or 4 weeks after 10 or 15 years' service. He also received pay for 7 holidays a year, but, because of the industry's continuous-process operations, he was often called to work on these holidays; for such work he received premium pay of time and one-half in addition to holiday pay. In nearly half of the chemical plants studied, if he were sick more than a few days, he continued to receive some pay and if his illness was extended, he received reduced sick benefits for a longer period. His employer typically paid for at least part of his life, hospitalization, medical, and surgical insurance benefits. After reaching retirement age, he would be eligible to receive supplemental retirement pension benefits in addition to his social security annuity.

Production workers in industrial chemicals are employed in a rapidly expanding group of industries that is utilizing many new production methods to meet the growing demand of American industry for a great variety of chemicals. These innovations have called for the expenditure of large amounts on plant and equipment. It is estimated

that the annual capital outlay per production worker in industrial chemicals is probably higher than any other industry group except the petroleum industries.<sup>2</sup> The complexity of the equipment has increased costs to such an extent that the production of some chemical products requires investments exceeding \$40,000 per worker employed.<sup>3</sup>

In August 1955, at the time of the Bureau's wage survey, production in the industrial chemical industries was 82 percent above the 1947-49 average.<sup>4</sup> Part of the increase in dollar value of production was attributable to the 18-percent rise in wholesale prices of industrial chemicals during this period. However, because of widespread technological changes and other factors, employment has not increased proportionately to production. Employment of production workers rose only 28 percent above the 1947-49 average, but it increased considerably more in nonproduction categories, especially in research. A recent Bureau study<sup>5</sup> shows that the chemical industries, as a group, far exceed all other industries in expenditures for basic research. And they employ over 11 percent of all scientists and engineers.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' hours and earnings series for August 1955 for all industrial inorganic chemicals and for all industrial organic chemicals. Both groups in this series include segments of the industry not covered by this study which includes establishments with 21 or more workers primarily engaged in the manufacture of industrial inorganic chemicals, except atomic energy, and industrial organic chemicals, except synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber, and explosives.

<sup>2</sup> Chemical and Rubber Industry Report, U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, May 1955 (p. 3).

<sup>3</sup> Testimony of Otto Pragan, research director of the International Chemical Workers Union, and Thomas J. Walsh of the Case Institute of Technology (see Automation and Technological Change Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report (84th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 152-153 and 476).

<sup>4</sup> Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, November 1955 (p. 8-2). Includes data from segments of the industry excluded from this study. It should also be pointed out that the rapidly growing petrochemical industry is still largely a byproduct of the petroleum refining industry and, therefore, is only partially represented in the Bureau's wage study. In occupational wage studies, an establishment is classified according to its major product.

<sup>5</sup> Science and Engineering in American Industry—Preliminary Report on a Survey of Research and Development Costs and Personnel in 1953-54 (prepared for the National Science Foundation by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics), Washington, National Science Foundation, 1955 (p. 6).

\* Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1953, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (table 1).

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of production workers in industrial chemical establishments, by average straight-time hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> United States and regions, August 1955

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South- east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South- west	Moun- tain	Pacific
Under 100	0.3		0.1		2.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	0.2	0.7		
100 and under 110	.2		.1		3.6	0.1	.3			
110 and under 120	.6	1.7	.9	0.1	4.3	.1		.1		
120 and under 130	.6	1.6	.5	1.2	1.8	.3	.3	.3		
130 and under 140	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.9	4.8	.4	.9	1.6		( <sup>2</sup> )
140 and under 150	3.2	4.9	3.9	5.8	6.2	.9	3.0	2.9		( <sup>2</sup> )
150 and under 160	4.2	7.0	3.9	10.0	9.8	1.3	3.1	2.2	0.1	0.9
160 and under 170	4.2	6.5	5.4	6.1	7.0	2.7	3.6	2.0	6.1	1.2
170 and under 180	7.0	9.3	9.0	8.0	12.7	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.9	4.8
180 and under 190	9.9	14.8	11.8	9.5	11.0	10.5	11.1	6.2	5.6	7.3
190 and under 200	11.7	25.9	14.8	7.3	8.9	12.6	10.2	5.6	6.9	14.4
200 and under 210	10.2	11.2	12.0	6.6	7.7	14.4	10.2	6.5	4.8	10.0
210 and under 220	11.0	7.5	9.2	5.4	8.2	20.1	23.8	6.0	12.5	16.3
220 and under 230	8.9	6.6	7.9	8.7	4.8	10.8	3.6	9.3	11.3	12.9
230 and under 240	7.2	.6	6.4	6.1	3.3	9.4	3.9	8.1	7.6	14.0
240 and under 250	4.8	.1	3.1	2.7	.8	4.6	9.9	8.5	5.7	13.0
250 and under 260	4.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2	8.2	2.4	2.6	1.4	8.9	12.1	3.1
260 and under 270	4.9	.1	.7	3.0		1.3		20.8	8.4	1.0
270 and under 280	2.7		1.5	8.1	.1	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.3	12.8	.4
280 and under 290	1.3		3.0	.1	.3			1.7		.1
290 and under 300	.7		1.2	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )	.8	.2	.1
300 and over	.4	.1	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )		.8		( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	153,647	5,935	44,887	24,908	5,047	31,730	4,623	27,603	2,893	6,331
Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>	\$2.07	\$1.85	\$2.01	\$2.03	\$1.76	\$2.10	\$2.02	\$2.25	\$2.27	\$2.15

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

were narrower than in most other large manufacturing industries.<sup>7</sup>

**By Occupation.** Men janitors averaged \$1.74 an hour, or 28 percent below most of the skilled maintenance jobs (table 3). Maintenance trades helpers averaged 17 percent less than the skilled workers they assist. Class A operators (working on the more complex chemical processing equipment) as a group averaged \$2.29 an hour, and class B operators earned only 15 cents less. Their helpers' average pay was only 24 cents, or 11 percent, less than that of the class B operators. Class A and class B chemical operators and their helpers represented over one-fourth of the production workers in industrial chemical establishments.

Maintenance workers, who represented another large segment, had average earnings clustering around \$2.40 in each of the specific crafts studied;

their helpers, as a group, averaged about \$2 an hour. Laborers handling materials averaged \$1.67, and watchmen, 4 cents more. Guards, more numerous than watchmen, averaged \$2.02. Lead burners had the highest rates, averaging \$2.58, but they were found in relatively few establishments.

Jobs classified as laboratory assistants covered a variety of duties and this diversity was reflected in the wide range of rates reported. This was the only classification in which women were employed in any substantial number. They averaged \$1.87 an hour, as against \$2.10 for men.

Truckdrivers averaged about \$2 an hour. No consistent difference in earnings according to the size of truck driven was noted. Large trailer-type trucks, however, generally had the highest paid drivers (\$2.23 an hour). Forklift-type power truckers averaged \$1.86.

**By Area.** The chemical industries studied were primarily located in the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, Southwest, and Border States.<sup>8</sup> In terms of employment, the Middle Atlantic States represented almost 30 percent of the industrial chemical industries and the other 3 regions accounted for 55 percent. None of the remaining 5 regions accounted for as much as 5 percent of the industries' total employment.

<sup>7</sup> According to a study of skill differentials in various industries made by the BLS in 1952-53, differentials in pay between janitors and skilled maintenance workers in the industrial chemical industries were among the lowest of the industries studied. See Occupational Wage Relationships in Manufacturing, 1952-53, Monthly Labor Review, November 1953 (p. 1171).

<sup>8</sup> The regions include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southwest*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of workers in selected production occupations in industrial chemical establishments, United States and regions, August 1955

Occupation	United States		Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup>								
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
Carpenters, maintenance	1,443	\$2.36	\$2.09	\$2.35	\$2.22	\$2.16	\$2.34	\$2.31	\$2.55	\$2.71	\$2.38
Carboy fillers	121	1.79		1.88							2.01
Chemical operators, class A	17,001	2.29	1.99	2.27	2.34	1.98	2.19	2.15	2.51		2.29
Chemical operators, class B	16,447	2.14	1.82	2.00	2.21	1.87	2.05	1.94	2.43	2.43	2.13
Chemical operators' helpers	8,697	1.90	1.73	1.82	1.91	1.63	1.92	1.88	2.11	2.08	2.00
Compressors	735	2.31		2.15	2.33		2.30	2.01	2.38		2.27
Cylinder fillers	182	2.01		2.11			2.00				2.12
Drum fillers	458	1.92		1.89	2.02	1.35	1.98	1.75	2.07		2.10
Electricians, maintenance	2,704	2.41	2.17	2.36	2.31	2.21	2.36	2.31	2.59	2.52	2.43
Filling-machine tenders	856	1.89		1.89	1.72	1.41	2.00	1.88	1.73		1.96
Guards	1,733	2.02	1.83	1.90	2.04	1.86	2.07		2.15	2.08	1.84
Helpers, trades, maintenance	5,786	1.99	1.88	1.87	1.99	1.66	2.00	1.87	2.07	2.31	2.08
Janitors (men)	3,183	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.70	1.47	1.86	1.71	1.72	1.85	1.89
Janitors (women)	249	1.66		1.65	1.49		1.75		1.53		
Laboratory assistants (men)	5,098	2.10	1.92	2.13	2.16	1.71	2.00	2.03	2.23	2.15	2.13
Laboratory assistants (women)	965	1.87		1.95	1.80		1.65		2.02		
Laborers, material handling	8,267	1.67	1.60	1.68	1.55	1.41	1.85	1.70	1.65	1.87	1.89
Lead burners	221	2.56		2.63	2.56		2.49		2.55		2.67
Machinists, maintenance	2,745	2.41	2.22	2.32	2.29	2.10	2.37	2.29	2.58	2.64	2.43
Millers, class A	435	1.95		2.06	1.83		2.05		2.04		2.07
Millers, class B	342	1.82		1.75	1.57	1.73	1.90	1.60			
Mixers, class A	658	1.94		1.87	1.71	1.60	2.06				
Mixers, class B	992	1.80		1.81	1.60	1.34	2.02	1.67			2.15
Pipefitters, maintenance	4,231	2.41	2.18	2.37	2.35	2.15	2.36		2.57	2.69	2.44
Pumpmen	641	2.12		2.01	1.93	1.94	2.10	1.97	2.31		2.08
Stock clerks	1,405	2.07	1.84	1.96	2.03	1.75	2.07	2.01	2.27	2.14	1.98
Truckdrivers	1,915	2.03	1.88	2.14	2.00	1.60	2.05	1.80	2.06	2.07	2.17
Light (under 1½ tons)	400	1.99		1.92	1.88		1.91				
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	975	2.00		2.01	2.07	1.47	2.03	1.77	2.01	2.26	2.05
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	345	2.23	2.06	2.34	2.00		2.23				2.27
Heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	195	1.93		2.13		1.81	2.11		2.04		
Truckers, power (forklift)	1,194	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.70	1.28	1.99	1.94	1.98		2.08
Truckers, power (other than forklift)	192	1.96		1.99	1.91		2.04		1.70		2.10
Watchmen	676	1.71		1.65	1.65	1.18	1.95	1.45	1.76		1.67

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

NOTE: Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

Highest occupational averages, especially in the skilled maintenance jobs, were most often found in the Southwest and Mountain regions. In the unskilled jobs, however, the Southwest averages were often below the national average; highest rates for these jobs were generally reported in the Far West. The lowest occupational averages were generally recorded in the Southeast or New England regions. Occupational rates for the other regions generally averaged within a few cents of the national figure.

In addition to the regions, the BLS chose 10 important industrial chemical production areas for study. In most of these areas, overall average hourly earnings for plant workers were around \$2.15. The averages were considerably higher (about \$2.35) in 2 areas—Texas Gulf Coast and Charleston, W. Va.—and lower (around \$2) in 2 others—Newark-Jersey City and Philadelphia-Camden.

The wage distribution in each of the production areas was also relatively narrow, with half of the workers falling within a 50-cent or less range. In Detroit, over half of the workers were within a

20-cent range. In 4 other areas, the range was only 30 cents.

*By Major Type of Chemical Produced.* Production workers in establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of organic chemicals (comprising a little over 60 percent of all the chemical workers in this survey)<sup>2</sup> had average earnings of 10 cents more per hour than workers in inorganic chemicals plants (table 1). This 10-cent national differential is not necessarily attributable solely to product differences, since average earnings and employment in the two groups varied considerably from region to region. One consistent pattern was noted—the industry group which had the largest employment in each region also had the highest average hourly earnings.

In organic chemicals, the plastic materials segment was one of the most important in terms of employment. Production workers in this segment earned an average of \$1.89 an hour. Their average earnings were lower than earnings in the

<sup>2</sup> Many establishments manufactured both organic and inorganic products; they were classified according to their principal product.



organic chemicals group in 3 of the 5 regions where comparisons could be made.

### Labor-Management Agreements

Over 80 percent of the production workers in the chemical industries were in establishments in which a majority of the workers were covered by a labor-management agreement. This proportion was exceeded in every region except in the Border States and in the Southeast, where the proportion was 60 percent. Many of the contracts were with independent or unaffiliated unions: Affiliates of the AFL-CIO represented a little over half of all the workers covered by agreements, a fourth were represented by the United Mine Workers, District 50, and the remainder by other unaffiliated unions. Nationally, 1 out of 9 office workers was covered by agreements, with the highest proportion (1 out of 5) reported in the Middle Atlantic region. Nearly all office workers covered by agreements were represented by the same unions that covered plant workers; typically these were unaffiliated unions.

No consistent differences were found between occupational wage averages for establishments having labor-management agreements covering a majority of their production workers, and other establishments. Average hourly earnings of workers in plants covered by such agreements were 3 cents higher nationally than in plants having no agreement covering a majority of their workers. However, substantial regional earnings differences existed—as much as 29 cents higher in New England for plants with agreements, and 52 cents higher in the Border States in plants having no contracts covering a majority of their workers.

### Related Wage Practices

Despite a general similarity among wage structures in most of the establishments studied, minimum entrance rates varied widely by establishment and region. Over 60 percent of the production workers were in establishments reporting minimum entrance rates of \$1.60 an hour or more for unskilled men workers. About a third were in establishments having entrance rates over

TABLE 4.—Percent of production workers employed in industrial chemical establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits,<sup>1</sup> United States and regions, August 1955

Selected benefits <sup>1</sup>	Percent of production workers in—									
	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Mountain	Pacific
Paid vacations: <sup>2</sup>										
After 1 year's service <sup>3</sup>	99	98	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 week	63	30	71	72	76	61	29	54	100	58
1 to 2 weeks	11	9	3	9	—	29	16	16	—	—
2 weeks	25	59	26	20	24	10	71	30	—	42
After 5 years' service <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks	94	97	97	91	93	99	100	84	100	100
2 to 3 weeks	5	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	9	—	—	—	16	—	—
After 15 years' service <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks	10	11	9	9	24	4	25	15	29	7
3 weeks	88	84	88	91	73	95	75	84	71	93
After 25 years' service <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2 weeks	10	11	9	9	24	4	25	15	29	7
3 weeks	39	66	34	28	68	51	49	29	65	46
4 weeks and over	47	22	56	63	5	44	26	40	6	47
Paid holidays: <sup>3</sup>	99	100	100	95	100	98	100	99	100	100
6 days	35	5	13	34	66	62	35	42	71	21
7 days	49	11	55	39	—	36	44	57	29	69
8 days	10	24	27	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	20	—	—	10
9 days and over	4	59	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health insurance and pension plans: <sup>4</sup>										
Life insurance	98	94	98	100	90	98	100	99	100	85
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	45	70	32	35	80	32	74	70	56	49
Sickness and accident insurance	92	94	97	99	90	88	94	95	100	39
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	11	—	10	( <sup>4</sup> )	8	( <sup>4</sup> )	49	21	26	49
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	36	18	31	42	( <sup>4</sup> )	42	31	41	39	32
Hospitalization insurance	96	93	98	98	99	96	94	95	100	83
Surgical insurance	93	91	91	91	99	98	94	95	95	81
Medical insurance	64	68	64	60	42	69	87	64	94	35
Catastrophe insurance	3	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	3	13	8	—	—
Retirement pension	89	85	89	90	76	89	77	97	71	86

<sup>1</sup> Supplementary wage benefits were considered applicable to all workers if formal provisions in an establishment applied to half or more of the workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Vacation payments, such as percent of annual earnings and flat-sum amounts, were converted to an equivalent time basis.

<sup>3</sup> Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 2.5 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Limited to full-day holidays provided annually.

<sup>6</sup> Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes workmen's compensation and social security.

\$1.75. Regional differences in minimum entrance rates of establishments are reflected in the median establishment minimum rates,<sup>10</sup> which ranged from \$1.30 in New England to \$1.83 in the Pacific region. The Middle Atlantic, Border, Middle West, and Southwest medians approximated the industrywide median of \$1.63, but the range of rates above and below the median varied considerably.

Many establishments provided for higher minimum "job" rates to workers after a probationary period; these were generally 5 to 10 cents higher than the entrance rates. Regionally, the largest difference between median entrance rates and median "job" rates was in the Middle West (19 cents).

As in the Bureau's previous survey,<sup>11</sup> relatively few (less than 5 percent) of the production workers were paid on an incentive basis. Nearly all establishments had formal wage structures with specific rates or ranges of rates for each occupation. Sixty percent of the workers were in establishments with single rates for each occupation, and nearly all of the remainder received rates within specified ranges for their occupations.

The single-rate system predominated in all but the New England region and covered nearly all workers in the Pacific and Middle West regions.

More than 90 percent of the workers were on a 40-hour workweek schedule. Because of the necessity for continuous operations in many segments of the chemical industries, overtime for individual workers is not uncommon.

Nearly a third of the workers were on late shifts at the time of the study. Since nearly 90 percent of the workers were in plants that had rotating shifts, however, a larger proportion—possibly half of the workers—were involved in shift work at one time or another. Nearly all shift workers received extra pay for shift work. About an eighth of those on shift work received a pay differential on all shifts, including the day shift. The differential was generally from 8 to 10 cents above the day rate.<sup>12</sup> Others received a differential—a flat cents-per-hour payment in all but a few establishments—only for hours worked on late shifts. The majority of workers received from 5 to 8 cents additional on the second shift and from 10 to 16 cents on the third shift.

The practice of paying a shift differential on all rotating shifts was most prevalent in the New England and Middle West regions, where a majority of shift workers received extra pay "around the clock."

Nearly all establishments in the survey provided paid holidays to both production and office workers. Unlike many other industries, the holiday provisions were almost the same for both groups. About half of the workers received 7 paid holidays and about 15 percent received 8 or more. The more liberal provisions were found in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Middle West regions. In New England, nearly 60 percent of the workers had 10 paid holidays. (Data for production workers are found in table 4.)

All establishments provided for paid vacations. A great majority of production workers were in establishments which gave 1 week's vacation after 1 year of service, 2 weeks' after 2 or 3 years, and 3 weeks' after 15 years. Nearly half of the workers were employed in establishments providing vacations of 4 weeks or more after 25 years of service. Office workers generally received longer vacations after 1 or 2 years of service, but after 5 years the provisions were generally the same as for production workers.

Virtually all workers were eligible for certain insurance benefits for which the employer paid all or part of the cost, including life, sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical benefits. About two-thirds of the workers also were covered by medical insurance. These provisions applied equally to both production and office workers. Sick-leave plans were less common and more often limited to office workers. Sick-leave plans that provided full pay and required no waiting period were applicable to 45 percent of office workers, as compared with 11 percent of the production workers.

Retirement plans supplementing social security were in effect in establishments employing about 90 percent of both office and plant workers. Over

<sup>10</sup> The median establishment minimum rate is that rate at which equal numbers of production workers are found in establishments having higher and lower minimum entrance rates, respectively.

<sup>11</sup> See *Wages in the Industrial Chemical Industry*, Monthly Labor Review, September 1952 (p. 285).

<sup>12</sup> Shift differentials were not included in the computation of average hourly earnings for this survey.

70 percent of production workers and 78 percent of office workers in each region were in establishments with retirement plans. In the Southwest, virtually all establishments reported plans covering their production and office workers.

Nearly one-fourth of the production workers were in establishments that had plans providing for severance pay. Such provisions were most common in the Border, Middle Atlantic, and Middle West regions. Usually, the plans required from 3 months' to 1 year's service before the employee became eligible. Maximum payments

varied considerably, but over half the workers were covered by plans with maximums of 3 months' pay or less; the most typical provision in this group was for 8 weeks' (or 2 months') maximum severance payment. A group almost as large received specific amounts of pay for each year of service and had no maximum payment specified; the most common provision in this group was one-half week's pay for each year of service.

—JAMES F. WALKER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Union Strike Vote Practices and Proposed Controls

LOCAL UNIONS conduct strike votes under considerably more democratic procedures than are required by international union constitutional provisions. This is the most conclusive finding reported in a recent study by the Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University,<sup>1</sup> which attempts to clarify controversial issues in compulsory strike vote legislation and to indicate whether such legislation is necessary in the light of current union practices. Of greater importance than the mere existence of the formal democratic framework for strike control is evidence that union members (1) participate extensively whenever strike vote machinery is used; (2) generally show strong majority support for strike authorizations; and (3) only infrequently are called out on strikes after strike calls are authorized, because disputed issues are usually settled by peaceful negotiations.

There has been recurrent interest in strike control legislation, only recently (in 1954) considered and rejected by the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare after extensive hearings.<sup>2</sup> Arguments raised at these hearings, the study points out, were concerned with two major questions: (1) how unions conduct strike votes; and (2) what standards should govern the calling of strikes. The former, which involves different conceptions of trade union practices, can be resolved empirically, according to the author; the latter, which involves value judgments on

different criteria of democratic procedures (e. g., Is rank-and-file ratification essential before strikes can be called? If voting is required, should non-union members as well as union members vote?), cannot be resolved by investigation.

Most of the report, and of this brief summary, covers findings in a sample survey of the strike vote provisions in constitutions of 59 local unions and the actual practices followed by more than 90 locals in conducting strike votes. A brief account of experience in this country under compulsory strike vote provisions in State and Federal legislation is also presented as well as an analysis of arguments pro and con strike control legislation.

### Survey Sample

Information on strike vote provisions in the constitutions of 59 locals (affiliated with 30 international unions) was obtained from questionnaires sent early in 1955 to AFL and CIO local unions in the Newark-Trenton, N. J., area. To ascertain how and to what extent members participated in strike voting, 56 locals with some strike vote experience, including 26 which had been involved in strikes since 1950,<sup>3</sup> were asked additional queries. These covered such matters as: How extensively were secret ballots used? What other methods of strike authorization were employed?

<sup>1</sup> Herbert S. Parnes, *Union Strike Votes—Current Practice and Proposed Controls*, Princeton University, 1956.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, footnote 3 (p. 10).

<sup>3</sup> The strike frequency ratio represented by these figures is biased, according to the author. *Ibid.*, footnote 1 (p. 46).



How many members voted, and what proportions favored strike action?

Mechanics of strike vote procedures were also studied for 74 local affiliates of District 7 of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers.<sup>4</sup> For the Rubber Workers' locals, data covering 56 strike votes conducted by 36 locals in 1953-54<sup>5</sup> were analyzed from local reports filed under international union requirements.

Limitations of the study, based primarily on strike vote experience of New Jersey locals in a relatively brief period, are noted by the author. He points out, however, that the validity of the conclusions was strengthened because survey findings obtained in the two investigations of locals' strike vote provisions and practices tended to reinforce each other. Additionally, experiences under strike control legislation were consistent with findings about locals showing extensive participation by workers in strike voting and sizable majority support for calling strikes. The conclusions, moreover, were presented "not with the conviction that their universal validity has been established, but rather in the belief that they constitute reasonable hypotheses which other studies may test." The author points out, also, that although few studies have been made of international union strike vote requirements,<sup>6</sup> no systematic empirical study of local union strike vote practices has previously been made.

### Survey Findings

*Strike Vote Practices and Experiences.* More restrictive formal strike vote requirements were imposed by the local constitutions of the New Jersey group of unions than by their parent internationals. For example, 11 locals required strike authorization by secret ballot with a simple majority, and 18 mentioned use of a vote but the method was not specified; this contrasted with such requirements in only 2 and 11 international constitutions, respectively. In the case of 1 international with no provision for strike votes, 5 of its locals made strike votes mandatory, 3 by secret ballot. Local constitutional provisions were not surveyed for the Rubber union locals since they operated under an international constitution requirement which forbade strike calls unless approved by the membership at a special meeting.

Of greater interest and importance, perhaps, was what occurred in local unions with strike vote experience. Most of their votes were favorable—by union membership majorities of 9 to 1 or better. The report significantly notes that in only one-fourth of the 56 strike votes conducted by the 36 Rubber union locals during 1953-54, did strikes actually follow; the remaining potential strike situations were settled by peaceful negotiations.

In virtually all instances, the proportion of members approving a strike comprised a majority of all workers in the bargaining unit (including both union and nonunion members). A causative factor was the strong degree of unionization in most bargaining units organized by the locals. The voting record indicates, according to the report, that the vast majority of strike votes taken would have been legal "even under the most restrictive standards that have been suggested for a compulsory strike vote," i. e., strike approval by a majority of workers in the bargaining unit.

Generally, procedures employed when votes were taken reflected a concern among locals for observing democratic practices. Of the 56 New Jersey locals with strike vote experience, three-fourths employed a secret ballot, including a number of locals which were not required under either local or international rules to use a secret ballot, but which did so as a matter of custom. In the matter of notifying members about scheduled strike meetings, local practices again involved even greater safeguards than were constitutionally required. For example, the number of local unions informing members in writing (18) was nearly three times greater than required by constitutions. Bulletin board notices or handbills were commonly used in many unions; a few used word-of-mouth notification. All members of Rubber Workers' locals had to be notified at least 24 hours in advance, under the international union constitution.

Some criticism has been directed against unions for conducting strike votes so early in negotia-

<sup>4</sup> District 7 comprises all of New Jersey and Delaware, and parts of New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

<sup>5</sup> Strike votes exceeded the number of locals because some locals conducted more than 1 strike vote.

<sup>6</sup> See Strike Control Provisions in Union Constitutions, *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1954 (p. 497). See also Unions' Strike Vote Provisions. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, New York, May 1954, pp. 186-189.)



tions that the results do not really reflect rank-and-file attitudes at the time strikes are actually called. For this reason, the report states, proposals for government-supervised strike votes have generally considered setting a minimum period between the time votes are conducted and strikes are called. In practice, the time interval was frequently less than 4 days and rarely over 10 days among Newark-Trenton, N. J., locals which had called strikes since 1950. In the Rubber Workers' locals, the time interval varied widely from less than a week to more than 2 weeks, including one extreme case of 6 months. However, the author points out, where relatively lengthy periods elapsed, it was "typically because the union chose to continue negotiations beyond the expiration date of the contract, rather than because the strike vote was taken early in negotiations."

Most locals allowed members to vote only while in attendance at special strike meetings. However, a sizable number of Rubber Workers' locals, most of them large, permitted voting beyond scheduled meeting times. A few kept voting polls open all day; some for 3 or 4 hours after the meeting. Taking account of criticism of voting held at union meetings where membership sentiment may be whipped up to favor strikes, as against votes conducted where members are "uninfluenced by this kind of mass enthusiasm," the author compared results of votes at meetings with those taken at polls kept open over a period of time. Under the former circumstances, a majority of strikes were favored by more than 90 percent of the members; where polls were kept open past meeting times, support in all but one instance was by 80 percent or more of the members.

Evidence of efforts to negotiate differences before calling strike meetings was found in data compiled for the Rubber Workers' locals. These indicated that while locals held at least 1 or 2 negotiating meetings with the company before strike votes were taken, in approximately three-fourths of the situations at least 3 meetings were held, and in over a third at least 7 meetings. A few held over 10 bargaining sessions.

Against such a background of prestrike vote bargaining and in the light of an earlier finding that most Rubber Workers' locals did not strike even after gaining strike vote approval, the author comments on the role of strike votes:

It is important to recognize . . . that by the very nature of the collective bargaining process, a strike vote in the sense of an irrevocable commitment to strike is unthinkable. Always there is the hope of a favorable settlement. . . . [Thus] it is fruitless to ask whether a strike vote as conducted by a union is 'really' a means whereby the rank-and-file express their attitudes toward a strike or whether it is merely a 'vote of confidence' in the leadership and a means of bolstering the union's bargaining position. Actually, a strike vote performs both these functions at the same time—it is at once a tactic in bargaining and a means of democratic control within the union, and these two functions are inseparable.

While some strikes, the author states, have undoubtedly resulted from leaders "railroading through" resolutions by voice vote or because members have had an inadequate understanding of issues, "the error lies in mistaking the exception for the rule."

*Legislative Experience.* Union members usually voted by substantial majorities to back their leaders' recommendations for strike authorizations under secret ballot voting conducted by governmental agencies under (1) the Smith-Connally Act (effective primarily during World War II); (2) the national emergency dispute provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act; and (3) the Michigan Labor Mediation Act.<sup>7</sup> The rejection by workers of strike calls in approximately 10 percent of Smith-Connally Act polls and almost 20 percent of the Michigan act strike votes indicated that union leaders are not "unanimously successful" in obtaining rank-and-file strike approval in government-supervised elections. Operation of these laws affords only a limited precedent for evaluating Federal proposals on strike vote legislation, because of differences either in their provisions or in the circumstances under which they were applicable. However, the report also points out that none of the abuses often suggested by critics of union practices could have influenced vote results, in view of the provisions for government-conducted votes on the employer's last offer under all of these laws.

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<sup>7</sup> Of the several State labor laws which include provisions for compulsory union strike votes, only the Michigan law provides for government-conducted strike balloting.

## Temporary Disability Insurance— Experience Under Existing Laws

ABOUT 11 million of the 37 million workers covered by State unemployment insurance and over 1 million railroad workers were protected, in December 1954, by statutory programs of temporary disability insurance.<sup>1</sup> These laws provide for cash payments for limited periods of unemployment due to nonwork-connected illness or accident. Such laws have been enacted by Rhode Island (1942), California (1946), New Jersey (1948), New York (1949), and by the Federal Government for railroad workers (1946 amendments to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act).

Benefits under the five laws are paid from government funds financed by payroll or wage taxes or under State-approved private arrangements. In 1954, benefits covered over 6 million weeks of disability and totaled \$252 million, of which over \$149 million was paid by the private plans and \$103 million directly by government. The governmental benefits represented compensation for about 3.6 million weeks of disability, during 378,000 individual periods of disability.<sup>2</sup>

### Major Differences in Statutory Provisions

The five programs are different in many important respects and similar in others. The principal differences are in their relationship to unemployment insurance and in their provisions regarding private plans, as well as the extent of coverage under such plans. Similarities among the five plans are discussed later in this article.

*Relationship to Unemployment Insurance.* Except in New York, the temporary disability insurance plan is coordinated with the unemployment insurance program under a single administrative agency which utilizes joint operating units and, wherever possible, consolidated records. Administrative costs of State temporary disability insurance programs, however, may not be paid from Federal grants for the administration of employment security programs. In the 4 coordinated programs, the 2 insurance systems cover the same groups of people, provide for contributions on the

same wages, and in some cases have the same benefit formulas.

The New York temporary disability insurance law is administered by the State Workmen's Compensation Board, but its provisions on coverage, taxable wages, and benefit formulas differ from those in the workmen's compensation law.

*Private Plans—Relationship and Extent.* The Rhode Island and the railroad laws establish Government programs alone, making no provision for the substitution of private arrangements. In California and New Jersey, the laws permit substitution of private group arrangements for the State-administered program if they meet certain statutory requirements. New York permits each subject employer to provide benefits equivalent to the statutory schedule by self-insuring, or by purchasing insurance from either a private carrier or the State insurance fund (in effect, a State-owned carrier). In July 1954, private plans were effective for 48 percent of the covered workers in California, 65 percent in New Jersey, and about 97 percent in New York.

Statutory provisions relating to private plans importantly affect other aspects of the laws. Where a State fund which does not permit private arrangements is coordinated with unemployment insurance, the same set of provisions applies to all workers, and no special problems arise concerning workers who change employers or who become disabled while unemployed. However, when the required protection may be provided by substitute private plans, the laws must prescribe the standards and the method of authorization for such coverage, as well as provide for the treatment of existing plans which do not meet statutory standards. Moreover, if workers are to receive as much protection from private plans as from a public system, provision is needed for continuity of protection, particularly for workers who move to noncovered employment or become unemployed.

<sup>1</sup> For a more complete analysis of State operations under temporary disability insurance laws, see *Experience and Problems Under Temporary Disability Insurance Laws*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, October 1955.

It should be noted that the number of workers covered by State unemployment insurance is currently about 38 million.

<sup>2</sup> Private plans are not required to report on the number of periods of disability.

The three States which provide for private plan participation—California, New Jersey, and New York—have made various decisions on these important questions. California and New Jersey require private plans to provide benefits at least equal to the statutory schedule at no higher cost to workers, and to assure the payment of benefits when due. California also requires consent of a majority of the workers covered, as a condition of approval for a private plan, but permits individual workers in establishments having an approved private plan to elect coverage under the State fund. In New Jersey, consent of a majority of the workers is necessary only if they contribute to the insurance cost, and the majority choice is binding on all of the employees. The California law did not accept existing plans which were below the statutory standards as substitutes for State coverage, while New Jersey accepted such plans for a limited time—to the earliest date on which the employer could modify the plan. The laws in both California and New Jersey provide for continued protection of workers who become unemployed or transfer to noncovered employment. Private plan coverage of such workers must be extended for 2 weeks after their last day of covered employment. Benefits to unemployed workers who become disabled more than 2 weeks after the last day of covered employment are charged, in California, to a special State account, maintained in part by limited assessments on private plan employers and, in New Jersey, are paid under a separate unemployment disability system.

In New York, private insurance benefits must be at least "actuarially equivalent" to the statutory schedule and the worker's contribution for such benefits may not be higher than the statutory rate. Nonwage-loss benefits, such as hospitalization, may be substituted for cash benefits up to 40 percent of the statutory level. Where the plan is not negotiated with a union, workers' consent to the type of plan established is not required. Substandard plans may be continued indefinitely if collectively bargained; otherwise, they were accepted only up to the earliest date, after the law became effective, on which they could be changed. Under the New York law, private plan coverage must continue for the first 4 weeks of unemployment. Unemployed workers who become disabled after that period may draw benefits from a special

State fund, subject to certain restrictions: they must have been receiving unemployment compensation but must be currently ineligible for unemployment benefits because of inability to work; they must have been out of covered employment less than 26 weeks; and they must not have had more than 5 days of noncovered work since their last covered employment.

The difference in the protection afforded disabled unemployed workers under the California and New York provisions is clearly indicated by 1954 experience. Of all initial claims allowed, those by unemployed claimants represented less than 1 percent in New York, and 9 percent in California, although New York's level of unemployment was higher. (Comparable New Jersey data are not available.)

### Other Significant Provisions

As indicated previously, the five temporary disability insurance programs, despite important differences, are similar in several respects. Broad similarities are found in provisions relating to financing, exclusions from coverage, benefit rates and duration, and eligibility requirements, as well as in claims procedures. The discussion that follows relates chiefly to statutory requirements and to State plan experience, because information on experience is not available to the same extent for private as for public plans. Moreover, such data as are available cannot be compared with information on public plans because some private plans provide higher benefits than required by law.

**Benefits.** The railroad program bases benefit payments on the number of days of disability in a 14-consecutive-day registration period—the same basis as in railroad unemployment insurance. The four State programs use a week as the basic period, but also pay for less than a week at the end of a period of disability.

To limit benefits to workers with demonstrated attachment to the covered labor force, all the laws contain a qualifying requirement in terms of past earnings or employment. New York requires 4 consecutive weeks of employment with 1 employer; in New Jersey, claimants must have worked 17 of the last 52 weeks; and railroad workers must have



earned at least \$400 in a calendar year. California and Rhode Island specify a wage requirement of 30 times the weekly benefit rate; currently, the minimum requirement ranges from \$300 to \$750 in California and to \$900 in Rhode Island.

Under all temporary disability insurance laws, an individual's benefit rate is determined by his past earnings. Different measures are used, however, to compute past earnings, and to relate weekly benefits to such earnings. Benefits also are subject to statutory limits of minimum and maximum amounts. The weekly minimum is \$17.50 under the railroad law, and \$10 under the 4 State laws—although a New York worker may receive less if his weekly wages average less than \$10. The present weekly maximum is \$30 in Rhode Island, \$33 in New York, \$35 in New Jersey, \$40 in California, and \$42.50 in the railroad industry.

All the programs require an uncompensated waiting period of at least 1 week's disability in a year. Duration of benefits is related to total past earnings except in New York and California, where all eligible workers have the same potential duration. The maximum is 13 in any 52 weeks in New York, and 26 weeks in the other 4 jurisdictions.

*Eligibility Conditions.* Disability is defined as inability, by reason of physical or mental condition, to perform regular or customary work, although additional qualifications and restrictions are included in some of the temporary disability insurance programs.

Pregnancy is specifically not compensable in New Jersey, New York, and California. Rhode Island permits payment of benefits for 12 consecutive weeks, beginning 6 weeks prior to the expected date of childbirth. In 1954, almost one-fourth of the benefits paid in Rhode Island were for disabilities due to pregnancy; the high ratio was due primarily to the unusually high proportion of women in the State's labor force. Under the railroad program, special maternity benefits are provided for about 16 weeks, beginning 8 weeks prior to the expected date of childbirth. Between July 1953 and June 1954, such benefits were only 7 percent of total benefits, because of the small proportion of women among railroad workers.

*Effect of Other Income.* Temporary disability laws generally relate the receipt of benefits to the receipt of other social insurance payments. However, the laws differ in their provisions with respect to other income from private sources.

All the laws, except Rhode Island's, have provisions to prevent the payment of duplicate benefits under temporary disability insurance and workmen's compensation. These provisions, however, are sufficiently flexible to cover gaps between the two programs, e. g., work-connected disabilities not protected under workmen's compensation. Rhode Island permits concurrent benefit payments up to the lesser of \$53 a week or 85 percent of wages.

All five laws prohibit payment of unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance for the same week, as well as payments under more than one temporary disability insurance law. They all permit a worker covered by the public plan to receive payments from private health and accident insurance without any effect on his statutory benefits.

They differ, however, in their treatment of sick pay. Rhode Island considers such wages in the same light as group insurance, and does not take them into account in determining benefits. California and New Jersey permit the total of sick pay and benefits to equal weekly wages, while the New York and railroad laws require deduction of all sick pay from disability benefits.

*Claims Procedures.* Under all programs, claims are filed by mail, with the initial claim to be submitted some time after the end of the first week of disability. The time allowed for filing initial claims ranges from 10 days after the first day of disability under the railroad program to 30 days in New Jersey. All the State programs permit claims to be filed from outside the State.

*Medical Certification and Verification.* Under all the programs, a worker must be under the care of a physician to receive benefits. Physicians are defined to include not only doctors of medicine but also licensed osteopaths and dentists; California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island also recognize licensed chiropodists and chiropractors. New York restricts "physician," for intrastate claims, to one authorized to render medical care



under the New York workmen's compensation law.

Initial claims must be supported by a certification from the attending physician, who is requested to give his diagnosis, dates of treatment, his opinion as to the patient's ability to work, and an estimate of the earliest date on which the individual could resume work safely. This information is reviewed by, or under the supervision of, the administering agency's medical director. Before disposition is made of the claim, additional information may be requested from the claimant's physician, or the claimant may be referred to another private physician for a medical examination at agency expense.

On the basis of the medical information and of agency standards, the claims examiner sets up a potential duration of disability for each case. Within this period, no additional medical verification will be required, but thereafter, a claimant who wishes to continue his claim must submit another medical certification, and may be referred for examination.

In 1954, under the California State plan, claims were filed for 207,900 periods of disability and 9,900 medical examinations were ordered; Rhode Island had 35,800 periods claimed and 2,100 examinations ordered; New Jersey, 46,800 periods and 1,500 examinations. New York ordered no such examinations for the 12,700 periods of disability claimed by unemployed workers.

California and New Jersey do not prescribe the claims forms and procedures to be used by private plans; New York, on the other hand, does so. Workers whose claims are denied by private plans may appeal to the State administering agency.

*Financing.* The California and Rhode Island programs are financed by an employee tax of 1 percent of wages up to a specified maximum. New Jersey's program is financed by an employee wage tax of 0.5 percent and an employer payroll tax of 0.25 percent which may be modified, depending

on the employer's experience and the total amount in the fund, within a range from 0.1 to 0.75 percent. Employers in New York are authorized to withhold 0.5 percent of wages, but not more than 30 cents a week; any additional cost of statutory benefits must be paid by the employer. The railroad program is financed by an employer tax which covers both unemployment insurance and disability insurance. Since 1947, the tax rate has been determined by the fund balance; it was 0.5 percent for the years 1948-55, and was increased to 1.5 percent in January 1956.

In 1954, governmental plan benefits totaled \$103 million, as previously indicated. Benefit payments amounted to 0.7 percent of covered wages in New Jersey, 0.9 percent in California and the railroad program, and 1.0 percent in Rhode Island. Rhode Island's higher ratio is due to the fact that a substantial proportion of total benefits were for pregnancy, which is excluded from the risks covered by the other three State laws. Benefits under approved private plans, totaling over \$149 million, were 0.6 percent of private plan wages in New York, 0.8 percent in California, and 1.0 percent in New Jersey.

Administrative costs, as well as benefits, are paid from the disability insurance tax funds. In the programs coordinated with unemployment insurance, costs of joint functions are paid from Federal employment security grants to the extent that such costs are not increased by the disability program. The U. S. Department of Labor has held that a coordinated program must bear the additional expenses attributable to temporary disability insurance. State administrative costs in 1954 were 0.01 percent for New York, 0.04 percent for the railroad program, 0.06 percent for Rhode Island, 0.07 percent for California, and 0.09 percent for New Jersey.

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## Work Injury Rates in Hospitals, 1953

HOSPITAL WORKERS experienced 8.6 disabling work injuries<sup>1</sup> per million hours worked during 1953, according to a special survey of the industry conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>2</sup> This injury-frequency rate was relatively low in comparison with the 1953 average of 13.4 for all manufacturing activities. In relation to the rates for individual manufacturing industries, which vary widely, the hospital rate was vastly better than that for logging (76.8) and sawmills (53.1), for example, but far higher than that for explosives (3.6) or synthetic fibers (1.7). Compared with other institutional-type operations, it was better than the rate of 13.2 for hotels, but not as good as the rate of 7.4 for publicly operated colleges.

Hospitals were in a relatively favorable position in terms of injury severity, with only 0.2 percent of the disabling injuries resulting in death or permanent-total disability and only 3.5 percent in permanent-partial disability. Corresponding percentages for all manufacturing were 0.4 and 5.4, respectively. For hotels, these averages were 0.3 and 1.2 and for publicly operated colleges, 0.6 and 1.7. The average time charged per disabling injury in hospitals was 62 days and the severity rate was 0.5.<sup>3</sup>

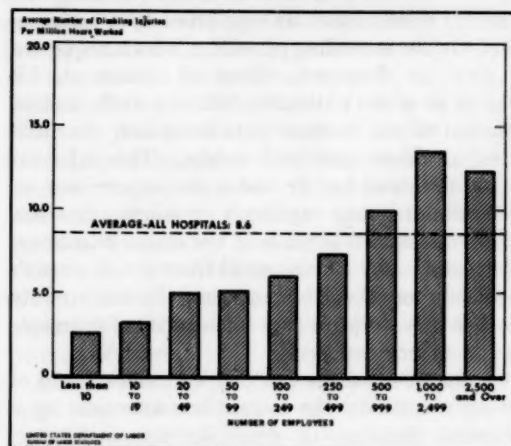
Thus, on the average, 1 of every 57 full-time hospital workers was disabled by a work injury for 62 days during 1953; and each 100-employee hospital, therefore, averaged 2 disabling injuries. Similarly, in a typical 1,000-employee hospital, the 1,116 days lost by the 18 employees who suffered disabling injuries were equivalent to the absence of 3 employees for a full year plus a fourth for part of the year.

These averages are composites for all hospitals. Injury-rate variations by type and size of hospital, type of ownership, and organizational departments are presented in this article.

### Comparisons by Type of Hospital

In this survey, each hospital was placed into 1 of 4 general classifications (based on the types of medical services rendered, the kinds of incapacities or illnesses treated, or the classes of

Chart 1. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals, 1953, by Size of Hospital



patients served, e. g., children) used by the American Hospital Association: general, mental, tuberculosis, and special. General hospitals constituted the largest group both in terms of the number of hospitals and in total employment. They accounted for more than 77 percent of the hospitals and 71 percent of the employees in the reporting sample.<sup>4</sup>

The average frequency rate of 6.5 in general hospitals, therefore, weighted heavily the average for all hospitals (table 1). Injuries were most frequent in mental hospitals, their injury-frequency rate of 15.3 being nearly 80 percent greater than the average for all hospitals. Tuberculosis hospitals (11.7) and special hospitals (11.3) had rates about a third above the total average.

Work injuries (which, by definition, include occupational diseases) were, on an average, most severe in tuberculosis hospitals due largely to the tuberculosis hazard within those hospitals. One of every nine disabling injuries in tuberculosis hospitals resulted in permanent disability. As a result, in that group of hospitals the average number of days lost or charged per injury was more than double and the severity rate was more than triple the all-hospital averages.

<sup>1</sup> For definition, see footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> A forthcoming BLS report will contain a more comprehensive analysis of the survey findings.

<sup>3</sup> For definitions, see footnote 4, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Usable reports were submitted by 4,680 hospitals (of a total of 6,800), with employment equivalent to nearly 838,000 full-time workers, including the full-time equivalents of part-time workers.

### Comparisons by Size of Hospital

Hospital size, measured by average employment, appears to be closely related to the occurrence of work injuries in hospitals. Generally, as the size of hospitals increased, the injury-frequency rate also increased, but the average severity of temporary-total disabilities decreased. There did not appear, however, to be any definitive pattern in the severity of injuries as measured by the average time charged per disabling injury.

For hospitals with fewer than 10 employees, the injury-frequency rate was 2.6. In each of the next 7 size groups, the frequency rate moved progressively higher, reaching a maximum of 13.5 in hospitals employing 1,000 to 2,499 workers. The very large hospitals, employing more than 2,500 workers, had a slightly lower rate, 12.4, but this was due, primarily, to the large proportion of the low-rate general hospitals which were included in that size class (chart 1). With minor exception, rates for the various sizes of the four different types of hospitals showed similar patterns.

The average time lost per temporary-total disability in the small hospital group was 37 days. For each successively larger group up to that employing 1,000 to 2,499 workers—where the best average, 12 days per injury, was attained—the

average loss moved progressively downward. The average loss for the very large hospitals was slightly higher, 14 days per disability.

This injury-rate pattern is especially significant because it deviates from the general industrial pattern. In previous special industry studies conducted by the BLS, the very small and the very large establishments generally have had better rates, with the maximum rates usually occurring in plants employing from 100 to 249 workmen. A possible explanation of the pattern of rates in hospitals, advanced by an industry representative, holds that, as hospitals get larger, organizational patterns become more involved and, consequently, make it more difficult to obtain decisions regarding safety activities.

Group averages, of course, conceal wide variations among individual establishments. Actually 55 percent (2,596) of all hospitals cooperating in the survey operated the entire year without a disabling injury. Most of these, of course, were small but together they accounted for 19 percent of all employees surveyed. Included in the group of zero-frequency-rate hospitals, however, was one with nearly 1,100 employees.

At the other extreme, 13 percent (610) of the cooperating hospitals employing only 19 percent of all hospital workers accounted for 51 percent of

TABLE 1.—Work injury rates in hospitals, by type of hospital, 1953

Type of hospital	Number of hospitals	Number of employees	Number of disabling injuries <sup>1</sup>				Frequency rates <sup>2</sup>				Severity <sup>4</sup>		
			Total	Resulting in—			All disabling injuries	Deaths and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average time lost or charged (in days)		Severity rate
				Death or permanent-total disability <sup>3</sup>	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability					All disabling injuries	Temporary-total disabilities	
All hospitals .....	4,680	837,552	14,593	(5) 28	518	14,047	8.6	(9)	0.3	8.3	62	16	0.5
General.....	3,617	599,549	7,753	(4) 18	239	7,496	6.5	(9)	.2	6.3	59	17	.4
Mental.....	358	144,339	4,644	(1) 6	138	4,500	15.3	(9)	.5	14.8	51	15	.8
Tuberculosis.....	314	48,145	1,137	2	120	1,015	11.7	(9)	1.2	10.5	143	20	1.7
Special.....	391	45,519	1,059	2	21	1,036	11.3	(9)	.2	11.1	41	14	.5

<sup>1</sup> A disabling injury is any injury, including an occupational disease, sustained by an employee in the course of, and arising out of, his employment which results in (a) death, (b) permanent-total disability, (c) permanent-partial disability, or (d) temporary-total disability.

(a) A death resulting from a work injury is classified as a fatality regardless of the time intervening between injury and death.

(b) A permanent-total disability is an injury other than death which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation.

(c) A permanent-partial disability is the complete loss in one accident of any member or part of a member of the body, or permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof to any degree less than permanent-total disability.

(d) A temporary-total disability is any injury except death or permanent impairment which makes the injured employee unable to perform the duties of a regularly established job, which is open and available to

him, during the time interval corresponding to the hours of his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, etc.) subsequent to the day of injury.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in parentheses indicate the number of cases of permanent-total disability included.

<sup>3</sup> The frequency rate is the number of disabling injuries per million hours worked.

<sup>4</sup> The severity of a temporary injury is measured by the number of days during which the injured person is unable to work. For death and permanent impairment cases, the severity is measured according to a table of economic time charges approved by the American Standards Association; these charges are based on an average working-life expectancy of 20 years for the entire working population and represent the average percentages of working ability lost as the result of specified impairments. The severity rate is the number of days lost or charged per thousand hours worked.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05.

TABLE 2.—*Work-injury frequency rates in hospitals, by division and department, 1953*

Division and department	Average number of disabling injuries per million hours worked
Professional care division.....	7.6
Departments:	
Nursing service.....	9.1
Physical therapy.....	6.6
Occupational therapy.....	6.1
Clinical laboratories.....	4.5
Central supply.....	3.5
Dental.....	3.3
Pharmacy.....	2.8
Miscellaneous.....	2.6
Radiology.....	2.5
Social service.....	2.5
Anesthesiology.....	2.1
Medical records.....	2.0
Electrocardiography and electroencephalography.....	1.9
Outpatient.....	1.8
Nursing education.....	1.3
Medical library.....	.9
Plant operation and maintenance division.....	12.7
Departments:	
Farms, dairies.....	26.6
Transportation.....	24.0
Maintenance.....	19.1
Power.....	16.5
Food service and preparation.....	13.4
Plant protection.....	10.3
Housekeeping.....	8.5
Laundry.....	6.8
Miscellaneous.....	6.8
Administrative division.....	2.4
Departments:	
Purchasing and issuing.....	5.7
Special services.....	3.4
Administrative and clerical.....	2.1
Miscellaneous.....	1.0
Volunteer services.....	.4

the disabling injuries and 43 percent of the total lost time. In fact, 4 hospitals had injury-frequency rates in excess of 100 and 33 had rates exceeding 50. Most of these were small, but one with an average employment of approximately 800 had a rate of 52 for the year.

#### Comparisons by Type of Ownership

Government hospitals, usually larger than other nonprofit and proprietary hospitals, tended to have the most adverse injury-frequency rates. The proprietary hospitals—corporation, partnership, and individual—were usually small; corporation hospitals, the largest, averaged only 80 workers per establishment. Reflecting the favorable rates in small hospitals, frequency rates in proprietary hospitals were low.

In all four types of hospitals—general, mental, tuberculosis, and special—injury-frequency rates in Government hospitals were substantially higher than similar hospitals operated by nonprofit or proprietary organizations. Of the Government

hospitals, those operated by local governments—city and county—had the most adverse frequency rates in all but the general hospitals, where Federal institutions had the highest rate. General and special hospitals operated by nonprofit organizations had higher frequency rates than similar hospitals operated by proprietary owners, while the reverse held for mental and tuberculosis hospitals (chart 2).

#### Comparisons by Hospital Department

The operation of hospitals is generally divided among three broad organizational categories: the professional care division, the administrative division, and the plant operations and maintenance division. Injuries were most frequent in the plant operations and maintenance division and least frequent in the administrative division in all four types of hospitals—general, mental, tuberculosis, and special. In addition, the division averages for the different types of hospitals ranked in the same relative position as did the overall rates for those groups; for example, the division rates were lowest in general hospitals and highest in mental hospitals.

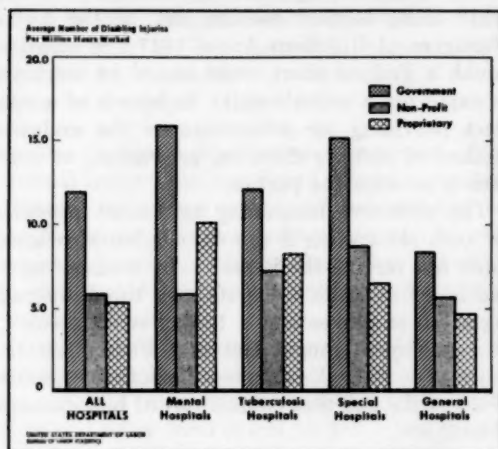
*Professional Care Division.* Nearly 61 percent of all the reported hospital workers were employed in the professional care division, but they accounted for only 53 percent of the injuries. Consequently, the division injury-frequency rate, 7.6, was approximately 13 percent better than the 8.6 average for all hospital activities.

Only in the nursing departments, whose injury experience weighted heavily the division average, did the frequency rate (9.1) exceed the average for the professional care division. However, just below the division average were the physical and occupational therapy departments. One department—the medical libraries—had an exceptionally good rate of 0.9 and 3 other groups had highly favorable rates of less than 2. (See table 2.)

Because of the large number of workers in nursing departments and their relatively high injury-frequency rate within the professional care division, a group of workers in the nursing departments were studied in more detail. Attendants, employed mostly in mental hospitals, had the highest injury-frequency rate (19.1); student nurses, the lowest (2.3). The other types of



**Chart 2. Work-Injury Frequency Rates in Hospitals, 1953, by Type of Ownership**



nursing personnel had nearly equal injury-frequency rates: practical nurses, 8.1; nurses' aides and orderlies, 7.5; and registered nurses, 6.9.

**Plant Operations and Maintenance Division.** About 30 percent of the reported hospital workers were employed in this division, but they accounted for 44 percent of all disabling injuries. Consequently, their average frequency rate, 12.7, was nearly 50 percent greater than the average for all hospital workers.

Six of the eight departments within this division had greater injury-frequency rates than any other hospital department: farm and dairy workers, transportation employees, maintenance workers, employees in power departments, and workers in the food preparation and service departments, who represented more than 40 percent of the division employment. Only two department groups in this division achieved frequency rates better than the industry average—housekeeping and laundries.

**Administrative Division.** Workers in the administrative division generally had favorable injury-frequency rates. They accounted for 9 percent of all hospital workers, but only 3 percent of the disabling injuries. Consequently, their average frequency rate, 2.4, was well below the average for all hospital workers.

The purchasing and issuing departments had the highest rate; the volunteer services section, the lowest and exceedingly favorable rate. The division average was weighted heavily by the injury experience of the administration and clerical workers who accounted for more than three-fourths of all employees in the administrative division. Their rate, 2.1, was, therefore, approximately equal to the division average.

—GEORGE R. McCORMACK  
Division of Industrial Hazards

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Effect of Hobbs Act on Featherbedding.* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>1</sup> that the Hobbs Act amendments to the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 made it a criminal offense for a union to use or threaten to use force against an employer in order to make him accept its featherbedding demands.

In a Federal district court, the jury had found the union and its agent guilty of having extorted money from the employer in the form of wages for services he did not want. The money was allegedly obtained by the use, or threats of the use, of force and violence. However, the lower court held that this conduct was not a crime under the Hobbs Act because of the absence of direct personal advantage to the extortioner.

An earlier Supreme Court decision, *United States v. Local 807*,<sup>2</sup> had held that the Federal Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 did not make it a criminal offense for a union, by using or threatening violence, to force an employer to employ workers he did not want. In the present case, however, the Supreme Court found that the Hobbs Act—which defines "extortion" to include obtaining the property of another person with his consent by means of the wrongful use of actual or threatened force or violence—was intended to make such action criminal and had done so. It also pointed out that a finding of criminal offense did not require that the persons extorting the property receive any direct benefit therefrom. Finally, the Court held that the Hobbs Act was constitutional because it was directed toward the protection of interstate commerce and Congress may provide protection for such commerce.

Three members of the Court dissented on technical grounds.

*Compulsory Arbitration Clause.* The United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit held<sup>3</sup> that, because section 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 was constitutional, a Federal court could award an employer damages for a union's strike in breach of a contract providing for arbitration as the exclusive method of settling disputes, grievances, or complaints between the parties.

The collective bargaining agreement provided for such arbitration if the union's business agent could not resolve the issues. The business agent had failed to settle a dispute over the downgrading of an employee and a 12-day strike resulted. The employer brought suit in a Federal district court to recover the damages he suffered because of the strike and that court awarded him damages of \$359,000.

In appealing the district court decision, the union argued that section 301 did not create a Federal cause of action and that suits under that section would have to be decided according to State law. The appellate court found it unnecessary to decide whether this case had to be decided under Federal or State law. It held, however, that even if State law had to be applied, section 301 was constitutional because Congress has some power to confer "protective jurisdiction" on the Federal courts when they must decide cases by applying State law, either statutory or common law.

The court, in addition, ruled that a clause in a collective bargaining agreement making arbitration the exclusive remedy for settling disputes should be regarded as implying a promise by the union not to strike over an arbitrable dispute. It found that the dispute in this case was arbitrable under the contract and, further, that one reason for putting this arbitration clause in the

\*Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor. The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>1</sup> *United States v. Green* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 26, 1956).

<sup>2</sup> 315 U. S. 521 (1942).

<sup>3</sup> *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local Union No. 85, AFL v. W. L. Mead, Inc.* (C. A. 1, Mar. 6, 1956).

contract was to avoid strikes over such disputes. The court further supported its conclusion by referring to the National Labor Relations Board's decision<sup>4</sup> that the employer had not committed an unfair labor practice by discharging the employees who engaged in this strike.

*Freedom of Speech in Election Campaigns.* The National Labor Relations Board refused<sup>5</sup> a union's request to set aside a representation election even though the employer had sent a letter to his employees before the election implying that the union was not needed in order to retain customers or to obtain new business.

Shortly before the election was conducted, the employer sent his employees a letter concerning the matter of union representation. He enclosed copies of a letter from one of his principal customers, who had asked whether the employees were represented by a union and, if so, when the contract expired, and of his reply to it. In his letter to the employees, the employer stated that the customer's letter indicated that he would prefer to deal with a company which was not unionized in order to obtain a steady supply of goods.

In refusing to set aside the election, the Board ruled that the employer's letter had not interfered with the employees' freedom of will in the election. The letter was construed to mean that the employer did not need the union to retain or increase his business. He had enclosed the correspondence on which he based his conclusions, and the employees could evaluate the situation for themselves. The Board concluded that the letter did not constitute a threat that some employees would be laid off because of a loss of business if the employees elected to be represented by a union. Hence, the letter was an exercise of the employer's freedom of speech protected by section 8 (c) of the National Labor Relations Act.

Two Board members dissented because they regarded the letter as a threat that some employees would be laid off if a union was certified. Thus,

they found that the letter contained a threat of economic reprisal against the employees and therefore was not protected free speech under the act.

*Certification Election Despite Contract.* The Board ordered<sup>6</sup> the holding of a certification election among employees represented by a union in which there was a schism, despite the existence of a collective bargaining agreement. Confusion about representation had resulted from the fact that a local union had disaffiliated from its international union which had been expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The United Electrical Workers (Ind.) had been certified by the Board as bargaining agent for the employees in this case. However, the collective bargaining agreement designated UE as the contracting union "on behalf of and in conjunction with" the local union. The contract was signed by representatives of both the international and the local union. After the international was expelled from the CIO, the local disaffiliated itself from UE and became associated with the Steelworkers, AFL-CIO. Both the UE international and the local, as a Steelworkers' affiliate, sought to bargain with the employer, but he refused to negotiate with either.

The Board said that it had held previously that expulsion of an international union by its parent federation, together with subsequent disaffiliation action by a local union for reasons related to the expulsion, creates a schism which warrants holding a certification election despite the existence of a contract between the local and the employer.<sup>7</sup> It applied this principle in this case even though it recognized that (1) the disaffiliation might have violated the local's constitution, (2) the Steelworkers actively participated in the disaffiliation action, and (3) the local's action might not have met all the formal requirements which the Board has sometimes required in schism cases.<sup>8</sup> The Board concluded that the local union's action had created such confusion that the contract no longer stabilized labor relations between the employer and his employees and, therefore, its existence did not bar consideration of a petition for a certification election.

<sup>4</sup> *W. L. Mead, Inc.*, 113 NLRB No. 109 (1955).

<sup>5</sup> *The Zeller Corp.*, 115 NLRB No. 111 (Mar. 12, 1956).

<sup>6</sup> *Globe Forge, Inc.*, 115 NLRB No. 134 (Mar. 20, 1956).

<sup>7</sup> *A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.*, 108 NLRB 546 (1954).

<sup>8</sup> *The Magnarox Co.*, 111 NLRB 379 (1955).

*Contract-Bar Rule in Certification Proceedings.* The Board held<sup>9</sup> that a collective bargaining agreement executed during the automatic renewal notice period of a prior contract bars certification proceedings on behalf of a rival union even though the rival's representation claim and subsequent certification petition satisfied an NLRB requirement<sup>10</sup> concerning the timing of such actions.

In this case, a 1-year contract between the employer and the union contained a 60-day automatic renewal clause. The union gave notice of its desire to modify the contract before the beginning of the 60-day period. The parties executed a new contract during the period, and it became effective when the old contract expired. During the 60-day period and before the new contract was executed, a rival union requested recognition and filed its petition for a certification election within 10 days.

The Board held that the new contract barred a certification election. It said that in the *General Electric X-Ray* case<sup>11</sup> the rule had been established that when a recognition claim is made before a contract is executed and a certification petition is filed within 10 days after the claim is made, a contract executed during those 10 days would not bar a certification election. However, in order to promote the stability of labor relations, the Board refused to apply the *General Electric X-Ray* rule in this case because the parties had executed "a new contract during the 'usual and natural' period for doing so," i. e., in 60 days following modification notice and preceding the contract's expiration (the Mill B period<sup>12</sup> in this case). It said that if the rule were applied in cases like this one, a union, by merely claiming majority representation, could effectively suspend bargaining negotiations for 10 days while the parties waited for a certification petition to be filed even though the petition might never be filed. The Board pointed out that the *General Electric X-Ray* rule is an exception to the general rule that a contract bars consideration of a certification petition filed after the contract's execution and during its existence. It could find no reason for applying the exception in a situation where it would impede the stability of labor relations.

*Strike by a Noncertified Union.* The Board held<sup>13</sup> that a union had violated section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the NLRA by calling a strike and picketing for recognition and collective bargaining when another

union had been certified as the representative of the employees involved.

The Board had certified an independent union as bargaining agent for employees, and the employer had signed a collective bargaining agreement with it. Shortly before the end of the second year of the contract's duration, another union filed a petition for a certification election. It also asked the employer to recognize and bargain with it, to sign a bargaining agreement, and to join in petitioning the Board to decertify the incumbent union. When the employer refused these requests, the petitioning union called a strike and began picketing the employer's premises. Subsequently, it informed the employer that the picketing would cease if he would reinstate six discharged employees.

The Board held that the strike and picketing had two objectives. First, the union wanted to be recognized as bargaining agent for collective bargaining purposes in general. Second, it wanted the employer to bargain concerning the grievances of the six discharged employees. Each of these objectives was found to be a violation of section 8 (b) (4) (C) of the act since that section makes it an unfair labor practice for a union to take action designed to force or require an employer to recognize or bargain with it when another union has been properly certified as bargaining agent by the Board. Although the petitioning union insisted that the certified union was illegally dominated by the employer when it was certified and had not complied with the act's registration requirements, the Board refused to consider these arguments as defenses to unfair labor practice charges.

The Board adhered to its earlier decision<sup>14</sup> that the act does not permit a noncertified union to process grievances when another union has been certified as bargaining agent, though it recognized that the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit had come to a contrary conclusion.<sup>15</sup> The Board held that even if the dispute over the discharges constituted a grievance, recognition

<sup>9</sup> *Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.*, 115 NLRB No. 128 (Mar. 19, 1956).

<sup>10</sup> *General Electric X-Ray Corp.*, 67 NLRB 907 (1946).

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Mill B., Inc.*, 40 NLRB 346 (1942).

<sup>13</sup> *Local No. 626, Meat & Provision Drivers Union, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, AFL-CIO, and Lewis Food Co.*, 115 NLRB No. 136 (Mar. 22, 1956).

<sup>14</sup> *Federal Telephone and Radio Co.*, 107 NLRB 649 (1953).

<sup>15</sup> *Douglas v. Local 1550, Retail Wholesale Department Store Union of America, CIO*, 173 F.2d 764 (C. A. 2, 1949).



of the union and bargaining would be required in order to settle it. Therefore, the picketing for such an objective violated the act.

One Board member argued that it was unnecessary to consider the latter point since the union's overall objective of obtaining recognition as bargaining agent had been found to be a violation of the act.

### Wages and Hours

*Definition of "Area of Production."* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>16</sup> that the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor had reasonably defined "area of production" pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. Consequently, it held that employees working in tobacco bulking plants which were not located within the "area of production" were not exempt from the act.

The minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the act do not apply either to agricultural workers or to persons employed in the "area of production" of agricultural commodities, as defined by the Administrator, if they are engaged in particular types of activities. The Administrator's definition provides, in general, that a plant is within the "area of production" if it is located "in the open country or in a rural community" (which does not include "any city, town, or urban place of 2,000 or greater population") and if the plant is within a specified mileage from the source

of 95 percent of its commodities. Since the bulking plants involved in this case were not "in the open country or in a rural community," they were not within the "area of production."

The Court, in discussing the Administrator's definition of "area of production," said that the "aim of Congress was to exempt employees 'employed in agriculture' . . . and those engaged in agricultural enterprises in the area of production. That meant drawing a line between agricultural enterprises operating under rural-agricultural conditions and those subject to urban-industrial conditions." Accordingly, the Court found that the Administrator had acted properly in defining "area of production" by considering the population of the places where plants are located or the nearness of plants to towns or cities of certain sizes and the distance between the plants and their sources of supply.

The Court also held that the workers in these bulk processing plants were not "engaged in agriculture" within the meaning of the act, even though some of the plants processed only tobacco grown on the owners' farms and the plant employees worked on the farms as well as in the plants. It found that tobacco farmers do not ordinarily perform the bulking process and that the process substantially changes the physical properties and chemical content of the tobacco. This, the Court said, suffices to make the process "more akin to manufacturing than to agriculture."

<sup>16</sup> *Mitchell, etc. v. Budd, et al., d. b. a. J. T. Budd, Jr., and Co., et al.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 26, 1956).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## April 2, 1956

THE Union Carbide Nuclear Co. announced agreement with the Atomic Trades and Labor Council on a 3-year contract covering 4,500 workers in 2 atomic plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The pact provides for wage increases of 10 cents an hour retroactive to October 15, 1955, another 7 cents an hour in October 1956, and a wage reopening on October 15, 1957—terms differing from those in earlier agreements covering workers at other company plants (see Chron. item for Oct. 16, 1955, MLR, Dec. 1955).

## April 3

THE Secretary of Labor issued an order, under the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act, raising the minimum wage rate for the photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies industry from 75 cents to \$1.18 an hour, effective May 7, 1956.

## April 4

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners announced a nationwide 1-year contract with the National Contractors Association. The pact does not make hiring or referral dependent on union membership; the employers only recognize the union's "jurisdictional claims" and agree to pay wages, to work hours, and to "abide by all lawful rules and regulations established or agreed upon" by the union and employers in the locality where an Association contractor is operating. On the other hand, the union agrees "to furnish competent journeymen as requested" and to refrain from strikes and work stoppages. Should any provision of the contract be declared unconstitutional or in violation of any laws, the remaining provisions shall remain in force; union spokesmen claimed that the agreement would be operative even in States with "right to work" laws forbidding union-security agreements.

## April 5

THE Federal court of appeals for the District of Columbia refused to enjoin the United States Attorney General and the Subversive Activities Control Board from executing administrative proceedings against the United Electrical Workers under the Communist Control Act of 1954. The union had challenged the constitutional validity of the act. In affirming a lower court's dismissal of the case, the appellate court held that the case did not merit an

exception to the rule that "a court will not interfere . . . before final administrative action adverse to the complainant has been taken." The case was *United Electrical . . . Workers . . . (UE), et al. v. Brownell, etc., et al.*

## April 10

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator issued an order, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, raising minimum wage rates for the men's and boys' clothing and related products industry in Puerto Rico, effective April 30. The rates will be increased from 55 to 60 cents an hour for 3 divisions of the industry (suits, coats, and jackets; neckties; and hats and caps) and from 47½ to 55 cents for the general division, which includes men's and boys' leather belts.

## April 18

THE Federal court of appeals at New Orleans ruled, in *Amalgamated Association of Street . . . Railway and Motor Coach Employees . . . v. Greyhound Corp. . . .*, that the employer had not violated a collective agreement by laying off his janitorial employees and hiring an independent contractor to do their work. The court ruled that the contract—which did not expressly prohibit subcontracting, but which did contain provisions relating reductions in force to seniority and setting forth conditions of employment for the employees affected—could not be interpreted as limiting the employer's right to make reductions in force or to discontinue completely one branch of activity.

## April 19

THE GOVERNOR of New York approved an act for regulation of collectively bargained employee welfare funds which are jointly administered, effective September 1, 1956. It requires registration of such funds with the State Superintendent of Insurance (the Superintendent of Banks, for corporate-trusted funds), annual reports on administration, and State examination of fund affairs at least once every 5 years, and prohibits commissions to union and company officials connected with the funds.

## April 23

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review, thereby, in effect, affirming lower court decisions, in the following cases:

1. *Allendale Co., et al. v. Mitchell, etc., et al.*, in which a Federal district court held that the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act empowers the Secretary of Labor to determine minimum wages in the woolen and worsted industry on an industrywide basis. (See Chron. item for Feb. 7, 1956, MLR, Apr. 1956.)

2. *Richfield Oil Corp. v. NLRB*, in which a Federal appellate court ruled that a company's offer of a voluntary stock purchase plan to its employees is subject to collective bargaining. (See Chron. item for Jan. 16, 1956, MLR, Mar. 1956.)

On the same day, the Supreme Court ruled, in *United Mine Workers of America, et al. v. Arkansas Flooring Co.*, that noncompliance with the filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act, although it does preclude the union from seeking NLRB certification, does not eliminate applicability of other provisions of the act, including the employer's right voluntarily to recognize the union and the union's right to strike or picket peacefully for recognition. Therefore, the Court removed a State court's injunction forbidding peaceful recognition picketing by the union because of its noncompliance.

MORE THAN 1,600 delegates to a joint convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, meeting at Toronto, Ont., formally approved the merger of the 2 federations into 1 organization—the Canadian Labor Congress—with a total of about 1 million members.

#### April 27

THE International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) withdrew from a mutual assistance pact with the Eastern, Southern, and Central Conferences of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, attributing the action to concern lest the alliance lead to the Teamsters' expulsion

from the AFL-CIO (see Chron. item for Mar. 21, 1956, MLR, May 1956).

In the preceding week, the Teamsters had announced the signing of a tripartite agreement defining the two unions' work jurisdiction in the Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corp.'s new sea-land service, in which loaded trailers are transported on ships plying between Atlantic and Gulf ports, and subsequently are driven to their destination inland.

#### April 30

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled that an employer must allow nonemployee union organizers to distribute union literature in a company-owned parking lot "if the location of a plant and the living quarters of the employees place the employees beyond the reach of reasonable union efforts to communicate with them." In a decision covering three similar cases, the court absolved the employers of NLRB charges that they had violated the Taft-Hartley Act's provision prohibiting interference with the employees' right of self-organization, saying that in these instances the employees could have been reached by other means. The cases were: *NLRB v. Babcock and Wilcox Co.*; *NLRB v. Seamprufe, Inc.* (see Chron. item for May 4, 1955, MLR, July 1955); and *Ranco, Inc. v. NLRB*. (See also MLR, July 1955, p. 808.)

### Union Conventions Scheduled From July 1 to August 15, 1956

July	National and international unions	Place
12	International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.....	Long Beach, Calif.
16	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
17	Stove Mounters International Union of North America..	San Francisco, Calif.
19	Association of Railway Trainmen and Locomotive Firemen, Inc. (Ind.).	Newport News, Va.
23	International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America.	Toronto, Ont.
August		
13	International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America.	Toronto, Ont.
13	International Association of Fire Fighters.....	Montreal, Que.
13	United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada.	Kansas City, Mo.
14	National Rural Letter Carriers' Association (Ind.).....	Louisville, Ky.
July	State labor organizations	Place
9	Washington State Federation of Labor.....	Olympia, Wash.
August		
13	California State Federation of Labor.....	Long Beach, Calif.
13	Ohio State Federation of Labor.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

THE first general wage rate increases to be negotiated in the New England cotton and rayon textile industry since 1951 was one of the significant developments in industrial relations occurring in April. Many of the other settlements that were reached during April and late March were in nonmanufacturing industries; a substantial number of these agreements specified wage increases in 2 or 3 years. Although the Republic Aviation stoppage continued throughout the month no new strikes of 10,000 or more workers began during April.

## Collective Bargaining

**Textiles.** Wage rates were restored to their 1952 levels at four major New England cotton-textile firms as a result of agreements concluded by the Textile Workers Union under wage reopenings in their contracts. The wage increases were the first negotiated in the northern cotton-textile industry since 1951. The settlements, affecting about 20,000 employees at Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and the Bates and Pepperell Manufacturing companies and Continental Mills in Maine, canceled 6½-percent cuts in base rates that had gone into effect in mid-1952.<sup>1</sup> The Berkshire Hathaway contract was extended for 1 year past April 1957 and permits a reopening on wages and supplementary benefits on that date. All of the agreements except that at Continental restored premium pay for work on certain holidays. The new contract at Continental provided a full union shop for its 1,000 workers.

**Tobacco.** New 3-year contracts were negotiated by the Tobacco Workers Union and the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp. calling for 8- to 12-cent hourly wage increases. Other provisions, affecting about 4,500 employees in Kentucky and Virginia, included 3 weeks' paid vacation after 15

instead of 20 years' service, an additional paid half holiday (to 6½ days), and annual wage reopenings.

**Sugar Workers.** The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, representing 15,000 Hawaiian sugar workers, signed a 2-year agreement with the "Big Five" sugar companies. The agreement, which averted a threatened strike in the island's largest industry, left pay unchanged in the first contract year but provided a 6-cent wage advance in the second year. In lieu of a 1956 wage increase, the employers agreed to establish a \$750,000 fund to provide for separation pay and transportation to home countries for workers with 10 or more years of service who leave the industry voluntarily. The agreement also provided for separation pay and repatriation or extra allowances for those laid off as a result of mechanization. The contract added a third week's vacation after 20 years' service and called for the gradual elimination of a 7-cent wage differential on 4 plantations which had resulted from an escalator clause tying wages to the price of raw sugar in New York.

**Metalworking.** Following the pattern established in other recent aircraft settlements, 2-year contracts were negotiated by the Machinists with Convair, a Division of General Dynamics Corp., for 18,000 employees in California and for 14,000 at Fort Worth, Tex. The terms included wage increases ranging from 4 to 6 percent effective immediately with an additional 7 cents due in April 1957; increases in second-shift bonuses, to 12 cents; jury-duty pay; a third week's paid vacation after 12 instead of 15 years' service; and upgrading of certain classifications. Catastrophic medical coverage and other group insurance, as well as pension plans, were also to be liberalized. About 9,000 of the Texas and California plant and salaried personnel, not covered by union contracts, were granted similar wage increases and benefits.

**Electrical Equipment.** The unaffiliated United Electrical Workers announced acceptance of a contract proposal made by the General Electric

\*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations on the basis of currently available published materials.

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1952 (p. 203) and September 1952 (p. 311).



Co. in August 1955. The 5-year agreement, affecting 15,000 workers in 24 locations, was generally similar to the one signed by the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) last summer;<sup>2</sup> but, it was not made retroactive. Earlier, the UE had rejected the company's offer on the grounds that it represented a 5-year freeze of an inadequate wage increase coupled with "crippling" contract amendments.

**Chemicals.** Dow Chemical Co. and District 50 of the United Mine Workers announced agreement on a new 3-year contract for 6,000 employees in Michigan. In addition to liberalizing supplementary benefits, the settlement provided an immediate wage increase of 14 cents an hour, an added 7 cents in 1957, and 8 cents in the third year.

**Construction.** About 18,000 workers in heavy construction employed mostly on highway projects in Massachusetts received a 3-step wage increase totaling 45 cents an hour. Under terms of a 3-year contract—the first of such length negotiated by the Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union and the Massachusetts labor division of the New England Road Builders Association—15-cent installments were made effective on April 1 of 1956 and 1957 and also in March 1958.

**Service and Trade.** In southern California, 20,000 members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, by agreement negotiated in late March, were to receive a 5-percent pay raise on May 1—8 months ahead of the wage-review date scheduled by last year's 5-year contract with the Restaurant-Hotel Employers Council.

Five-dollar weekly increases on April 1 and again in April of next year, a fourth week's vacation after 20 years' service, and other benefits were included in a 2-year agreement reached between the Teamsters and the California State Brewers Institute and various distributors' associations. The agreement covered about 200 distributors and 8 breweries employing 8,000 brewers, bottlers, drivers, and warehouse clerks.

Still another 2-year agreement providing wage increases and liberalized supplemental benefits was concluded by the Teamsters with the southern California dairy industry. Plant and clerical em-

ployees received wage increases ranging from 6 to 9 cents an hour this year and 6 to 7 cents next year. Wholesale drivers were provided a reduced work-week (from 42½ hours to 40) plus a \$1.25 weekly increase in 1956 and \$2 in 1957. Retail drivers obtained a \$2.50 increase in their weekly guarantee and higher commission earnings. Vacations were liberalized, a seventh paid holiday was added, and a pension plan was adopted for the 11,000 workers covered by the agreement.

Two leading Boston department stores signed 2-year contracts with the Retail Clerks late in March. The agreement with Wm. Filene's Sons Co. called for a total wage rate increase of \$5.50 a week with \$4 of the amount retroactive to February 1, and the balance effective next November 1; sales personnel on straight commissions received an increase of one-half of 1 percent. However, bonuses amounting to about \$100 annually were eliminated. A new \$2,000 life insurance policy was also provided for the 4,000 employees as well as an additional day off or pay for a holiday falling during vacation periods. Pay raises for Jordan Marsh Co. employees, except trainees, amounted to \$3.50 weekly, of which \$2 was retroactive to March 1 and \$1.50 was due on November 1, 1956. Commission rates, except for furniture, television and major appliances departments, were also advanced one-half of 1 percent.

After discussions between R. H. Macy and Co. and the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union failed to produce a new contract, employees of the company's New York City and suburban stores went on strike on April 10. The strike was settled on April 22 when the union membership ratified a new contract providing a \$3 weekly pay increase retroactive to February 1 and another \$3 increase to go into effect on August 1, 1957. The agreement also provided for \$1,000 life insurance policies and an improved pension plan, both company-financed, as well as adjustments in work schedules of part-time workers. Present minimums were increased from \$39 to \$41 a week, and were to be further raised by \$1 if neighboring department stores' minimums reached \$41.

**Telephone Workers.** Nearly 12,000 upstate employees of the New York Telephone Co. received a \$3 a week pay raise under new contracts negotiated by three independent unions. The increase was similar to the one negotiated for downstate office

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, October 1955 (p. 1170).

workers in March.<sup>3</sup> The Telephone Traffic Union reported it also obtained reclassification of 10 cities to higher wage categories and upward adjustment of some minimum and maximum rates. Higher starting pay for the majority of jobs in the commercial, accounting, executive, and financial departments was also provided under the agreements signed with the Telephone Commercial Union and the Upstate Telephone Employees Association.

**Government Workers.** In April, the Governor of New York approved an act establishing new and higher salaries for teachers on a statewide basis: \$3,500 to start, \$4,100 for 5 years' service and \$5,100 for 10 years' service, with an additional \$300 a year for a master's degree or equivalent. New York City was not affected, as its teachers' pay scales were already above the new minimums.

During the month, dissatisfaction among New York City's public school teachers continued to be expressed regarding the amount of the pay scale increases announced in March. The raises to go into effect July 1 would range from \$250 upward for the 34,000 teachers and supervisors; the proposed salary scale would start at \$4,000 and reach \$7,600 after 14 years' experience; holders of master's degrees would earn \$400 more. Presumably about half of the increase would have gone into effect under a pay plan announced in 1955. Protests and meetings of 10 teacher organizations called for uniform raises of \$400, and several of these groups, in conferences with the Mayor, Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, and Board of Estimate, indicated they would intensify their boycott of extracurricular activities if bigger pay increases were not granted.

In another development affecting other New York City government workers, the mayor announced that his budget message would recommend extension of the 40-hour workweek to 53,000 municipal employees now working 42 hours. About 23,000 policemen, 11,700 firemen, 11,600 sanitation workers, and 6,600 hospital and park employees would be affected. A 40-hour work schedule was already in force for the 45,000 employees of the Transit Authority and 185,000 employees in other departments. In New York State, a measure requiring municipal police forces to institute a 40-hour week by July 1957 was signed into law.

As New York City's budget hearing opened<sup>4</sup> about 6,000 firemen picketed City Hall for 2 hours for a \$7,500 maximum annual salary to replace the present \$5,315. Following this action, the Fire Commissioner issued an order banning further picketing by firemen while in uniform.

In Oakland, Calif., the AFL Central Labor Council protested a recent municipal order prohibiting policemen from joining unions.

### Other Developments

**Union Affairs.** The Teamsters continued to be involved in strife both internally and with the AFL-CIO. At hearings in New York Federal district court on Martin T. Lacey's suit for an injunction to prevent John J. O'Rourke from taking office as president of the Teamsters New York Joint Council,<sup>5</sup> testimony referred to instances of apparently irregular procedures by both sides in the election in which O'Rourke defeated Lacey. Subsequently, the court approved a "caretaker" president for the council, pending outcome of the hearings.

The Teamsters' standing in the merged labor movement remained in question following its refusal to abandon a mutual assistance pact with the ousted International Longshoremen's Association.<sup>6</sup> A special meeting of the AFL-CIO's executive council was called for May 1 to consider whether the Teamsters' continued dealings with the pier union violated a section of the Federation's constitution that forbids any affiliate to recognize an expelled union. The executive council's emergency session was not canceled even though the ILA withdrew from the partnership before the special meeting.

Earlier, the Teamsters and the ILA had jointly negotiated a 3-way "long term" agreement with Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corp., a subsidiary of McLean Industries, Inc., which defined the jurisdictional lines as well as working terms. Under the company's new sea-land service and proposed roll-on-roll-off system, the transfer of loaded trailer vans to and from vessels will be divided between the truckers and dockers.

The United Marine Division, technically a part of the AFL-CIO, joined the 40,000-member

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 583).

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 584).

<sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 584).

National Maritime Union in April after a period of varying affiliations. During the last 3 years, the union moved from the ILA (when that organization was expelled from the AFL) into the unaffiliated United Mine Workers and rejoined the AFL in December 1954.<sup>6</sup> The 7,000 harbor craft workers constitute the crews of tugs, tankers, barges, lighters and ferries in the New York area. Under the merger agreement, the UMD will continue as an independent organizing and administrative entity.

Leaders of 18 building-trades unions urged their locals to oppose further mergers of State and city labor groups until jurisdictional agreement had been arranged with former CIO industrial unions. (Under the AFL-CIO constitution, these bodies have until the end of 1957 to work out their own merger agreements; a few such amalgamations have already occurred.) The construction unions' action was an outgrowth of their controversy with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department as to jurisdiction over work on special construction or maintenance projects where such activity is an extension of existing plant operations covered by industrial union contracts. One such jurisdictional difficulty, which had occurred at the Detroit Packard-Studebaker plant, had been settled by compromise at the February meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.<sup>7</sup>

**Health and Welfare Plans.** Aimed at preventing racketeering and fraud in union welfare plans, an act regulating funds operated jointly by management and labor became a New York State law in April. The measure subjects these funds to inspection and control by the State's insurance and banking departments. In signing the act, the Governor criticized the omission of employer-operated plans; he stated that the legislation represented no reflection on labor since abuses occurred in both types of funds. The act was also criticized by the State CIO and AFL for the same omission as well as for failing to bar commissions, allowances, and fees to brokers and agents and for not providing an advisory council composed of representatives of management, labor, and the public. Another bill which provided for supervision of

employer-operated plans was rejected by the legislature on the ground that there had been no complaints about such plans.

Nationally, a Senate Labor Subcommittee on welfare and pension funds recommended that all private welfare and pension funds be required to disclose their financial operations and open their books for Federal inspection. The proposal, based on a 2-year study<sup>8</sup> was to be embodied in a bill that would affect more than 30,000 companies and hundreds of labor unions. In a minority of the programs covered by the investigations, practices ranging from faulty bookkeeping to sizable embezzlements were found; employers and the insurance industry, as well as unions, were considered responsible for these abuses. AFL-CIO President George Meany gave his assurance that legislation to correct such malpractices would have the federation's support.

The labor federation's Ethical Practices Committee has taken up several cases involving its affiliates which were cited by the Senate Committee. The United Auto Workers (formerly AFL)<sup>9</sup> had already expelled its Chicago local for conduct of its president that "was not compatible with the principles and policies of the organization."

In an effort to reduce the cost of hospitalization benefits, the Machinists initiated a new program of "multiphasic screening" medical examinations designed to prevent illness and thus avoid expensive claims under existing health insurance policies. A pilot project in St. Louis is being conducted in cooperation with the insurance firm that underwrites the union's welfare plan.

International Business Machines Corp. revised its noncontributory health program with respect to hospitalization, surgical, and other medical payments. The new plan will pay 75 percent of charges over \$300 and up to \$10,000 not covered by hospitalization benefits for 40,000 domestic employees and their families. The company also announced a new retirement pay formula based on employees' earnings as well as length of service.

General Electric Co. announced plans to replace its 26 employee relief plans available at its longer established plants by a new emergency-aid program to be financed solely by the company. Present limits of \$200 for loans and \$240 for grants in hardship situations would be raised to \$500 each, and employee contributions would no longer

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 335).

<sup>7</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 460).

<sup>8</sup> An interim report was summarized in the Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 424).

<sup>9</sup> This union has changed its name to Allied Industrial Workers of America.



be required. Interest would be charged only on that portion of loans exceeding \$300.

*Labor-Management Cooperation.* The Plumbers Union and the National Constructors Association in Chicago agreed to stimulate the training of apprentices in industrial and power piping, with the employers sharing the instruction cost by contributing 1 cent for each hour worked by their employees.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners announced signature of a national agreement with the National Constructors Association designed to provide union carpenters first call on construction jobs. The union pledged no strikes during the 1-year contract while industry assured no lockouts. The brotherhood guaranteed fulfillment of all manpower requirements for skilled carpenters. The 20 major contracting companies, accounting for at least \$2 billion annual construction of oil refineries, chemical plants, power plants, and other industrial projects, committed themselves to draw their personnel from the union and to adhere to the union's standards with respect to pay and working conditions.

The Western Conference of Teamsters, representing 400,000 members in 11 States, will co-sponsor regional baseball game telecasts with a Seattle meatpacking concern. Reportedly the first program of its kind under such auspices, it will serve as a pilot project for future Teamster promotional efforts along the Pacific Coast and in the Rocky Mountain area. The "commercials" were to be on a community service level, with civic and charitable agencies invited to air their appeals during spot announcements.

In Indiana, about 60 employees of the Spiegel Furniture Co. expressed willingness to work for a month without pay to help the company resume operations. Further assistance was provided when the Small Business Administration approved a \$50,000 loan for the concern. The 67-year-old firm halted production last February when it experienced a shortage of working capital in the face of a substantial order backlog. The management was reportedly considering a gift of common stock to the employees, in addition to other corporate securities, as repayment for the labor.

*Plant Shutdowns and Transfers.* About 700 United Steelworkers in Batavia, N. Y., rejected a proposal by Massey-Harris-Ferguson, Inc., that employees accept a wage cut intended to assist continuation of operations there. Claiming that manufacture of agricultural implements was no longer economical in that location, the company suggested rate reductions of 20 percent for incentive employees and 10 cents for hourly workers as well as compulsory retirement for those aged 65. The union disputed the contention that wage costs were out of line and offered to send engineers and production specialists to try to increase the establishment's efficiency. Later in the month, the company decided that it had no alternative but "gradually to liquidate" Batavia holdings. At the same time it announced layoffs at its other locations for 1,000 Canadian workers and an undisclosed number of its workers in this country. The latter action was reportedly based partly on seasonal influences but also on "prevailing uncertainty in United States agricultural conditions, both economic and climatic."

After studying its new agreement<sup>10</sup> with the Hat Workers Union, the American Needle & Novelty Co. reportedly abandoned plans to establish a new cap manufacturing plant in Kentucky in favor of enlarging its Illinois facilities. The company decision was apparently influenced by job-maintenance provisions of its union contract. Because of estimated costs of the job guarantees for the northern workers provided in the contract, it was considered uneconomic to open the Kentucky factory, particularly in view of the skilled labor available in Illinois.

Elsewhere for varying reasons, several companies shut down installations or announced plans to do so. The president of the Hat Corporation of America announced it was transferring operations from its closed felt-hat-finishing plant at Nevada, Mo., to its Winchester, Tenn., factory. The Tennessee facility, now manufacturing straw hats, will be enlarged. After 45 years of continuous operation, Appalachian Mills began to liquidate

<sup>10</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 458).



its Tennessee establishment because of inability to compete with larger textile firms in the manufacture of knit underwear. Plans of J. I. Case Co. to shift most of its farm implements manufacture from Racine, Wis., to other areas were reportedly prompted by reduced sales but were also expected to increase efficiency and reduce costs; many of the 500 employees at the plant were to be transferred to the company's other works.

Sixty members of the Machinists rejected the severance-pay formula proposed by the Standard Wire Cloth and Screen Co., which reportedly was planning to cease operations in Pennsylvania and establish a new plant in Mississippi. The company had offered vacation pay and dismissal allowances on the basis of a day's pay for each year's employment, whereas the union sought 2 weeks' severance pay for each year's service in addition to vacation pay and pay for this year's remaining holidays. The employees also authorized their union to file unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

The Machinists union criticized the General Services Administration for not recognizing a \$7.5 million offer by the United Engineering and Foundry Co. to purchase a Government-owned foundry at New Castle, Pa. that the company had operated since 1942. The union protested that hundreds of skilled employees at the plant would lose seniority, pension, and other rights acquired with United if ownership were taken by the higher bidder, Mesta Machine Co. According to reports, the GSA previously completed negotiations to sell the facility to United for \$7.5 million but put it up for auction after Congress questioned the proposed transaction.

*Supplementary Unemployment Benefits.* In the first court test of the legality of supplementary unemployment benefits, the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association filed suit after the State's Attorney General ruled that simultaneous public and private jobless benefits were valid.

In March, both Michigan and New York legislatures rejected SUB bills that would have limited supplementary benefits to no more than two-thirds of take-home pay when combined with State unemployment compensation or banned annual guaranteed wage plans altogether. Opponents of both bills argued that guaranteed annual wage and supplementary unemployment benefit plans were proper subjects for collective bargaining.

American Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers announced they would seek the aid of State unemployment compensation agencies in administering the company's layoff pay plan. They envisioned a "one-stop" procedure under which the public employment agencies would forward to the company information on laid-off American Motors employees in order to avoid company duplication of interviews. After consideration of such arrangements in April, the Federal Bureau of Employment Security concluded that, pending further study, the performance of State agency services involving the direct operation of SUB plans would not be regarded as consistent with proper and efficient administration of State laws. However, the agencies were urged to expand their information and services to benefit claimants if doing so would improve the administration of State programs, even though SUB plans provide the stimulus for such change.

# Book Reviews and Notes

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## Special Reviews

*Soviet Professional Manpower, Its Education, Training, and Supply.* By Nicholas DeWitt. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1955. xxviii, 400 pp., bibliography. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Mr. DeWitt's work, synthesizing both his own researches and those of numerous collaborators (especially Boris I. Gorokhoff), is a major contribution to an understanding of Soviet potentials and social structure. It deals with three general subjects: The structure, curricula, and staffing of Soviet educational institutions; the student bodies of these institutions, including their origins and distributions by field of study; and the size and distribution of the Soviet professional and semi-professional labor forces compared with those of the United States. The quantitative information presented in the basic interpretative text is meticulously documented in the statistical appendixes and the bibliography. The volume is thoroughly indexed.

*Soviet Professional Manpower* is a model of careful research. It presents consistent and comprehensive statistics out of a welter of scattered, noncomparable, and often ambiguous figures. Its subject matter has been developed with both conceptual precision and analytic depth. The discussion of factors positively and negatively affecting the quality of Soviet higher education is really outstanding. The assessment of Soviet resources of professional manpower is thoughtful and conservative, particularly in comparisons with the United States.

This reviewer believes that a brief treatment of prerevolutionary educational and scientific traditions would have been most desirable, as Soviet patterns are evolutions of the past and older men,

trained before 1917, still play a leading role in Soviet science. Another topic needing development is that of learned and professional societies, which are weakly represented in the Soviet Union, but which have long played a vital role in professional morale, standards, and intellectual development in the West. It would also seem that the author has placed insufficient emphasis upon social stratification and differential access to education in the USSR, especially in the postwar period. The discussion of incentives to professionals is insufficiently balanced by an analysis of stresses. Finally, the generalization stressing a high degree of occupational stability among Soviet professionals, though verified by some overall checks, is not consistent with a substantial body of direct evidence (e. g., employment data for agriculture, construction, and coal mining) and needs careful reexamination.

The volume has attracted much attention, with numerous public officials and private individuals drawing dire conclusions from its contents. Some even predict the scientific eclipse of the West in a decade or less. Such conclusions are probably false and certainly premature. They recall the conclusions reached by eminent American educators and economists in 1948 that the market for professional manpower was glutted. They also recall a published symposium of the American Association for the Advancement of Science which determined in 1951 that Soviet science was dead. Continuing intensive, comparative research in the whole field of scientific and professional training and manpower is the only means this reviewer knows of to avoid such fluctuations in judgment.

DeWitt, and Dael Wolfe in a companion volume on the United States, have contributed greatly to the study of specialized manpower. Nevertheless, these reports must be regarded as the veriest beginnings. We need to know, for example, how Western Europe, with extremely modest numbers of professionals, has been able to maintain its great role in creative, original research. For the United States, we lack detailed, analytical studies of semiprofessional and vocational training, of company-sponsored training and career management, or even of the actual skills (computational, for example) exercised in broad categories of jobs. For the Soviet Union, we must evaluate more carefully the strategies, organization, techniques, and

original contributions of the research being done, not only in a few spectacular areas but through a wide gamut. Also, we must assess the relations between general and specialized education, and particularly the effectiveness of narrow specialists directing semiliterate workers. Only when such problems as these have been solidly attacked can the implications of *Soviet Professional Manpower* be fully judged.

—DEMITRI B. SHIMKIN  
Bureau of the Census

*Labor Relations in British Nationalized Industry.*

By Sterling D. Spero. New York, New York University Press, 1955. 83 pp., bibliography. \$2.75.

Professor Spero's brief but incisive study of labor relations in British nationalized industries is enhanced by the comparisons he derives from his prior studies of the status of United States Government employees. On-the-spot observation, as well as research among pertinent documents, leads him to the conclusion that nationalization has not eliminated the problems associated with industrial relations in Great Britain prior to nationalization. As he expresses it, "British experience with nationalization, though still short, seems long enough, however, to cast doubt on the assumption that the difficulties of industrial relations are principally rooted in the nature of ownership."

Retention in the nationalized industries of collective bargaining, as it functions in private industry, has been a basic aim under both Labor and Conservative governments. The author contrasts this with the general American practice of treating public services and enterprises as a separate sector of society to which general labor legislation is inapplicable. The combination of the British guarantee of collective bargaining and the substantial operating and fiscal autonomy enjoyed by the public corporations, he feels, should make for new constructive attitudes in industrial relations and in cooperation by labor and management to achieve increased productivity. Failure to achieve these in practice is attributed to the state of the British economy and the necessary retention in the nationalized industries of the former managers.

Conditions in the nationalized industries, furthermore, account for the difficulties in obtaining the hoped-for improvement in industrial relations. In the coal industry, disaffection among the miners is attributed to such factors as depletion of reserves and distrust of the old managers. This disaffection exists despite the attainment of centralization and nationalization of the industry, substantial improvement in the miners' lot, and the good relations between the union and the National Coal Board. On the railroads, where centralization antedated nationalization, disaffection among the workers was the result of their limited gains in the face of operating deficits and rival unionism. The situations in both of these industries have resulted in numerous unauthorized stoppages which have produced Government intervention, a development not contemplated in the plans for nationalization, which called for untrammelled collective bargaining. But as Professor Spero points out, such intervention is the product of the pressures on all democratic governments to prevent or end strikes in vital industries, either publicly or privately operated.

Going beyond the irreducible minimum of collective bargaining, the author finds much in "joint consultation" to commend it, but he is sharply critical of "workers' control." He finds that the British system for joint consultation on matters of mutual interest outside of collective bargaining is so formal and complex as to impede the process; he favors the TVA system in the United States, where organizational machinery is at a minimum, but consultation is effective. Workers' control, supported by a minority in the British trade union movement, would require workers participating in management councils to act as trade union delegates rather than as managers free to exercise managerial discretion. Professor Spero fears that this would alter the present basic purpose of the union to protect the workers' interests, and thus threaten "one of the primary features of the democratic process, the role of opposition, which the union now performs in industry as an independent critic and a check on management."

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Industrial Society: The Emergence of the Human Problems of Automation.* By Georges Friedmann; edited by Harold L. Sheppard. Glencoe, Ill., Free Press, 1955. 436 pp., bibliographies. \$6.

This book is a broad review of the human problems of workers in highly mechanized industry. The author is a French sociologist who has long studied the influence of technology on education, working conditions, and social psychology. The volume is the second part (and the only one translated into English) of a trilogy entitled "The Machine and Humanism," in which Professor Friedmann seeks to assess the influence on society generally of technological progress in communication and transportation as well as in production methods.

*Industrial Society* is concerned with implications of the trend toward the greater standardization, simplification, and specialization of jobs and assembly-line production, which tend to limit more and more the degree of interest and skill of the worker.

Part I presents a criticism of time and motion study, and a discussion of the problems of fatigue, accidents, noise, etc., from the standpoint of recent research in physiology and psychology.

Part II surveys the problems of monotony and boredom in factory work, machine-paced work on the assembly line, and changes in occupational skills and training.

Part III provides a critical review of research and experiments in worker-management relations in France and elsewhere, to promote a greater interest on the part of workers in production.

In contrast to the often pessimistic views of French and other critics of mass production, Professor Friedmann believes that mechanization need not lead to a "despiritualization" of labor. His conditions for revitalizing human work encompass control of the physical environment, and shorter hours, to protect the worker's health; broader training to give the worker greater interest; and changes in industrial organization to give the worker a sense of the social value of his work and to associate him with the planning and direction of it.

This book is worth reading on at least two counts. It is rewarding because Professor Friedmann reviews the many aspects of industrial work from an interdisciplinary approach, drawing on

European and American research in engineering, physiology, psychology, and sociology. The student of labor problems will also find interesting his discussion of European developments in human relations.

—EDGAR WEINBERG  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Personal Income During Business Cycles.* By Daniel Creamer. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1956. xlii, 166 pp. (Studies in Business Cycles, 6.) \$4, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

The thorough and detailed record of the cyclic movements of personal income presented in this volume will certainly prove to be grist for the mill of the business-cycle analyst, as Geoffrey Moore predicts in a thought-provoking foreword. From 1909 to 1951, labor income rose from about half to about two-thirds of the total income, and the share of pensions, benefits, and other transfer payments in nonfarm income increased substantially. Even with this substantial change in composition, personal-income cycles have corresponded quite closely with the general business cycle (which is defined by the cyclic fluctuations of the many measures of economic activity brought together in the National Bureau's business cycle chronology). The cycles in personal income have synchronized roughly with the general cycles at the troughs and have lagged only slightly at the peaks. Farm income conforms to the general cycles less than nonfarm income; turning points of wages and salaries in commodity-producing industries tend to coincide with those in general business, but wages and salaries exhibit short lags in the distributive industries and longer lags in the service industries.

Mr. Creamer examines three programs of the Federal Government frequently called "built-in" stabilizers of personal income—agricultural price supports, unemployment compensation, and the graduated personal income taxes. He finds that farm price supports have operated as a countercyclical force on the net income of farmers only since World War II. Unemployment compensation and savings in personal income taxes offset income losses amounting, according to his estimates, to about one-quarter of the reduction in personal income during the recession of 1948-49.



Personal income, like many other economic series, has displayed a noticeable uniformity in rates of growth during different business expansions, but the rates of change during contractions, though smaller, have a wide range of variation. This finding, Mr. Moore suggests in the foreword, might mean that a tendency to expand at a definite rate is inherent in the American economy, while the combination of circumstances producing a contraction are more or less accidental. If the business-cycle analysts, well supplied with the distinguished empirical studies which Creamer's volume has extended, could make this conjecture a firm conclusion, the force of some of the psychological factors that protract and even intensify recessions would be greatly reduced.

—DOROTHY S. BRADY

Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Public Works and Employment from the Local Government Point of View.* A report of the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research. By Eugene C. McKean and Harold C. Taylor. Chicago, Public Administration Service, 1955. 274 pp., bibliography. \$5.

This is one of the most sensible and objective studies of the employment aspects of public works that has appeared. The report is directed primarily to local community officials and lay leaders interested in the problems of their community. It is presented in nontechnical, easily understood language, with footnotes at appropriate points acknowledging the interest of and providing details and references for technical readers. A 34-page summary at the beginning of the book provides an unusual service for busy readers who are already familiar with the subject.

The study evaluates the potentialities of public works expenditures either to stabilize the business cycle or to cope with unemployment. While it is concerned mainly with State and local expenditures, and dramatizes the depression unemployment problems of a hypothetical city, "Middleburg," it also appraises the possible effects of Federal actions on State and local public works and unemployment relief programs.

The authors conclude that if State and local public works programs had been stabilized to the greatest practicable degree during the period from 1920 to 1939, gross national product in the average year would have differed by only a fraction of 1

percent. The differences would have been in the wrong direction during the critical early years of the depression of the thirties. They also find that the cost to local communities of public works projects is very high per unit of local employment provided, and employment on local public works even during prosperous times is likely to be only a fraction of 1 percent of total employment in a community.

Maintenance of regular governmental services at normal levels, the authors believe, would represent the most fruitful first consideration of local governments in attempting to provide jobs during a depression. State and local governments cannot play a significant role in deficit spending for "multiplier" and pump-priming purposes. To combat depression, a well-developed plan of intergovernmental cooperation is needed, with funds provided thereunder (largely by the Federal Government) to be administered by State and local agencies.

—ARNOLD E. CHASE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Distribution's Place in the American Economy Since 1869.* By Harold Barger. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1955. 220 pp., bibliography. (General Series, 58.) \$4.50, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

Mr. Barger's book is essentially a statistical study of the relationship of changes in distribution which have occurred since the Civil War to trends observable in the remaining segment of the economy. He finds that for the period since the 1920's "the fraction of the labor force engaged in distributing commodities has increased sharply, while the fraction engaged in producing commodities has declined, though not so sharply. Output per man-hour in distributing commodities increased, although much less rapidly than in their production. Finally, the distributor's share of the retail sales dollar showed neither an upward nor a downward trend." He contends, after having "ransacked the record," that the first two of these conclusions are also descriptive of trends since World War I, but that "the distributor's share of the retail sales dollar, decidedly stable since World War I, apparently experienced a definite but very slow expansion between the Civil War and World War I."

The author divides his treatment of the subject into two parts: "Trends in Employment and Output" and "The History of Distribution Cost." In the first, he (1) traces the rapid growth of employment in retail and wholesale trade and compares this with the slower expansion in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture; (2) describes changes which have occurred in services offered by wholesalers and retailers, concluding that "somewhat more service" is offered than was true in 1869, but that "the change is not large"; and (3) estimates that output per man-hour in retail and wholesale services combined rose 1.0 percent annually between 1869 and 1949, and compares this with his estimates of average annual increases in agriculture of 1.9 percent, in mining of 2.6 percent, and in manufacturing of 2.3 percent. In part 2, he (1) describes the problem of measuring distribution costs, (2) describes distribution channels and estimates the proportion of goods moving through various types of channels, (3) presents statistical data on trends in distributive margins since 1869, and (4) estimates the distributive spread, including both retail and wholesale margins.

The presentation of material on this subject obviously taxes the ingenuity of a writer because data on distribution have been readily accessible only since the Bureau of the Census first covered this field, about 1929. It is perhaps, therefore, to be expected that the author felt compelled to explain carefully and painstakingly the basis of estimates, and the logic through which he arrived at his evaluations. Readability, however, would have been greatly enhanced with a more straightforward presentation of major findings with a larger proportion of the methodology presented in the extensive appendixes, which provide the reader with much detail on sources and methodology.

—PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Benefit Plans

*Private Employee Benefit Plans—Selected Annotated References, 1951–55.* By Julia E. Carlson. Baltimore, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1956. 35 pp. Free.

*Welfare and Pension Plans Investigation.* Final report of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcom-

mittee on Welfare and Pension Funds, pursuant to S. Res. 225 (83d Congress) and S. Res. 40 . . . (84th Congress) . . . Washington, 1956. 365 pp. (Senate Report 1734, 84th Cong., 2d sess.) \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Health and Welfare Plans in California Union Agreements, January 1956.* (In California Industrial Relations Reports, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, San Francisco, March 1956, pp. 3–11.)

### Cooperative Movement

*Farmer Cooperatives in the United States.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farmer Cooperative Service, 1956. 252 pp. (FCS Bull. 1.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Cooperation in Canada, 1954—Twenty-third Annual Summary.* Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1955. 26 pp.

*Credit Unions in Canada, 1954.* Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1955. 24 pp.

*Cooperative Shops [in Great Britain], 1955: A Census of Retail Outlets and Main Services Operated by Cooperative Societies.* Manchester, Cooperative Union, Ltd., [1956?]. 23 pp. 1s.

*Kooperativ Verksamhet, 1954.* Stockholm, Kommerskollegium, 1956. 110 pp.

### Cost of Living and Prices

*Cost of Living for Women Workers, New York State, September 1955.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1956. 49 pp. (Publication B-85.)

*Quantity and Cost Budgets for Two Income Levels: Family of a Salaried Junior Professional and Executive Worker, Family of a Wage Earner—Prices for the San Francisco Bay Area, September 1955.* Berkeley, University of California, Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, 1956. 92 pp. \$1.50.

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### Conferences and Institutes Scheduled from July 15 to August 15, 1956

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

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<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
July 15-27-----	Summer Workshop in Workers Education. <i>Sponsor:</i> Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University.	New Brunswick, N. J.
July 16-20-----	Seminars on (1) Establishment and Appraisal of the Management Personnel Development Program; (2) Techniques of Supervisory Training; and (3) Collective Bargaining and the Administration of the Union Contract. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Hamilton, N. Y.
July 18-21-----	Annual conference. <i>Sponsor:</i> Southern Industrial Relations Conference.	Blue Ridge, N. C.
July 22-27-----	Conference on Education Methods for union officers, business agents and staff members. <i>Sponsor:</i> New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.	Ithaca, N. Y.
July 23-27-----	Conference on Integrating Management's Public Relations and Industrial Relations Functions. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Hamilton, N. Y.
July 29-Aug. 3..	New Jersey AFL-CIO Summer School. <i>Sponsors:</i> New Jersey State Federation of Labor, New Jersey State CIO Council and Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Aug. 6-11-----	Summer Institute. <i>Sponsor:</i> Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.	University Park, Pa.
Aug. 12-18-----	13th Annual Leadership Training Institute. <i>Sponsor:</i> Wisconsin AFL-CIO unions.	Port Huron, Mich.
Aug. 13-17-----	Seminar on Developing an Employee Benefit and Pension Package. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Management Association.	Hamilton, N. Y.

# Current Labor Statistics

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the June 1955 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex  
(In thousands)

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>											
	1955						1955					
	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May
	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May
Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	69,434	68,806	68,396	68,691	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256
Civilian labor force.....	66,555	65,913	65,490	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192
Unemployment.....	2,564	2,834	2,914	2,885	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,063	1,100	1,130	1,405	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,453	996
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	639	680	690	691	604	641	471	300	328	609	464	433
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	214	371	278	238	203	182	130	172	189	116	135	161
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	417	401	359	281	223	195	238	242	195	290	337	470
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	231	281	283	270	275	228	213	216	265	306	311	409
Employment.....	63,990	63,078	62,576	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703
Nonagricultural.....	57,603	57,400	57,107	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,515	46,015	45,092	45,576	47,798	41,807	45,984	46,636	44,910	43,055	45,830	45,831
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,264	6,441	7,131	5,794	6,104	5,983	6,811	6,837	5,173	4,201	5,580	5,617
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,784	2,855	2,760	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440
With a job but not at work <sup>2</sup> .....	1,941	2,089	2,124	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	8,945	6,221	2,731	1,852
Agricultural.....	6,387	5,678	5,469	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,281	3,645	3,528	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,093	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,540	1,356	1,213	1,269	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372
Worked 1-14 hours.....	416	437	477	509	447	356	297	309	328	330	334	263
With a job but not at work <sup>2</sup> .....	149	239	253	278	183	173	124	129	290	244	133	153
Males												
Total labor force.....	48,206	47,930	47,660	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801
Civilian labor force.....	45,361	45,071	44,818	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773
Unemployment.....	1,643	1,887	2,049	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624
Employment.....	43,718	43,183	42,769	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149
Nonagricultural.....	38,370	38,316	38,003	38,095	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,782	32,236	31,552	32,572	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805	32,626
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,191	3,322	3,794	2,890	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,226	1,335	1,217	1,222	1,074	1,143	987	837	794	825	978	1,072
With a job but not at work <sup>2</sup> .....	1,172	1,423	1,440	1,411	1,264	1,213	1,453	1,778	2,427	3,635	1,522	1,156
Agricultural.....	5,348	4,867	4,766	4,892	5,000	5,585	5,943	5,971	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,952	3,340	3,254	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,863	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492
Worked 15-34 hours.....	942	936	868	893	897	799	765	681	704	726	845	810
Worked 1-14 hours.....	322	373	405	420	337	351	295	195	228	228	222	185
With a job but not at work <sup>2</sup> .....	131	218	239	264	176	169	110	118	244	269	115	135
Females												
Total labor force.....	21,228	20,876	20,706	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456
Civilian labor force.....	21,194	20,842	20,672	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420
Unemployment.....	921	947	863	933	854	977	877	948	830	865	926	865
Employment.....	20,272	19,895	19,807	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,651	20,204	19,882	19,554
Nonagricultural.....	19,233	19,084	19,104	19,161	19,843	19,810	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,573	18,182	18,213
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,833	13,779	13,540	14,004	14,685	12,256	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,206
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,073	3,119	3,336	2,903	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,558	1,520	1,544	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,100	1,088	1,216	1,368
With a job but not at work <sup>2</sup> .....	769	666	684	748	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696
Agricultural.....	1,039	811	703	743	884	1,336	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342
Worked 35 hours or more.....	529	305	274	263	317	639	1,074	1,116	766	714	837	653
Worked 15-34 hours.....	608	420	345	377	451	557	782	661	643	779	734	563
Worked 1-14 hours.....	94	64	72	89	110	105	92	115	100	102	112	78
With a job but not at work <sup>2</sup> .....	18	21	13	14	6	15	14	11	46	34	17	18

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>

	[In thousands]															
Industry	1956						1955						Annual average			
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954	
Total employees.....	50,002	49,783	49,551	49,615	51,311	50,629	50,471	50,322	49,858	49,420	49,508	48,918	48,643	49,398	48,285	
Mining.....	755	750	748	747	754	754	751	758	754	749	750	742	739	748	770	
Metal.....	103.7	101.3	100.9	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.1	93.0	90.0	98.6	97.1	96.5	96.5	98.1	
Iron.....	34.1	34.0	33.7	34.3	34.3	35.0	35.5	36.3	36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	32.0	33.7	35.2	
Copper.....	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.3	30.3	29.7	29.4	29.2	20.6	18.0	27.9	27.5	28.8	27.2	27.4	
Lead and zinc.....	16.2	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.4	15.9	16.2	
Anthracite.....	34.4	36.3	35.6	35.5	35.3	34.6	33.9	35.4	34.5	37.0	33.6	37.4	36.5	41.1		
Bituminous coal.....	208.0	210.8	212.7	211.7	211.6	210.8	209.4	208.8	207.6	208.5	211.0	208.1	204.8	209.1	226.7	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....	298.8	295.7	296.6	302.3	301.5	299.4	305.1	309.4	308.3	306.3	297.3	295.3	300.7	298.8		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	110.5	104.4	102.2	102.6	104.0	106.7	108.0	109.9	108.9	107.5	107.2	106.1	105.1	105.5	104.7	
Contract construction.....	2,445	2,329	2,263	2,267	2,422	2,580	2,685	2,748	2,746	2,701	2,615	2,526	2,399	2,506	2,527	
Nonbuilding construction.....	422	395	398	444	517	585	584	576	567	548	513	464	498	506		
Highway and street.....	167.7	153.2	156.5	187.3	235.7	266.2	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	234.7	196.4	222.8	217.4		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	254.0	242.0	241.0	257.0	280.8	298.8	304.0	298.2	295.1	286.1	278.6	267.3	274.8	288.2		
Building construction.....	1,907	1,868	1,869	1,978	2,063	2,120	2,164	2,170	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	2,008	2,021		
General contractors.....	733.8	708.8	713.3	766.6	808.4	829.2	851.4	868.2	855.5	819.7	789.9	759.8	791.0	848.8		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,173.3	1,158.9	1,156.1	1,211.2	1,254.1	1,291.0	1,312.3	1,301.6	1,278.8	1,247.2	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,217.0	1,172.7		
Plumbing and heating.....	262.5	261.9	265.2	275.7	285.2	295.3	300.0	297.3	289.9	284.0	279.3	272.8	281.8	283.4		
Painting and decorating.....	127.5	125.0	123.0	138.6	151.8	157.3	161.1	164.1	161.5	153.5	147.8	140.2	145.7	141.4		
Electrical work.....	142.8	143.3	145.6	148.8	151.4	152.9	152.3	150.4	150.1	148.5	146.6	143.8	148.3	156.5		
Other special-trade contractors.....	640.5	628.7	622.3	648.1	665.7	685.5	698.9	689.8	677.3	661.2	650.1	618.3	641.2	591.6		
Manufacturing.....	16,728	16,769	16,823	16,842	17,026	17,049	16,999	16,915	16,807	16,475	16,577	16,334	16,255	16,552	15,989	
Durable goods <sup>1</sup> .....	9,763	9,738	9,776	9,814	9,889	9,867	9,782	9,645	9,578	9,511	9,624	9,501	9,418	9,538	9,120	
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	6,965	7,031	7,047	7,028	7,137	7,182	7,237	7,270	7,229	6,964	6,953	6,833	6,837	7,014	6,870	
Ordnance and accessories.....	121.9	123.2	123.5	124.4	123.8	126.4	127.0	130.5	131.5	132.3	132.3	133.2	134.5	132.1	160.8	
Food and kindred products.....	1,462.8	1,455.5	1,448.2	1,453.4	1,512.9	1,572.8	1,636.7	1,608.9	1,705.2	1,603.0	1,530.4	1,469.8	1,440.4	1,535.3	1,530.2	
Meat products.....	334.6	332.2	336.7	341.7	339.5	335.7	334.6	339.2	328.1	324.3	320.3	316.0	327.6	321.8		
Dairy products.....	115.7	112.5	111.2	113.1	115.2	119.0	125.5	131.2	132.9	130.6	123.6	117.8	120.5	118.5		
Canning and preserving.....	168.6	169.0	170.4	190.5	233.8	293.2	358.5	361.0	265.2	213.7	179.0	171.7	228.5	224.2		
Grain-mill products.....	114.4	114.3	114.6	115.9	117.1	120.0	119.1	122.5	123.0	121.4	119.1	117.1	119.2	121.3		
Bakery products.....	286.8	287.2	286.9	290.6	290.9	290.3	289.0	289.1	289.9	288.0	284.0	280.5	285.8	283.7		
Sugar.....	26.7	27.5	31.3	43.1	49.1	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	26.8	27.8	32.4	33.9		
Confectionery and related products.....	78.9	80.7	81.5	86.4	89.5	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	73.6	74.5	79.8	80.9		
Beverages.....	158.6	163.3	163.7	200.3	203.3	209.4	213.6	222.6	224.8	212.9	207.2	200.8	205.8	208.7		
Miscellaneous food products.....	131.2	131.5	129.1	131.3	134.4	136.4	137.8	140.8	141.0	139.8	138.6	134.7	135.7	137.2		
Tobacco manufactures.....	86.0	88.4	95.9	100.4	105.7	109.4	121.6	122.2	113.3	86.8	89.4	87.9	87.7	100.9	102.4	
Cigarettes.....	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.0	33.0	32.1		
Cigars.....	35.7	37.3	37.0	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.6	37.9	37.9	38.3	39.9		
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.8		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	11.8	17.6	22.1	25.8	28.5	41.2	41.9	34.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	22.2	22.7		
Textile-mill products.....	1,064.5	1,072.1	1,080.2	1,081.7	1,091.5	1,090.7	1,084.2	1,081.2	1,078.7	1,043.6	1,066.9	1,057.7	1,075.1	1,074.8	1,069.4	
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5		
Yarn and thread mills.....	127.9	129.4	129.4	130.4	129.8	129.7	130.6	131.3	127.6	130.7	130.9	131.5	130.4	127.6		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	465.4	467.2	469.4	470.5	469.1	466.5	466.2	468.2	456.5	460.9	458.0	473.1	467.4	472.1		
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....	31.7	32.0	32.1	32.4	32.3	32.0	31.6	31.2	30.7	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.6	30.2		
Knitting mills.....	222.3	224.0	222.9	228.5	231.8	231.0	228.1	226.4	214.0	222.3	217.3	217.1	221.9	218.0		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	88.5	89.3	89.5	90.4	90.2	88.9	88.7	88.4	86.1	87.7	88.8	88.9	87.9	87.9		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	51.5	52.0	51.6	51.6	51.1	50.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	49.3	49.3	50.4	50.3	51.4		
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.5	13.2		
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	65.6	66.8	67.4	68.2	67.5	67.0	66.2	64.5	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.5	65.3	62.6		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,208.1	1,266.8	1,283.5	1,254.0	1,271.2	1,268.5	1,255.3	1,246.3	1,230.1	1,152.1	1,188.2	1,168.3	1,185.9	1,219.8	1,172.5	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	123.9	124.2	123.6	124.2	123.5	122.9	122.5	122.8	110.4	119.6	116.5	116.6	120.3	121.3		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	331.5	332.8	326.1	329.2	330.7	329.3	327.5	324.1	308.5	316.9	313.7	311.8	318.1	295.3		
Women's outerwear.....	389.2	398.4	382.6	384.2	376.0	366.2	366.5	365.9	337.7	343.5	335.8	354.6	364.5	355.3		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	123.3	123.6	120.4	122.2	124.3	124.0	120.7	116.8	111.8	116.6	116.2	118.2	118.2	112.1		
Millinery.....	24.6	26.0	23.3	21.2	19.0	21.8	22.4	21.7	18.5	15.5	16.0	19.7	21.2	20.9		
Children's outerwear.....	68.4	72.2	71.4	71.3	72.1	72.2	72.1	72.1	70.8	72.5	68.8	66.9	71.5	70.1		
Fur goods.....	8.2	8.7	9.3	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	10.7	7.4	10.5	11.3		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	64.5	64.3	62.3	66.3	67.2	67.1	66.2	64.9	56.8	63.6	61.9	61.2	63.2	60.8		
Other fabricated textile products.....	133.2	133.3	135.0	141.0	143.4	140.2	138.7	130.9	126.3	128.1	129.6	129.5	132.3	128.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]																
Industry	1956						1955						Annual average			
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	710.4	702.6	715.2	715.2	735.7	765.5	785.2	796.5	799.8	788.1	795.1	760.5	718.2	753.1	705.8	
Logging camps and contractors.....		76.2	86.3	86.0	94.8	111.4	117.9	122.5	123.6	123.6	124.0	99.9	82.3	103.2	89.6	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		381.7	385.0	384.0	392.4	401.9	410.7	416.7	421.5	415.7	418.0	401.1	389.3	400.8	378.7	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		129.7	129.5	131.8	134.9	138.6	143.4	144.3	144.6	139.7	140.6	137.5	135.2	137.7	126.0	
Wooden containers.....		53.4	52.9	52.8	53.5	53.5	53.5	52.9	51.4	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.1	55.8	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		61.6	61.5	60.6	60.1	60.1	59.7	59.1	58.7	56.8	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.3	55.6	
<b>Furniture and fixtures.....</b>	<b>370.2</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>374.6</b>	<b>374.9</b>	<b>377.9</b>	<b>379.8</b>	<b>379.5</b>	<b>376.1</b>	<b>369.2</b>	<b>353.2</b>	<b>356.5</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>353.4</b>	<b>362.8</b>	<b>345.2</b>	
Household furniture.....		261.5	274.0	265.3	267.7	269.0	268.1	265.2	259.8	248.4	251.5	249.2	251.0	256.7	243.7	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		45.5	45.2	44.9	44.4	44.3	44.6	44.1	43.6	42.1	41.4	41.8	41.8	42.7	40.8	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		36.3	36.0	36.7	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	36.0	36.1	35.3	34.6	36.0	33.8	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		28.6	28.2	28.0	28.8	29.1	29.0	28.8	27.9	26.7	27.5	27.3	26.0	27.4	26.9	
<b>Paper and allied products.....</b>	<b>560.4</b>	<b>557.8</b>	<b>555.1</b>	<b>557.3</b>	<b>563.2</b>	<b>564.5</b>	<b>563.1</b>	<b>560.2</b>	<b>556.7</b>	<b>546.8</b>	<b>547.5</b>	<b>540.0</b>	<b>536.7</b>	<b>548.1</b>	<b>530.6</b>	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		275.5	274.0	274.7	276.5	275.4	273.8	273.4	274.0	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	269.8	261.9	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		152.3	152.3	153.0	157.0	158.2	158.7	156.9	153.4	148.3	150.3	146.8	145.5	150.6	145.1	
Other paper and allied products.....		130.0	128.8	129.6	129.7	130.9	130.6	129.9	129.3	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	127.7	123.6	
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....</b>	<b>829.0</b>	<b>826.9</b>	<b>823.8</b>	<b>821.2</b>	<b>830.5</b>	<b>833.3</b>	<b>828.0</b>	<b>820.7</b>	<b>810.5</b>	<b>807.7</b>	<b>808.4</b>	<b>802.8</b>	<b>803.3</b>	<b>812.0</b>	<b>800.1</b>	
Newspapers.....		302.8	301.9	297.7	300.9	302.6	301.4	300.5	297.5	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	297.2	292.3	
Periodicals.....		62.9	63.7	64.0	65.1	65.4	64.2	62.8	61.4	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.5	62.6	
Books.....		49.7	49.1	48.4	48.8	49.1	49.3	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.4	48.8	
Commercial printing.....		218.3	217.1	218.8	221.5	219.4	217.6	215.3	212.9	213.1	212.8	210.7	210.8	213.7	208.0	
Lithographing.....		61.4	60.9	60.6	62.3	62.9	62.4	61.5	60.3	59.1	59.7	59.3	59.7	60.4	60.0	
Greeting cards.....		17.8	17.8	18.0	19.6	21.4	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.6	18.9	18.8	
Bookbinding and related industries.....		46.2	45.9	45.4	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.0	43.7	43.2	43.6	43.1	42.8	43.7	42.9	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		67.8	67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.6	67.2	66.7	
<b>Chemicals and allied products.....</b>	<b>842.5</b>	<b>841.3</b>	<b>832.0</b>	<b>828.3</b>	<b>829.5</b>	<b>827.9</b>	<b>825.7</b>	<b>821.7</b>	<b>811.5</b>	<b>808.9</b>	<b>808.6</b>	<b>811.5</b>	<b>811.9</b>	<b>812.6</b>	<b>791.0</b>	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		113.6	112.8	112.2	112.1	111.4	110.2	109.5	108.4	107.9	109.2	107.9	104.5	107.7	101.2	
Industrial organic chemicals.....		317.3	316.7	315.8	315.8	314.5	312.4	314.2	313.9	313.2	310.2	307.0	305.9	309.2	299.1	
Drugs and medicines.....		93.0	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.5	92.0	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		50.6	50.4	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.5	50.5	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		71.5	71.6	71.5	71.5	71.7	71.8	72.2	73.2	73.3	72.5	71.7	70.9	71.5	70.4	
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.7	
Fertilizers.....		45.8	37.8	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.2	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	42.7	47.8	38.9	36.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		41.4	42.5	43.6	45.3	47.0	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.9	41.5	42.4	
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		100.0	99.4	98.0	98.6	97.9	98.3	97.5	96.5	95.7	95.1	94.3	93.5	94.9	91.0	
<b>Products of petroleum and coal.....</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>249.1</b>	<b>247.5</b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>251.8</b>	<b>254.3</b>	<b>256.2</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>253.9</b>	<b>251.0</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>251.4</b>	<b>253.0</b>	
Petroleum refining.....		198.9	198.7	199.2	199.9	200.3	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	201.3	203.6	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		50.2	48.8	48.5	49.3	50.5	51.4	52.2	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	50.1	49.5	
<b>Rubber products.....</b>	<b>284.5</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>287.0</b>	<b>292.5</b>	<b>293.4</b>	<b>290.1</b>	<b>285.1</b>	<b>281.7</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>276.3</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>268.5</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>250.2</b>	
Tires and inner tubes.....		121.1	121.7	122.4	122.7	121.5	119.9	119.3	117.9	118.7	118.0	116.9	115.8	117.7	106.0	
Rubber footwear.....		31.0	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.8	29.8	28.9	26.9	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	28.0	26.0	
Other rubber products.....		131.8	134.1	138.9	139.5	137.8	135.4	133.5	129.8	128.0	131.5	129.9	126.2	130.9	118.2	
<b>Leather and leather products.....</b>	<b>377.1</b>	<b>388.7</b>	<b>394.2</b>	<b>389.3</b>	<b>389.9</b>	<b>374.1</b>	<b>385.1</b>	<b>387.4</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>382.6</b>	<b>382.9</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>377.4</b>	<b>382.4</b>	<b>370.1</b>	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		42.6	42.9	43.2	43.6	43.9	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.4	
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		17.2	18.1	17.9	17.6	16.2	16.3	16.0	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	16.7	16.0	
Footwear (except rubber).....		254.4	257.6	256.1	252.9	246.5	246.6	244.2	234.2	230.0	249.8	242.6	245.2	245.3	243.4	
Luggage.....		17.7	17.7	17.1	18.0	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.7	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	18.2	16.2	
Handbags and small leather goods.....		32.3	33.9	31.9	32.8	33.5	34.0	33.8	33.2	30.3	30.2	28.7	31.5	32.5	30.2	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		19.5	18.9	17.9	19.9	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.4	17.1	18.3	16.2	
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products.....</b>	<b>559.4</b>	<b>558.8</b>	<b>551.8</b>	<b>552.4</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>564.8</b>	<b>567.0</b>	<b>566.8</b>	<b>560.9</b>	<b>547.8</b>	<b>553.6</b>	<b>543.4</b>	<b>535.7</b>	<b>546.6</b>	<b>514.2</b>	
Flat glass.....		32.8	32.9	33.8	33.8	33.5	33.2	33.0	32.6	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.6	29.3	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		94.3	93.9	92.9	93.9	95.1	96.0	96.8	93.7	89.6	94.4	92.8	91.0	92.5	89.7	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.0	17.9	17.7	17.2	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.4	16.1	
Cement, hydraulic.....		43.6	43.5	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.1	42.7	43.6	41.7	
Structural clay products.....		83.4	81.9	81.1	82.6	83.7	84.4	84.8	84.5	82.8	81.8	79.7	78.3	80.7	76.1	
Pottery and related products.....		55.4	53.5	54.2	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	53.9	51.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		114.1	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.8	109.3	112.0	103.6	
Cut-stone and stone products.....		20.7	20.3	20.3	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.0	20.2	19.7	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		96.2	96.0	96.4	97.2	97.8	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.2	94.5	92.6	91.1	93.7	88.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	1956												1955		Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Primary metal industries.....	1,370.3	1,367.7	1,368.8	1,368.1	1,366.1	1,357.8	1,342.9	1,341.1	1,318.8	1,302.7	1,316.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,299.5	1,185.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	661.8	661.8	659.5	659.0	656.9	656.9	653.9	661.9	637.4	632.8	647.6	632.9	620.8	635.7	581.0	
Iron and steel foundries.....	259.2	260.0	260.1	259.7	256.0	252.9	248.8	244.3	239.9	239.9	238.9	233.8	240.1	213.0		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	69.7	68.4	68.6	68.9	68.7	68.5	68.2	64.5	56.2	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.8	62.9		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	12.7	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.4		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	116.0	115.4	116.2	115.6	115.8	112.4	110.8	107.9	110.2	113.4	111.6	110.0	111.1	102.1		
Nonferrous foundries.....	87.1	89.0	90.6	90.8	90.1	88.2	86.5	83.3	83.4	85.7	85.3	85.7	85.5	77.6		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	160.6	160.8	159.9	158.9	157.1	153.9	151.8	148.7	148.6	149.7	147.1	144.8	148.6	136.0		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,090.2	1,092.7	1,097.9	1,110.0	1,124.2	1,128.5	1,119.1	1,110.0	1,092.1	1,077.5	1,096.5	1,087.8	1,077.5	1,089.6	1,045.2	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	57.2	55.6	54.6	54.7	56.9	61.4	63.1	64.6	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	58.6	58.5		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	148.0	149.4	151.9	155.3	154.8	151.2	147.6	145.1	145.1	149.4	150.6	150.3	149.5	143.5		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	132.2	133.5	133.3	136.0	137.1	139.1	139.1	134.3	128.2	134.5	132.0	130.7	132.9	124.7		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	293.2	290.1	288.3	287.7	288.7	287.5	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	274.7	268.8	278.2	274.8		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	211.2	215.1	222.4	228.0	226.3	221.6	217.4	213.9	212.8	220.6	222.8	222.3	219.7	212.0		
Lighting fixtures.....	44.8	45.1	47.7	49.6	50.5	49.1	47.6	46.2	45.2	47.5	48.0	48.2	47.9	43.9		
Fabricated wire products.....	65.4	66.3	68.0	68.8	67.4	66.3	63.9	62.9	62.6	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.5	58.4		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	140.7	142.8	143.8	144.1	144.8	142.9	141.3	137.6	137.2	137.7	136.8	136.0	138.3	129.8		
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,705.1	1,698.3	1,688.7	1,670.5	1,658.7	1,629.6	1,611.8	1,563.8	1,572.2	1,573.1	1,593.6	1,580.5	1,568.6	1,577.0	1,551.1	
Engines and turbines.....	84.6	84.3	83.1	82.6	80.7	85.1	80.1	80.2	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.7	79.9	76.0		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	163.2	164.8	167.7	166.5	163.1	160.2	130.4	156.8	164.2	165.0	164.7	164.4	158.8	145.7		
Construction and mining machinery.....	146.5	145.1	142.4	140.4	138.2	136.7	134.9	133.3	130.6	129.8	126.9	125.1	130.0	123.7		
Metalworking machinery.....	278.0	275.7	272.9	272.2	268.0	259.8	262.5	259.7	258.0	258.9	256.2	253.8	258.3	270.8		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	191.9	190.3	188.4	187.2	184.5	182.8	180.7	179.3	178.0	179.2	178.4	179.2	180.0	178.8		
General industrial machinery.....	251.5	248.7	245.1	244.2	242.4	240.4	234.9	233.2	232.2	230.6	229.1	233.9	232.9			
Office and store machines and devices.....	117.0	115.4	113.2	112.0	109.6	108.1	106.9	105.1	106.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	106.6	104.7		
Service-industry and household machines.....	192.0	189.8	184.8	182.0	175.6	174.9	167.4	169.1	175.0	186.8	187.3	185.1	176.9	178.6		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	273.6	274.6	272.9	271.6	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	249.8	247.6	253.2	240.4		
Electrical machinery.....	1,192.3	1,161.3	1,162.4	1,162.8	1,174.3	1,160.8	1,193.5	1,163.3	1,126.4	1,108.2	1,118.6	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,129.7	1,088.6	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	373.5	370.3	365.8	362.3	357.3	330.6	375.9	365.0	367.8	375.0	373.7	370.0	369.3	367.9		
Electrical appliances.....	75.2	74.3	72.9	73.9	73.7	74.3	70.6	68.3	66.1	66.0	65.6	64.5	67.8	64.6		
Insulated wire and cable.....	29.1	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.0	27.7	26.8	25.2	25.4	26.1	26.1	25.8	26.3	24.1		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	75.0	75.9	81.2	83.5	82.5	79.5	78.3	75.1	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.7	70.8		
Electric lamps.....	24.0	23.8	23.5	23.1	22.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.4	24.4		
Communication equipment.....	535.6	539.9	541.0	552.6	554.0	553.7	536.6	518.1	499.4	499.7	492.4	491.3	514.8	490.1		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	48.9	49.4	49.6	50.2	51.4	51.1	48.9	48.7	47.5	47.4	46.3	45.6	47.4	45.8		
Transportation equipment.....	1,841.1	1,859.7	1,890.8	1,941.9	1,961.0	1,928.1	1,819.1	1,791.2	1,815.3	1,854.9	1,876.5	1,890.6	1,883.7	1,861.5	1,744.9	
Automobiles.....	879.2	909.6	969.5	992.9	970.1	874.7	851.1	883.8	921.2	942.4	947.7	946.8	921.2	780.6		
Aircraft and parts.....	780.2	784.8	777.4	772.9	763.8	754.3	749.3	741.4	742.3	738.7	740.9	749.1	750.9	768.1		
Aircraft.....	498.0	505.3	501.2	497.9	492.9	488.3	485.5	482.1	481.6	476.3	478.0	478.0	482.2	474.4		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	157.2	155.2	152.7	151.3	148.3	144.5	143.2	140.8	140.7	142.1	143.1	145.6	145.6	158.9		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.8	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.7	15.9		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	110.2	109.6	109.0	109.5	108.7	107.9	107.1	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.6	110.9	109.4	119.9		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	126.8	122.8	122.3	121.7	116.6	118.6	120.1	122.1	125.0	130.1	128.3	123.6	122.5	125.3		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	101.2	97.5	97.7	97.7	94.1	97.0	98.9	100.4	102.0	105.6	101.4	99.1	99.4	108.4		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	25.6	25.3	24.6	24.0	22.5	21.6	21.2	21.7	23.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	23.1	20.9		
Railroad equipment.....	63.8	63.6	63.5	63.2	60.7	60.6	60.0	57.6	56.7	55.8	56.6	55.6	57.3	67.4		
Other transportation equipment.....	9.7	10.0	9.2	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	9.6	9.3		
Instruments and related products.....	328.4	326.7	325.7	323.8	323.4	322.0	320.5	318.3	315.8	314.8	315.1	308.0	310.4	314.4	315.7	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	55.2	53.6	51.9	51.3	50.7	51.9	51.2	50.0	50.1	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.6	51.7		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	90.6	90.4	90.3	89.8	89.2	87.8	86.9	86.4	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	86.5	82.0		
Optical instruments and lenses.....	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	38.3	40.3	40.1		
Ophthalmic goods.....	26.2	26.0	25.9	26.0	25.6	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	24.3	24.0		
Photographic apparatus.....	66.8	66.6	66.5	66.7	66.6	67.1	67.8	68.0	67.2	68.3	68.4	66.8	66.8	67.0		
Watches and clocks.....	32.9	34.1	34.6	35.2	35.7	35.3	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	37.3		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	473.6	474.8	476.3	470.1	485.2	495.0	496.7	488.4	476.3	457.6	469.9	463.1	461.2	471.4	463.3	
Jewelry, silverware and plated ware.....	52.7	53.7	53.4	54.1	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	50.8	51.4	52.7	53.7		
Musical instruments and parts.....	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.7	17.9	16.1		
Toys and sporting goods.....	86.4	85.2	81.2	83.3	85.7	85.7	86.3	88.5	90.1	87.4	87.4	84.0	86.9	82.8		
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	29.6	29.4	29.1	29.5	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.5	29.5		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	64.9	67.1	66.0	66.6	67.4	68.8	67.6	66.1	62.7	64.4	62.1	62.0	63.5	63.6		
Fabricated plastics products.....	80.6	80.4	80.5	82.6	82.4	81.7	79.2	76.1	73.5	76.2	76.2	75.3	77.0	71.2		
Other manufacturing industries.....	141.7	141.7	141.4	145.5	146.0	146.5	144.7	141.6	137.5	139.4	139.3	141.5	141.9	145.7		

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	1956					1955										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954		
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	4,127	4,112	4,088	4,089	4,165	4,143	4,127	4,152	4,137	4,113	4,081	3,997	3,939	4,057	4,006		
Transportation.....	2,752	2,738	2,721	2,728	2,801	2,783	2,786	2,793	2,769	2,749	2,735	2,701	2,633	2,722	2,688		
Interstate railroads.....	1,193.0	1,192.5	1,198.1	1,228.3	1,228.3	1,226.4	1,236.2	1,242.0	1,245.5	1,239.7	1,224.4	1,196.2	1,158.6	1,205.1	1,215.4		
Class I railroads.....	1,041.2	1,040.8	1,047.5	1,070.5	1,070.5	1,077.0	1,087.2	1,092.1	1,096.1	1,090.8	1,075.8	1,049.8	1,012.4	1,057.1	1,064.6		
Local railways and bus lines.....	112.5	111.2	113.7	114.8	114.8	114.6	118.2	116.2	113.2	112.4	118.4	119.7	119.7	117.3	126.9		
Trucking and warehousing.....	793.6	785.1	787.9	814.8	808.6	800.4	791.4	772.8	762.0	760.4	754.5	747.9	767.8	719.7	722.9		
Other transportation and services.....	638.9	632.3	628.5	643.8	634.2	634.2	643.2	637.2	634.4	632.0	631.0	627.0	631.7	630.3	630.3		
Bus lines, except local.....	43.2	42.9	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	45.9	43.1	43.4	44.1	45.8	45.8		
Air transportation (common carrier).....	122.3	120.6	119.3	120.2	118.8	117.8	117.3	116.7	116.2	114.7	112.7	110.1	113.8	106.3	106.3		
Communication.....	791	791	786	781	777	758	770	773	770	758	716	709	752	741	741		
Telephone.....	748.0	743.4	737.4	737.8	724.6	714.9	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	673.6	666.9	709.8	698.8	698.8		
Telegraph.....	41.8	41.6	42.3	42.2	41.5	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.3		
Other public utilities.....	584	583	581	581	583	583	589	585	594	588	580	577	583	579	579		
Gas and electric utilities.....	560.8	559.0	558.2	560.4	560.1	560.7	566.2	571.7	570.8	564.6	557.1	554.3	560.6	556.3	556.3		
Electric light and power utilities.....	249.3	249.0	248.5	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	248.3	250.4	249.0	249.0		
Gas utilities.....	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	143.2	145.2	144.4	142.5	140.1	138.4	141.3	139.1	139.1		
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	168.5	167.8	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.7	170.0	171.7	171.9	170.1	167.9	167.6	168.9	168.2	168.2		
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.4		
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	10,843	10,835	10,732	10,833	11,753	11,126	10,969	10,824	10,638	10,633	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,728	10,456		
Wholesale trade.....	2,909	2,919	2,920	2,921	2,959	2,942	2,909	2,879	2,863	2,858	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,856	2,796		
Retail trade.....	7,934	7,916	7,812	7,912	8,794	8,184	8,060	7,945	7,775	7,775	7,817	7,733	7,745	7,872	7,702		
General merchandise stores.....	1,348.3	1,355.4	1,310.3	1,373.6	1,952.7	1,570.0	1,443.6	1,394.7	1,315.0	1,313.4	1,348.7	1,341.8	1,371.7	1,413.6	1,395.8		
Food and liquor stores.....	1,582.5	1,570.9	1,568.6	1,563.0	1,587.0	1,554.5	1,527.2	1,515.7	1,499.0	1,505.7	1,502.7	1,486.7	1,478.2	1,504.7	1,446.2		
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	766.4	770.9	777.2	782.6	802.4	789.9	784.9	785.3	788.3	784.9	776.6	767.8	762.5	774.5	764.6		
Apparel and accessories stores.....	591.6	600.2	564.1	583.1	735.8	626.3	604.2	592.0	540.8	552.8	596.1	593.5	612.3	596.9	592.4		
Other retail trade.....	3,645.5	3,618.3	3,592.2	3,610.1	3,716.4	3,643.3	3,639.7	3,657.4	3,631.4	3,618.4	3,592.8	3,542.9	3,520.7	3,582.3	3,502.8		
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	2,256	2,241	2,227	2,214	2,219	2,213	2,216	2,223	2,241	2,237	2,206	2,171	2,161	2,191	2,114		
Banks and trust companies.....	570.0	566.2	561.1	561.9	560.3	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	540.8	539.9	549.3	529.3	529.3		
Security dealers and exchanges.....	81.0	80.6	80.1	80.0	79.5	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	76.5	77.5	77.3	77.3		
Insurance carriers and agents.....	812.5	808.1	801.0	802.9	799.9	798.2	798.0	802.7	798.6	788.1	781.1	782.5	790.7	770.6	770.6		
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	777.9	771.6	771.8	773.8	773.2	772.1	770.0	766.8	768.7	760.6	771.7	762.2	773.5	746.4	746.4		
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b> .....	5,739	5,640	5,609	5,603	5,657	5,690	5,730	5,791	5,818	5,816	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,694	5,629		
Hotels and lodging places.....	464.4	463.3	453.6	458.3	460.5	472.1	469.1	473.4	474.2	473.9	488.3	479.7	492.7	498.0	498.0		
Personal services.....	330.0	328.9	330.7	331.4	332.6	334.4	335.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	333.1	328.5	332.1	331.4	331.4		
Laundries.....	151.9	150.0	151.3	152.6	155.5	157.4	154.9	151.1	155.7	160.8	160.4	157.1	155.2	160.7	160.7		
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	225.3	222.8	224.8	226.4	231.7	236.2	240.6	239.6	239.9	239.3	238.7	236.5	233.8	231.5	231.5		
Motion pictures.....	7,109	7,107	7,061	7,029	7,315	7,074	7,054	6,911	6,717	6,696	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,923	6,751		
<b>Government</b> .....	2,164	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,190	2,188		
Federal.....	4,945	4,945	4,901	4,864	4,879	4,906	4,882	4,738	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,734	4,563		
State and local.....																	

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first time they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

<sup>2</sup> Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elective officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

See footnote 1, p. 709.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	1956					1955								Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954
Mining:															
Metal:		86.5	86.2	85.8	85.7	85.8	85.6	85.8	78.0	75.4	84.3	82.9	82.3	82.3	83.9
Iron:		29.4	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.8	29.9	29.4	27.8	29.2	30.5
Copper:		26.3	26.1	26.3	25.9	25.4	25.1	24.9	15.9	13.5	23.7	23.2	24.5	22.9	23.3
Lead and zinc:		13.8	13.6	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.5	13.7
Anthracite:		31.2	32.9	31.9	32.2	31.8	31.1	30.6	32.2	31.0	33.6	30.4	33.8	33.0	36.7
Bituminous coal:		192.0	194.9	194.6	194.1	193.9	192.2	191.7	189.7	190.8	193.5	191.1	187.4	191.7	207.2
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services):		121.9	121.8	122.2	122.2	121.1	122.1	126.0	130.5	129.7	127.9	122.7	122.4	124.7	130.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:		89.4	87.2	87.0	89.3	91.8	93.1	94.3	93.4	91.8	91.6	91.0	90.6	90.3	89.6
Manufacturing:	13,097	13,157	13,224	13,272	13,464	13,498	13,446	13,373	13,262	12,951	13,066	12,882	12,816	13,061	12,538
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> :	7,654	7,645	7,698	7,758	7,847	7,839	7,729	7,623	7,553	7,499	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,547	7,184
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> :	5,443	5,512	5,526	5,514	5,617	5,659	5,717	5,750	5,709	5,452	5,436	5,352	5,359	5,515	5,404
Ordinance and accessories:	80.2	80.8	81.3	82.6	82.6	84.1	83.9	86.5	87.8	88.6	89.3	90.4	91.2	89.0	85.1
Food and kindred products:	1,012.5	1,010.4	1,005.0	1,014.3	1,070.9	1,130.3	1,191.2	1,245.3	1,249.9	1,150.4	1,089.0	1,034.5	1,011.0	1,096.2	1,100.4
Meat products:		261.7	259.4	264.4	269.9	268.7	264.8	262.9	258.8	257.4	254.8	251.0	246.3	257.3	251.9
Dairy products:		75.2	72.6	71.4	73.1	75.0	77.8	83.0	88.1	89.9	88.9	88.9	82.7	78.1	79.8
Canning and preserving:		137.3	137.7	138.9	158.9	201.3	259.9	325.1	327.1	232.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	197.0	194.4
Grain-mill products:		81.3	81.1	81.6	82.7	83.8	86.9	85.7	88.9	89.1	87.9	86.4	84.2	85.9	88.7
Bakery products:		167.9	169.4	170.3	175.2	175.0	175.2	173.2	172.4	174.2	173.5	171.2	169.1	172.0	173.9
Sugar:		21.3	22.0	25.5	37.6	43.0	37.8	25.6	23.9	22.0	20.7	21.1	22.7	26.9	28.4
Confectionery and related products:		64.5	66.3	67.0	71.5	74.9	74.0	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	59.3	60.3	65.5	66.6
Beverages:		110.7	106.3	106.6	111.9	115.8	119.8	122.2	127.2	128.6	121.8	118.0	113.7	116.0	120.0
Miscellaneous food products:		90.5	90.2	88.6	90.1	92.8	95.0	97.1	99.1	99.0	98.8	96.0	94.8	95.2	97.7
Tobacco manufactures:	77.9	80.1	87.5	92.1	97.4	100.8	113.2	113.5	105.3	79.1	81.5	79.8	79.6	92.7	93.9
Cigarettes:		30.4	30.4	30.8	30.5	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	29.2	28.9	30.0	29.1
Cigars:		34.0	35.5	35.2	37.0	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.5	37.9	37.9
Tobacco and snuff:		6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying:		9.6	15.5	19.9	23.5	26.0	38.6	39.3	31.7	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	19.9	20.2
Textile-mill products:	974.0	981.9	988.0	990.0	998.8	997.5	991.4	988.5	985.9	953.5	974.4	965.4	982.6	982.1	975.7
Securing and combing plants:		6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9
Yarn and thread mills:		118.6	119.9	119.9	121.0	120.5	120.3	120.9	121.6	118.2	121.3	121.2	121.6	120.9	118.0
Broad-woven fabric mills:		439.1	440.0	442.5	443.4	441.2	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	433.4	430.7	445.5	439.7	443.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares:		28.1	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.4	28.0	27.8	27.1	26.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.6	26.3
Knitting mills:		202.6	203.9	202.4	207.4	210.9	210.3	207.5	205.7	193.6	201.7	196.5	196.1	201.3	197.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles:		76.9	77.9	78.3	79.3	79.0	77.7	77.5	77.1	74.9	77.1	76.6	77.4	77.8	77.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings:		43.7	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.3	43.1	42.7	42.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.4	42.5
Hats (except cloth and millinery):		11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.8
Miscellaneous textile goods:		55.5	56.6	57.4	58.0	57.3	57.0	56.6	54.9	53.9	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	53.2
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,079.4	1,134.6	1,150.1	1,122.6	1,138.5	1,135.1	1,123.1	1,114.6	1,101.0	1,025.1	1,057.5	1,041.1	1,066.8	1,089.3	1,046.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats:		112.1	112.2	111.0	111.8	111.4	111.1	111.7	110.6	98.9	107.4	104.5	104.3	108.3	108.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing:		306.2	307.9	300.9	303.3	305.0	303.6	302.3	299.4	284.0	292.2	289.2	287.2	293.1	272.5
Women's outerwear:		346.9	355.6	341.5	342.5	333.7	324.4	324.7	324.9	297.0	302.4	296.2	291.0	323.2	315.7
Women's, children's undergarments:		110.5	110.7	107.8	109.7	111.8	111.4	108.1	104.4	99.5	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.6	99.4
Millinery:		21.9	22.9	20.8	18.7	16.7	19.2	19.9	19.4	16.1	13.2	13.7	17.2	18.7	18.6
Children's outerwear:		61.3	64.8	63.9	64.0	64.8	65.1	65.2	65.5	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	64.6	63.9
Fur goods:		5.6	6.0	6.7	8.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	5.1	8.0	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories:		58.0	57.6	55.4	59.2	60.3	60.5	59.6	58.5	50.5	56.9	54.7	54.6	56.5	54.1
Other fabricated textile products:		112.1	112.4	114.6	120.4	121.9	118.9	114.4	109.7	105.9	108.5	108.8	108.7	111.3	105.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	641.7	633.6	646.1	645.0	664.7	696.1	715.7	726.0	730.9	720.1	726.8	683.3	650.9	685.1	639.3
Logging camps and contractors:		69.9	78.8	78.7	87.4	104.7	111.2	115.5	116.8	117.2	116.8	93.7	76.0	96.5	83.3
Sawmills and planing mills:		352.9	356.0	354.2	361.6	372.4	381.4	387.2	392.6	386.7	389.3	372.5	360.0	371.8	350.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products:		107.0	107.9	109.5	112.9	116.3	120.5	121.8	122.1	117.7	119.0	115.9	114.3	116.1	105.8
Wooden containers:		49.2	48.8	48.8	49.4	49.4	49.4	48.9	47.3	43.1	49.8	49.2	48.6	49.0	51.5
Miscellaneous wood products:		54.6	54.6	53.8	53.4	53.3	53.2	52.6	52.1	50.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.7	48.9
Furniture and fixtures:	312.4	313.7	317.2	317.3	321.0	323.1	322.7	319.8	312.6	297.5	300.2	297.6	297.2	306.6	290.5
Household furniture:		227.1	231.2	231.2	234.0	235.6	234.6	231.9	226.6	215.4	218.3	217.5	217.5	223.3	211.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture:		36.9	36.7	36.5	36.1	35.9	36.1	35.8	35.2	34.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	34.5	32.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures:		27.6	27.6	28.4	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.4	27.7	27.7	27.1	26.4	27.7	25.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures:		22.1	21.7	21.2	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	21.1	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	1950					1955										Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954		
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Paper and allied products.....	457.3	455.7	454.2	456.4	463.2	465.3	463.0	461.7	458.6	448.4	450.5	443.7	441.2	450.0	439.3		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	228.4	227.7	228.8	231.4	231.6	229.4	228.8	229.4	226.8	225.8	223.4	222.9	226.2	226.2	221.4		
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	124.5	124.3	124.8	128.7	130.1	130.6	129.2	126.5	121.0	123.2	119.8	118.7	121.5	119.5	119.5		
Other paper and allied products.....	102.8	102.2	102.8	103.1	103.6	103.9	103.7	102.7	100.6	101.5	100.5	99.6	101.2	98.8	98.8		
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	537.7	535.4	531.4	529.8	536.6	538.9	535.1	530.4	520.3	518.1	521.1	516.3	516.2	522.7	514.0		
Newspapers.....	150.8	149.4	147.3	150.8	151.3	150.4	150.0	148.7	146.7	148.8	147.7	146.9	146.0	148.0	145.3		
Periodicals.....	27.7	27.2	27.2	27.0	27.3	27.0	26.6	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.1	25.1	25.8	25.8		
Books.....	30.9	30.2	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.4		
Commercial printing.....	177.7	177.3	178.8	180.3	178.6	176.7	175.0	172.8	172.8	172.6	170.5	170.7	173.4	168.7	168.7		
Lithography.....	46.5	45.8	45.1	47.1	47.8	47.6	46.8	45.6	44.5	45.8	44.7	45.2	45.7	46.0	46.0		
Greeting cards.....	12.6	12.6	12.9	14.1	15.9	16.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	13.9	13.9	13.9		
Bookbinding and related industries.....	36.9	36.8	36.2	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.3	34.1	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.0	35.0	33.8	33.8		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	52.3	52.1	52.4	50.8	51.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.4	51.3	51.2	51.2		
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	571.9	570.4	560.8	559.2	559.0	557.1	557.1	552.8	543.1	542.3	544.8	550.3	551.1	547.7	531.7		
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	79.2	79.0	79.0	79.1	78.8	77.9	77.4	76.2	76.2	77.7	76.0	76.0	76.0	71.8	71.8		
Industrial organic chemicals.....	222.6	221.8	220.7	220.4	218.2	217.5	218.4	218.4	218.9	218.9	214.7	213.8	215.4	203.8	203.8		
Drugs and medicines.....	56.1	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.7	56.1	57.0	57.0		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	30.4	30.0	30.5	30.6	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.1	29.9	30.8	30.3	30.6	31.0	31.0		
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	45.5	45.3	45.4	45.6	45.4	45.7	46.0	46.9	46.0	46.2	45.2	44.7	45.3	44.3	44.3		
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5		
Fertilizers.....	36.8	28.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	20.7	20.7	24.6	33.7	38.9	28.0	28.3	28.3		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	29.0	30.0	30.9	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.5	23.9	26.6	28.7	30.3	30.3		
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	63.9	63.3	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.5	62.7	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.6	60.0	60.9	58.8	58.8		
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	171.1	170.8	168.6	169.3	170.1	170.5	171.7	174.1	176.4	177.2	176.1	174.5	172.6	172.8	177.1		
Petroleum refining.....	130.3	129.3	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.3	132.3	137.3	137.3		
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	40.5	39.3	39.2	40.0	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.3	42.1	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.5	39.8	39.8		
<b>Rubber products</b>	224.6	224.7	227.6	232.5	233.9	231.2	226.4	223.1	216.8	215.7	219.0	215.7	210.9	218.6	194.7		
Tires and inner tubes.....	93.3	93.7	94.1	94.7	94.2	92.3	91.9	91.0	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	90.4	79.7	79.7		
Rubber footwear.....	25.8	26.1	26.2	26.2	25.5	24.4	23.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	22.7	20.0	20.0		
Other rubber products.....	105.6	107.8	112.2	113.0	115.2	109.7	107.7	104.3	102.4	106.4	104.0	101.0	105.5	111.5	111.5		
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	336.5	348.1	352.8	347.7	348.3	332.2	344.0	346.0	351.3	341.7	342.2	330.9	331.6	330.6	330.6		
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	38.4	38.6	38.8	39.4	39.6	39.2	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	39.2	39.0	39.0		
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.5	16.4	16.1	15.9	14.6	14.5	14.2	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.0	14.0	14.0		
Footwear (except rubber).....	230.0	232.3	230.7	227.6	210.7	221.6	224.4	229.3	225.0	225.1	218.1	221.6	223.4	219.2	219.2		
Luggage.....	15.0	15.1	14.4	15.2	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.1	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.1	15.6	13.8	13.8		
Handbags and small leather goods.....	28.4	30.0	28.2	29.0	29.7	30.4	30.0	29.5	29.5	26.6	26.6	25.1	28.1	28.9	27.1		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	16.9	16.4	15.5	17.2	17.5	17.8	17.7	17.4	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.7	15.8	13.9	13.9		
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	469.4	467.8	461.8	463.9	470.4	476.5	478.3	478.5	472.2	460.3	465.7	456.4	450.0	459.5	431.0		
Flat glass.....	29.2	29.3	29.3	30.5	30.2	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.3	28.8	28.6	29.3	29.3	26.1		
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	79.7	79.1	78.3	79.5	80.8	81.6	82.7	79.7	75.7	80.3	78.9	77.4	78.5	76.6	76.6		
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.5	16.4	15.3	15.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	15.0	13.9	13.9		
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.6	36.4	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.8	34.9	34.9		
Structural clay products.....	74.2	72.5	72.4	73.9	75.0	75.8	76.1	75.8	74.2	73.4	71.3	69.8	72.1	67.6	67.6		
Pottery and related products.....	49.0	47.2	48.0	49.6	49.9	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	47.8	45.8	45.8		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	92.5	90.9	90.5	91.4	95.2	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	92.1	89.3	91.8	84.6	84.6		
Cut-stone and stone products.....	18.0	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.1	17.7	17.3	17.3		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	73.0	73.0	73.5	73.7	74.6	74.1	73.4	73.1	72.1	71.7	69.9	68.5	70.7	64.2	64.2		
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	1,158.9	1,157.9	1,158.4	1,160.2	1,160.1	1,150.9	1,135.2	1,134.3	1,112.2	1,098.0	1,115.3	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,098.4	990.6		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	567.4	566.8	566.6	567.6	563.9	559.3	567.5	564.2	559.6	556.5	543.8	531.0	545.0	492.7	492.7		
Iron and steel foundries.....	227.5	228.3	229.1	228.8	225.1	222.2	218.9	214.2	210.3	210.9	206.9	205.3	210.8	185.0	185.0		
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	56.4	55.2	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.2	54.7	51.2	43.5	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.2	51.4	51.4		
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.1		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	60.2	62.8	63.0	62.5	63.1	62.7	62.8	62.3	61.7	61.2	59.5	58.2	58.8	51.1	51.1		
Nonferrous foundries.....	72.5	74.3	76.1	76.1	75.7	73.8	72.1	68.6	68.9	71.2	71.0	71.4	71.2	62.7	62.7		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	130.8	130.8	130.0	129.6	127.8	125.0	122.8	119.1	119.4	120.9	118.7	116.5	119.9	108.7	108.7		
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	868.7	872.2	879.1	891.7	907.6	912.0	903.9	894.4	877.1	862.9	883.0	876.7	868.1	876.9	837.5		
Tin cans and other tinware.....	49.7	48.4	47.1	47.4	49.4	53.9	55.6	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.4	49.6	51.2	51.3	51.3		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	120.5	121.9	124.5	127.6	127.6	124.1	121.0	118.5	118.1	122.7	123.9	123.5	122.7	116.6	116.6		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	103.1	104.0	103.8	107.1	108.2	110.5	110.5	105.4	99.8	106.2	103.7	102.9	104.5	97.3	97.3		
Fabricated structural metal products.....	220.3	218.0	216.8	217.0	218.5	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	211.9	205.7	200.8	208.9	208.5	208.5		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	174.4	179.0	186.5	191.0	192.0	185.8	181.3	178.4	177.2	184.9	187.8	187.2	184.3	176.3	176.3		
Lighting fixtures.....	36.1	36.6	38.8	40.5	41.2	40.1	38.4	37.0	36.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	38.7	34.9	34.9		
Fabricated wire products.....	54.3	55.1	57.0	57.7	56.2	55.2	53.0	51.9	51.8	53.6	53.6	54.2	53.8	48.2	48.2		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	113.8	116.1	117.2	118.2	118.9	117.3	115.3	111.9	111.3	112.4	111.7	110.9	112.8	104.7	104.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1955				1955								1955	1954	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May			Apr.
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,269.2	1,266.3	1,259.5	1,247.6	1,236.2	1,212.6	1,194.3	1,149.3	1,154.8	1,159.5	1,181.7	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,167.5	1,147.8
Engines and turbines.....	62.3	62.1	61.2	60.9	60.9	59.8	61.9	57.2	57.2	57.8	58.2	57.6	56.1	57.5	53.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	120.4	122.1	125.5	124.4	121.3	118.6	90.3	114.3	122.0	123.2	123.6	123.3	117.7	105.8	80.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	108.0	106.7	104.3	102.7	100.9	100.0	98.5	96.7	94.6	94.5	91.9	90.1	94.3	80.4	80.4
Metalworking machinery.....	214.9	212.4	211.1	209.9	206.0	198.3	200.8	198.1	196.9	197.9	195.9	193.9	197.5	208.5	208.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	137.9	136.7	134.3	133.6	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.3	127.9	127.8	127.8
General industrial machinery.....	171.9	169.6	167.3	165.9	164.9	162.6	162.3	156.2	155.8	156.3	155.9	155.1	157.3	158.3	158.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	88.4	87.5	86.2	85.7	84.4	83.3	82.6	80.9	81.5	82.8	82.1	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8
Service-industry and household machines.....	147.5	145.7	141.6	138.1	133.3	131.5	124.7	126.1	130.6	143.3	144.5	142.5	134.4	134.5	134.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	215.0	216.7	216.1	215.0	210.9	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	197.2	195.1	192.9	198.1	187.1	187.1
<b>Electrical machinery.....</b>	<b>861.4</b>	<b>843.3</b>	<b>850.6</b>	<b>856.2</b>	<b>871.8</b>	<b>869.8</b>	<b>884.7</b>	<b>854.7</b>	<b>818.2</b>	<b>802.0</b>	<b>815.7</b>	<b>808.8</b>	<b>804.2</b>	<b>828.3</b>	<b>794.6</b>
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	263.3	263.0	260.0	257.8	253.7	268.8	264.0	252.6	255.7	264.0	263.6	261.1	259.8	257.1	257.1
Electrical appliances.....	60.2	59.8	58.8	60.5	60.5	61.2	57.4	54.8	52.8	52.3	52.7	51.5	54.6	52.2	52.2
Insulated wire and cable.....	23.3	22.9	23.0	23.0	22.4	22.1	21.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	21.0	19.4	19.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	60.6	61.3	66.7	68.8	67.9	64.9	63.6	60.5	61.7	64.0	64.6	64.5	64.3	56.6	56.6
Electric lamps.....	21.2	21.1	20.9	20.3	20.1	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.1
Communication equipment.....	378.3	385.4	389.6	403.5	406.0	405.9	389.1	371.3	353.8	356.5	350.0	350.2	371.1	353.1	353.1
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	36.4	37.1	37.2	37.9	39.2	38.6	36.6	36.7	35.3	35.5	34.5	33.9	35.4	34.1	34.1
<b>Transportation equipment.....</b>	<b>1,381.0</b>	<b>1,398.8</b>	<b>1,431.0</b>	<b>1,488.2</b>	<b>1,511.1</b>	<b>1,483.7</b>	<b>1,378.0</b>	<b>1,356.5</b>	<b>1,379.2</b>	<b>1,419.9</b>	<b>1,447.1</b>	<b>1,456.3</b>	<b>1,402.0</b>	<b>1,431.1</b>	<b>1,334.9</b>
Automobiles.....	709.7	741.5	801.9	825.3	811.2	710.7	689.4	721.6	760.5	782.3	788.6	789.1	761.2	628.4	628.4
Aircraft and parts.....	524.1	528.3	526.4	525.3	518.7	512.1	510.1	501.3	501.7	502.5	508.9	517.5	513.9	544.3	544.3
Aircraft.....	335.1	340.1	339.8	340.1	336.1	332.5	332.1	327.3	326.2	323.4	328.0	329.8	330.0	333.8	333.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	99.6	98.5	97.3	96.2	94.6	92.1	91.4	88.8	89.1	92.1	93.2	96.5	94.5	108.8	108.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	11.3	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	79.4	79.7	79.4	79.3	78.6	78.4	77.6	75.5	77.5	77.9	78.6	81.9	80.1	90.5	90.5
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	109.0	105.1	104.6	104.3	98.6	100.5	102.6	104.9	107.9	113.2	109.4	107.2	105.4	112.3	112.3
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	86.5	82.9	83.1	83.3	79.1	81.9	84.4	86.2	87.9	91.8	87.5	85.7	85.3	94.1	94.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	22.5	22.2	21.5	21.0	19.5	18.6	18.2	18.7	20.0	21.4	21.9	21.5	20.1	18.3	18.3
Railroad equipment.....	48.1	47.9	47.9	47.7	46.0	45.5	45.5	42.8	41.9	41.4	42.1	41.3	42.8	42.3	42.3
Other transportation equipment.....	7.9	8.2	7.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.8	7.6	7.6
<b>Instruments and related products.....</b>	<b>226.9</b>	<b>225.5</b>	<b>226.1</b>	<b>225.6</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>219.9</b>	<b>223.3</b>
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	32.3	31.3	30.6	30.4	29.7	31.2	30.6	29.1	29.3	29.4	21.7	30.1	29.3	31.0	31.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	63.4	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.3	62.5	61.8	61.4	60.6	61.7	61.6	61.2	61.5	57.8	57.8
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.7	10.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	29.4	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.9	27.9	27.9
Ophthalmic goods.....	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	19.3	19.0	19.0
Photographic apparatus.....	43.0	43.5	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.3	43.8	44.6	44.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.1	45.7	45.7
Watches and clocks.....	26.7	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.0	28.5	27.5	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.0	31.1	31.1
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....</b>	<b>384.0</b>	<b>385.0</b>	<b>386.8</b>	<b>379.8</b>	<b>395.4</b>	<b>405.4</b>	<b>407.3</b>	<b>400.4</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>371.7</b>	<b>384.7</b>	<b>378.6</b>	<b>376.3</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>379.0</b>
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	42.3	43.7	42.9	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.3	43.6	43.6
Musical instruments and parts.....	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.3	14.4	14.4
Toys and sporting goods.....	72.1	70.3	66.5	73.6	81.2	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	70.2	72.9	66.2	66.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.2	22.1	21.6	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.2	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.9	22.2	22.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	53.2	55.1	54.1	54.9	55.5	56.8	56.2	54.7	51.6	53.8	51.5	51.5	54.4	53.2	53.2
Fabricated plastic products.....	65.2	65.2	65.5	67.5	67.3	66.7	64.4	61.5	59.3	62.8	62.0	61.6	62.7	58.2	58.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	113.8	114.4	113.5	117.8	118.4	119.5	117.8	114.4	111.2	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.0	118.4	118.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., powerplant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.  
<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

See footnote 1, p. 709.



TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

[1947=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	1955: August.....	107.2	154.6
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	September.....	108.1	158.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1952: Average.....	108.3	136.6	October.....	108.7	161.2
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	November.....	109.1	163.9
1943: Average.....	121.4	96.0	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	December.....	108.9	163.9
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: Average.....	105.6	152.9	1956: January.....	107.3	159.2
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8				February.....	106.9	157.9
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1956: April.....	103.6	146.7	March.....	106.4	158.3
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	May.....	104.1	150.1	April.....	105.9	
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	June.....	105.8	152.1			
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	July.....	104.7	151.0			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3. See footnote 1, p. 709.

TABLE A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1956			1955												Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954		
Total Federal civilian employment <sup>1</sup> .....	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,189	2,183	2,148	2,190	2,188		
Executive <sup>2</sup> .....	2,135.8	2,134.0	2,130.0	2,410.0	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,163.8	2,161.6		
Department of Defense.....	1,022.9	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,023.8	1,033.8	1,035.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,027.9	1,027.3		
Post Office Department.....	509.4	510.6	508.7	790.5	808.4	806.3	806.1	810.2	810.6	809.3	803.8	804.6	802.1	832.1	828.2		
Other agencies.....	603.6	600.5	598.6	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	600.1	603.8	605.1		
Legislative.....	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.6	21.9		
Judicial.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0		
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup> .....	228.7	228.6	228.1	234.9	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	230.0	227.5		
Executive <sup>2</sup> .....	207.9	207.9	207.6	214.6	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	209.5	206.4		
Department of Defense.....	88.3	88.4	88.5	88.4	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	89.4	87.1		
Post Office Department.....	8.6	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3		
Other agencies.....	111.0	110.8	110.7	103.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.3	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	110.9	111.0	110.4		
Legislative.....	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.8	20.1		
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7		
Total military personnel <sup>4</sup> .....	2,879	2,893	2,908	2,916	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	2,989	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,025	3,326		
Army.....	1,064.4	1,060.5	1,070.7	1,083.6	1,095.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,165.3	1,402.0		
Air Force.....	911.2	934.2	938.7	936.7	951.5	955.2	959.5	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.4	946.0		
Navy.....	674.3	669.4	669.8	666.7	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	660.0	667.1	674.9	668.8	725.1		
Marine Corps.....	195.8	199.7	199.5	200.0	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	205.9	223.8		
Coast Guard.....	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.0	28.6	29.8		

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.<sup>2</sup> Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metro

politan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

See footnote 1, p. 709.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States <sup>1</sup>

State	[In thousands]														Annual average	
	1955												1955	1954		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.			
Alabama.....	699.7	696.1	694.3	708.4	699.4	697.8	695.9	669.4	684.9	685.9	681.4	674.7	678.2	684.1	665.5	
Arizona.....	228.5	227.8	227.1	231.3	225.3	223.2	219.8	213.5	213.0	218.6	215.9	216.4	215.2	217.8	204.5	
Arkansas.....	315.9	311.1	312.4	324.9	320.4	320.0	318.1	313.7	312.8	314.5	314.4	313.7	311.7	314.5	307.9	
California.....	4,110.2	4,078.2	4,042.1	4,178.4	4,121.2	4,118.1	4,145.4	4,105.3	4,028.3	4,020.2	3,969.5	3,944.6	3,895.5	4,018.4	3,855.2	
Colorado.....	426.0	422.6	424.4	438.3	435.4	437.7	438.5	436.6	436.1	435.0	425.8	420.1	413.5	427.6	407.0	
Connecticut.....	877.3	875.3	879.1	904.9	885.2	878.1	872.1	863.7	857.4	859.1	857.1	853.2	850.0	864.0	855.9	
District of Columbia.....	492.3	490.8	490.5	506.3	497.0	495.7	496.7	493.3	493.7	497.2	492.7	490.8	488.9	493.7	490.9	
Florida.....	998.7	997.7	991.1	999.4	958.1	929.1	908.2	896.6	888.8	905.4	920.9	949.2	950.5	932.7	868.9	
Georgia.....	945.8	943.9	941.4	965.5	951.6	946.2	939.3	938.7	924.1	927.4	915.3	908.1	915.0	927.8	891.3	
Idaho.....	132.7	131.1	132.1	137.7	138.4	140.1	143.3	139.4	137.8	135.9	131.7	128.6	126.0	134.2	132.3	
Illinois <sup>1</sup> .....	3,418.4	3,403.7	3,413.5	3,507.6	3,466.1	3,453.1	3,409.8	3,389.6	3,373.6	3,400.5	3,355.3	3,333.0	3,291.4	3,375.0	3,290.3	
Indiana.....	1,391.7	1,392.0	1,398.9	1,439.6	1,427.6	1,418.8	1,413.1	1,402.2	1,387.2	1,397.9	1,378.2	1,371.2	1,351.0	1,386.6	1,329.3	
Iowa.....	631.8	628.0	630.5	649.4	645.6	642.8	642.9	638.4	635.8	641.3	634.0	630.8	620.9	634.1	624.5	
Kansas <sup>2</sup> .....	544.8	533.0	538.1	553.6	550.5	549.8	549.1	547.3	548.2	549.0	547.5	548.2	541.1	546.0	542.3	
Louisiana <sup>2</sup> .....	715.9	712.8	714.2	735.3	726.6	723.2	720.6	712.8	707.0	706.5	693.4	686.8	688.9	705.1	694.1	
Maine <sup>1</sup> .....	263.1	266.1	267.3	276.2	274.5	277.9	279.2	284.5	285.3	281.0	265.8	261.2	258.8	272.4	269.5	
Maryland <sup>2</sup> .....	831.8	822.2	823.9	848.1	842.3	836.4	835.0	828.4	824.5	824.4	814.3	806.6	794.6	817.8	790.8	
Massachusetts.....	1,796.0	1,789.0	1,786.4	1,850.5	1,824.1	1,816.7	1,815.3	1,798.6	1,782.4	1,790.3	1,773.8	1,767.2	1,754.3	1,787.7	1,773.3	
Michigan <sup>2</sup> .....	2,423.3	2,408.4	2,459.8	2,545.4	2,509.5	2,457.8	2,421.7	2,394.6	2,422.2	2,453.9	2,452.7	2,438.6	2,407.4	2,437.8	2,319.4	
Minnesota <sup>2</sup> .....	847.4	846.2	853.1	883.9	890.1	897.1	902.3	896.3	882.1	873.8	857.9	840.6	822.6	865.2	853.6	
Mississippi.....	351.2	349.1	350.7	365.2	360.6	350.3	357.4	353.2	351.1	354.0	351.1	348.9	348.3	352.7	339.1	
Missouri.....	1,290.4	1,270.6	1,276.2	1,318.7	1,287.7	1,296.2	1,302.3	1,290.1	1,286.6	1,287.6	1,274.7	1,273.0	1,258.9	1,279.5	1,254.6	
Montana <sup>2</sup> .....	152.8	152.2	154.7	159.6	161.7	167.3	170.0	171.4	169.1	166.8	158.4	153.4	147.4	160.1	155.0	
Nebraska.....	351.8	348.4	350.2	362.3	362.2	364.2	363.0	360.0	358.9	358.3	354.4	348.5	342.2	354.2	348.3	
Nevada.....	82.3	80.8	82.0	85.0	86.4	87.8	90.9	89.4	88.9	87.2	83.9	81.4	79.7	84.3	75.7	
New Hampshire.....	176.2	176.9	177.4	181.4	179.6	180.9	182.4	185.4	185.1	182.0	176.5	174.6	173.8	179.0	174.7	
New Jersey <sup>2</sup> .....	1,848.4	1,838.1	1,837.4	1,896.0	1,886.6	1,863.2	1,887.2	1,880.2	1,859.0	1,861.3	1,842.5	1,822.1	1,811.7	1,852.2	1,819.5	
New Mexico.....	183.9	181.4	180.3	186.0	184.2	183.6	183.5	180.9	180.4	182.4	180.3	178.0	175.4	179.9	174.1	
New York <sup>2</sup> .....	5,893.7	5,880.6	5,880.5	6,115.5	6,035.6	6,012.5	5,994.6	5,936.7	5,882.7	5,900.4	5,846.6	5,829.2	5,814.5	5,906.8	5,858.9	
North Carolina.....	1,038.5	1,039.8	1,043.6	1,068.0	1,061.3	1,062.9	1,057.5	1,041.5	1,021.8	1,031.6	1,025.3	1,021.8	1,023.4	1,036.9	1,001.8	
North Dakota.....	107.8	106.6	108.2	113.3	115.0	117.2	118.4	117.3	116.4	115.8	113.1	110.3	105.9	112.9	114.5	
Ohio <sup>2</sup> .....	3,086.0	3,071.5	3,086.6	3,185.0	3,135.6	3,139.4	3,131.9	3,096.6	3,082.5	3,086.2	3,052.2	3,023.7	2,979.6	3,064.7	2,986.2	
Oklahoma.....	561.5	554.5	558.1	571.4	565.3	563.9	563.5	561.9	562.5	563.5	557.2	553.9	545.5	556.7	537.9	
Oregon.....	454.1	450.1	450.1	471.1	472.3	485.8	497.1	496.9	487.1	477.7	462.1	450.6	443.0	468.5	453.5	
Pennsylvania.....	3,672.8	3,653.2	3,653.1	3,782.2	3,734.6	3,746.7	3,729.8	3,679.7	3,667.2	3,681.7	3,643.4	3,616.0	3,575.4	3,663.0	3,637.1	
Rhode Island <sup>2</sup> .....	296.4	295.3	296.4	306.0	301.9	301.1	300.5	296.1	287.9	291.4	289.4	291.6	291.9	294.7	288.5	
South Carolina.....	519.8	520.9	519.3	534.6	525.8	525.6	525.4	521.7	513.8	517.0	514.8	513.6	512.5	518.4	509.8	
South Dakota.....	117.4	116.8	117.9	122.0	123.0	125.1	124.6	125.6	126.5	125.3	123.7	121.3	118.4	122.5	121.9	
Tennessee <sup>2</sup> .....	851.7	849.2	852.2	879.7	865.1	864.3	858.9	855.5	848.1	846.0	836.1	827.1	830.1	846.2	821.7	
Texas <sup>2</sup> .....	2,333.8	2,316.5	2,313.7	2,375.5	2,334.1	2,318.7	2,317.5	2,314.3	2,300.7	2,306.4	2,280.6	2,269.2	2,246.9	2,292.4	2,266.6	
Utah.....	222.0	218.2	221.0	232.3	230.6	233.2	235.5	223.5	221.6	221.8	220.0	215.6	210.8	221.5	210.7	
Vermont <sup>2</sup> .....	102.6	102.0	101.7	105.1	104.1	104.7	104.7	104.7	103.6	102.6	100.4	98.9	98.0	101.8	101.4	
Virginia.....	937.2	931.6	929.8	958.5	946.8	942.9	935.5	922.5	916.8	916.8	907.0	904.1	893.4	917.6	882.7	
Washington.....	738.2	730.6	733.2	760.4	764.3	776.2	782.1	772.3	770.2	759.8	745.3	733.0	719.3	749.9	728.5	
West Virginia <sup>2</sup> .....	476.9	476.2	473.8	494.8	485.3	484.6	482.4	477.4	469.8	472.0	466.7	462.6	456.6	470.9	468.2	
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup> .....	1,114.0	1,108.9	1,111.2	1,144.2	1,132.7	1,131.3	1,129.3	1,133.3	1,133.6	1,116.0	1,098.4	1,085.9	1,063.8	1,105.7	1,064.6	
Wyoming.....	76.8	77.8	81.6	83.1	83.1	85.8	88.0	90.1	89.9	87.6	83.0	79.1	78.0	84.2	85.6	

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating

State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands]

State	1956					1955								Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
Alabama	241.2	241.1	240.7	240.4	241.2	240.8	240.6	224.0	235.6	236.0	233.4	232.8	232.0	234.1	226.3
Arizona	34.3	33.7	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.5	31.8	31.3	31.4	31.9	30.9	30.5	29.7	31.0	26.5
Arkansas	88.5	86.6	85.9	85.8	86.2	86.6	86.0	85.4	85.0	85.7	85.9	84.5	83.1	84.7	80.8
California	1,111.1	1,102.7	1,094.2	1,113.5	1,130.8	1,145.5	1,159.5	1,157.3	1,099.1	1,089.9	1,077.8	1,075.6	1,053.6	1,097.1	1,045.4
Colorado	66.9	66.1	66.2	69.0	70.6	71.7	70.4	68.7	67.1	67.2	65.9	64.6	64.1	67.0	65.0
Connecticut	429.8	430.1	432.7	433.8	428.7	423.0	418.1	411.9	409.1	412.2	412.8	413.8	417.2	417.3	421.2
Delaware <sup>2</sup>	58.7	58.8	59.7	60.2	59.6	58.1	61.0	62.2	59.5	59.2	58.2	55.3	53.8	57.8	55.8
District of Columbia	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.4
Florida	142.1	144.3	144.4	144.9	141.3	132.6	128.9	128.6	128.9	133.1	135.4	138.2	139.5	135.8	128.1
Georgia	333.2	335.8	336.3	340.1	340.2	339.0	337.3	336.5	329.8	330.0	327.0	325.8	325.2	330.7	309.6
Idaho	23.2	22.9	23.3	25.2	27.0	27.4	28.5	27.2	26.9	24.8	22.9	21.4	20.5	24.6	23.7
Illinois <sup>2</sup>	1,287.6	1,289.5	1,291.8	1,297.8	1,299.1	1,294.9	1,264.1	1,264.6	1,245.9	1,256.7	1,234.8	1,234.1	1,228.1	1,253.7	1,211.7
Indiana	617.1	623.6	625.3	636.2	637.6	630.5	627.5	626.0	613.6	626.0	618.4	614.4	607.0	618.4	582.0
Iowa	165.4	166.7	168.2	170.6	170.8	165.3	165.5	168.6	164.9	165.9	164.2	164.4	164.2	165.8	161.3
Kansas	123.0	122.4	123.1	123.6	122.7	121.7	121.5	122.3	124.5	125.7	127.7	130.8	131.3	126.3	133.0
Kentucky	167.6	170.3	170.9	173.6	171.0	170.5	165.5	168.9	160.6	164.1	161.4	160.9	159.5	164.8	151.3
Louisiana <sup>2</sup>	143.2	144.4	144.7	151.8	154.6	151.6	152.3	151.3	150.2	149.3	147.7	146.2	145.6	149.0	151.0
Maine <sup>2</sup>	102.8	106.0	106.9	107.5	108.2	109.4	109.3	112.5	113.3	110.2	99.9	99.3	101.2	106.7	106.0
Maryland <sup>2</sup>	263.7	263.9	260.9	263.2	266.0	265.3	266.4	269.1	263.3	261.5	266.9	254.5	250.3	254.9	252.4
Massachusetts	702.3	702.5	698.9	704.9	703.2	697.8	693.1	683.8	660.4	675.8	668.1	674.0	677.0	682.3	680.3
Michigan <sup>2</sup>	1,138.9	1,126.4	1,127.6	1,195.7	1,185.5	1,138.5	1,107.0	1,106.0	1,140.3	1,164.4	1,171.2	1,166.1	1,155.0	1,149.9	1,061.2
Minnesota <sup>2</sup>	211.6	209.7	208.4	212.8	214.7	216.2	221.0	220.5	214.0	210.4	204.5	203.7	201.5	209.8	210.3
Mississippi	104.0	104.6	103.9	103.9	105.1	104.9	104.7	104.6	104.3	104.8	103.5	103.6	102.6	103.5	95.7
Missouri	388.2	389.7	389.5	391.7	377.6	385.0	388.9	388.5	382.1	385.0	382.9	383.5	383.3	383.6	382.6
Montana <sup>2</sup>	18.8	18.6	19.5	20.4	21.4	22.5	22.0	22.1	21.6	21.0	19.3	18.4	18.4	20.4	18.3
Nebraska	57.8	57.7	58.1	59.4	60.3	60.8	59.8	59.6	58.7	58.7	57.7	56.5	56.1	58.3	58.2
Nevada	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.7	4.8
New Hampshire	82.7	84.0	83.7	83.9	83.4	82.3	82.1	82.6	81.1	81.5	79.8	80.1	81.5	81.7	79.0
New Jersey <sup>2</sup>	806.5	807.0	804.7	809.4	812.6	819.4	812.0	807.4	790.8	796.7	788.5	783.6	791.9	798.2	791.6
New Mexico	18.1	18.0	17.6	17.6	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.8	18.1	17.8	17.3	17.3	17.6	16.4
New York <sup>2</sup>	1,914.0	1,925.0	1,912.6	1,949.7	1,961.3	1,965.0	1,957.2	1,925.2	1,864.9	1,886.7	1,861.9	1,873.7	1,903.1	1,908.4	1,914.5
North Carolina	461.5	461.5	464.6	466.7	471.3	476.9	478.0	464.6	445.2	450.0	446.2	446.3	448.5	456.9	436.8
North Dakota	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.4
Ohio <sup>2</sup>	1,368.3	1,368.2	1,379.0	1,385.2	1,373.0	1,378.8	1,371.5	1,350.8	1,342.2	1,350.8	1,339.6	1,329.1	1,318.6	1,343.9	1,291.3
Oklahoma	90.1	90.3	91.5	91.6	91.7	91.6	90.6	90.4	89.6	88.9	87.6	86.1	85.8	88.3	83.0
Oregon	129.6	129.4	128.6	135.0	141.4	151.2	159.2	162.1	156.0	152.2	139.8	132.0	130.1	143.0	135.7
Pennsylvania	1,472.3	1,474.4	1,470.7	1,479.2	1,475.9	1,485.6	1,490.5	1,470.1	1,457.9	1,466.3	1,449.5	1,438.1	1,433.2	1,457.5	1,454.3
Rhode Island <sup>2</sup>	132.9	134.5	134.4	136.0	135.9	136.0	134.9	134.1	125.0	128.5	126.7	128.9	131.1	131.4	128.7
South Carolina	229.5	230.0	229.8	230.7	230.5	231.3	231.5	231.4	225.7	225.2	225.4	226.2	227.2	227.9	218.6
South Dakota	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.7	11.6
Tennessee <sup>2</sup>	292.8	295.3	295.5	299.1	299.0	299.5	297.2	298.9	293.2	290.8	287.5	285.4	284.4	291.3	275.8
Texas <sup>2</sup>	465.5	462.1	459.9	459.6	459.4	452.9	452.9	453.9	446.8	451.8	443.1	435.7	433.6	446.1	428.4
Utah	32.2	32.0	32.1	34.0	34.6	36.5	37.2	32.4	34.3	32.1	31.5	30.8	30.4	32.8	31.2
Vermont <sup>2</sup>	38.7	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.3	38.0	37.4	37.0	36.1	36.1	35.6	35.7	35.5	36.5	36.9
Virginia	249.2	250.0	250.6	252.9	255.1	256.4	254.5	250.6	246.7	246.9	245.2	245.7	245.3	249.0	243.2
Washington	194.9	194.7	195.7	198.1	207.6	214.1	216.9	214.1	210.7	205.5	198.5	192.5	188.1	201.4	189.9
West Virginia <sup>2</sup>	130.7	130.8	130.3	132.7	133.4	133.5	132.7	132.3	127.3	129.2	127.4	125.8	124.5	128.7	125.5
Wisconsin <sup>2</sup>	463.9	462.4	461.3	464.7	461.4	455.7	457.4	467.3	468.9	454.9	446.7	442.2	437.4	450.9	434.4
Wyoming	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.6	6.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

### Cooperating State Agencies

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.  
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.  
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.  
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.  
 Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.  
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.  
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.  
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.  
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.  
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.  
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.  
 Illinois—Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.  
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.  
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.  
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.  
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.  
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.  
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.  
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.  
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 8.  
 Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.  
 Minnesota—Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.

Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.  
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.  
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.  
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.  
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.  
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.  
 New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.  
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.  
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 300 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.  
 North Carolina—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh.  
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.  
 Ohio—Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.  
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.  
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.  
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).  
 Rhode Island—Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3.  
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.  
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.  
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.  
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.  
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.  
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.  
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14.  
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.  
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.  
 Wisconsin—Statistical Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 3.  
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1956					1955							1954	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Mar.
Continental United States.....	1,446.6	1,508.2	1,466.1	1,123.1	863.4	784.1	688.5	661.5	1,091.9	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	2,174.8
New England.....	98.1	97.2	104.0	78.8	63.2	64.6	74.2	86.1	99.5	92.4	104.0	122.9	124.0	160.9
Maine.....	10.0	10.1	10.6	9.2	7.9	6.5	7.6	8.1	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	13.7
New Hampshire.....	7.1	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	9.7
Vermont.....	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	3.4
Massachusetts.....	46.4	46.8	50.8	38.8	29.4	29.1	31.4	35.1	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	76.1
Rhode Island.....	15.3	14.3	14.8	9.4	7.0	7.7	8.5	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	28.0
Connecticut.....	17.0	17.3	18.8	13.9	12.6	15.0	19.7	26.1	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	30.0
Middle Atlantic.....	443.5	441.6	465.9	367.1	286.1	265.3	273.4	310.4	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.6	580.4
New York.....	197.2	201.8	217.7	174.7	129.6	117.4	117.3	134.0	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	261.7
New Jersey.....	78.1	82.9	87.3	66.2	51.8	48.2	47.8	51.9	58.9	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	87.9
Pennsylvania.....	168.2	156.9	160.8	126.1	104.7	99.7	108.4	124.4	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	239.8
East North Central.....	281.4	281.0	235.3	174.2	134.9	145.1	191.6	190.2	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	480.4
Ohio.....	57.9	62.8	54.4	39.2	30.7	26.2	28.0	31.9	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	116.2
Indiana.....	34.5	35.1	30.1	20.1	15.9	17.6	17.9	18.5	19.6	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	67.0
Illinois.....	56.2	62.1	65.6	54.9	44.6	45.1	52.4	60.4	74.0	85.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	134.5
Michigan.....	110.5	96.8	61.0	40.5	30.6	43.4	79.6	67.7	40.7	33.8	32.9	43.7	59.8	129.9
Wisconsin.....	22.3	24.1	24.2	19.4	13.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	42.8
West North Central.....	100.8	116.1	108.5	74.7	51.6	40.8	40.6	44.4	49.5	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	130.3
Minnesota.....	33.5	35.7	33.2	22.1	12.6	7.9	8.8	11.3	12.3	14.1	19.9	33.8	40.7	41.1
Iowa.....	11.8	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	15.6
Missouri.....	29.9	34.4	34.6	24.5	22.8	21.4	20.9	20.4	22.8	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	43.2
North Dakota.....	4.8	5.3	5.0	3.5	1.6	1.4	3	4	6	9	1.6	4.0	8.4	8.1
South Dakota.....	3.3	3.9	3.6	2.3	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.0
Nebraska.....	7.6	9.2	8.5	5.9	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	7.7
Kansas.....	10.0	14.2	12.2	9.0	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	14.6
South Atlantic.....	124.7	131.0	132.9	100.5	81.9	82.3	94.2	110.2	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	224.9
Delaware.....	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.5
Maryland.....	11.3	15.0	16.9	11.7	8.2	8.0	8.8	11.8	14.9	17.2	20.4	26.6	19.0	26.8
District of Columbia.....	4.6	5.4	5.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.6
Virginia.....	13.1	13.6	12.6	9.0	7.0	6.2	7.3	10.0	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	23.0
West Virginia.....	12.3	13.8	14.2	10.3	8.5	8.3	9.6	11.5	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	41.4
North Carolina.....	35.6	34.4	32.8	24.9	18.4	16.4	19.3	21.6	30.4	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	54.5
South Carolina.....	12.1	12.0	12.9	9.9	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	20.8
Georgia.....	20.7	20.5	21.1	17.1	14.5	13.8	14.3	17.2	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	31.9
Florida.....	12.6	13.8	15.0	12.5	13.1	17.7	7	23.9	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.4
East South Central.....	102.8	104.7	95.5	72.9	63.2	58.8	64.6	79.1	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	154.4
Kentucky.....	33.6	32.9	27.2	21.2	19.2	18.5	21.0	23.9	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	49.7
Tennessee.....	37.9	40.2	39.2	28.8	25.3	23.3	25.0	27.5	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	54.9
Alabama.....	18.5	17.7	17.2	13.4	11.8	10.9	12.0	19.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	19.3	20.4	30.4
Mississippi.....	12.8	13.8	11.9	9.5	6.9	6.1	6.6	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	19.4
West South Central.....	68.9	78.8	68.7	52.4	40.7	36.0	37.5	46.0	52.1	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	106.5
Arkansas.....	14.1	17.8	15.6	11.0	8.3	6.3	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.5
Louisiana.....	16.8	18.2	14.9	11.1	8.5	8.3	9.4	12.3	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	26.0
Oklahoma.....	12.2	14.7	13.5	10.2	7.6	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.7
Texas.....	25.8	28.0	24.7	20.0	16.3	14.8	15.0	18.0	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	42.3
Mountain.....	43.0	50.2	43.1	31.3	19.3	11.7	10.9	15.1	17.4	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	57.7
Montana.....	8.0	8.8	7.3	5.1	2.4	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	7.2
Idaho.....	6.7	8.3	7.9	6.5	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.7
Wyoming.....	2.9	3.4	2.5	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9
Colorado.....	5.0	6.1	4.9	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	10.1
New Mexico.....	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	6.5
Arizona.....	6.7	6.6	5.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	8.3	7.0
Utah.....	5.8	7.5	6.3	4.2	2.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	9.6
Nevada.....	4.1	4.9	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.7
Pacific.....	183.4	207.7	212.1	171.4	122.5	79.5	71.5	80.0	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	270.6
Washington.....	41.0	49.5	50.1	44.8	32.6	18.6	15.5	14.5	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	47.6
Oregon.....	27.0	29.9	29.9	24.2	17.4	8.6	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	32.5
California.....	115.3	128.3	132.1	102.5	72.5	52.3	49.5	58.4	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	190.5

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 322). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.



## B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates in manufacturing, by class of turnover <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0	4.4
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1										
Total separation													
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.6										
Quit													
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.8
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.9
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4										
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.3										
Layoff													
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.5	1.6										
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.2										

<sup>1</sup> Data for the current month are preliminary.

Note.—Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods; women's, men's, and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total separation rate because of rounding.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Labor Turnover, which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.8	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	1.4	1.3	.3	.3	1.9	2.1	.3	.2
Nondurable goods.....	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.4	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.2	.2
Ordinance and accessories.....	3.7	2.8	4.0	3.2	1.1	1.2	.3	.2	2.5	1.6	.1	.2
Food and kindred products.....	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.0	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	1.7	2.3	.2	.2
Meat products.....	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.5	.9	1.0	.2	.3	2.7	3.0	.2	.2
Grain-mill products.....	2.3	2.7	2.3	3.5	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	.8	2.1	.2	.2
Bakery products.....	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.6	.4	.3	.5	.8	.1	.1
Beverages.....												
Malt liquors.....	(1)	3.9	(1)	3.5	(1)	.3	(1)	.1	(1)	2.9	(1)	.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.6	1.2	1.6	.1	.3	.3	.6	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	.7	.6	1.1	1.9	.8	.9	.1	.1	.1	.8	.1	.1
Cigars.....	2.0	4.4	2.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	.2	.6	.4	.5	(1)	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	.5	.8	.1	.2	.5	.3	.2	.3
Textile-mill products.....	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	1.4	1.3	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	1.7	1.8	.3	.3	1.5	1.9	.2	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	.8	1.1	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	4.7	5.3	3.6	3.5	1.9	1.6	.3	.3	1.2	1.4	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	3.2	4.0	4.6	3.4	1.9	1.8	.2	.2	2.4	1.2	.1	.2
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.1	3.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.8	.2	.2	.7	.7	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	1.7	2.8	6.5	3.5	1.7	1.6	.2	.3	4.4	1.4	.1	.3
Knit underwear.....	4.5	4.2	4.3	2.9	2.1	1.7	.3	.1	1.9	1.0	.1	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.3	.9	1.0	.2	.3	1.4	.8	.1	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	(1)	2.6	(1)	3.2	(1)	1.2	(1)	.3	(1)	1.5	(1)	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....												
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.5	.3	.3	1.0	.5	.1	.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.8	.3	.2	.9	.7	.2	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	.4	.3	.9	.4	.1	.1
Logging camps and contractors.....	3.8	3.5	4.8	3.8	1.9	1.7	.3	.3	2.5	1.6	.2	.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	(1)	7.3	(1)	8.2	(1)	3.7	(1)	.5	(1)	3.7	(1)	.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.1	2.7	4.1	2.8	1.7	1.4	.3	.3	1.9	1.0	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	1.6	1.1	.3	.3	1.3	2.3	.1	.1
Household furniture.....	2.9	3.3	4.5	4.2	1.9	1.7	.4	.4	2.1	1.9	.1	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.9	3.2	5.2	4.6	2.1	1.8	.4	.5	2.6	2.2	.1	.2
Paper and allied products.....	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.1	1.4	1.5	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.1	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.3	.6	1.2	.2	.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	.4	.2	.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.7	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	1.5	.2	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	.8	.7	.1	.1	.4	.4	.1	.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.1	.9	.6	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2
Synthetic fibers.....	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	.6	.4	.1	.1	.3	.4	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	.5	.3	.1	(1)	.5	.7	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	.8	.8	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.1	.8	.3	.1	.5	.2	(1)	.1
Petroleum refining.....	1.0	1.0	.7	.9	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2
Rubber products.....	.7	.7	.5	.7	.2	.3	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	1.3	1.7	.2	.2
Rubber footwear.....	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.9	.6	.6	.1	(1)	.6	.9	.2	.3
Other rubber products.....	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.6	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	2.4	2.4	3.9	4.5	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	2.1	2.7	.2	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.9	.3	.3	1.3	.7	.2	.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	1.9	2.8	2.9	3.3	1.0	.9	.3	.3	1.4	1.9	.2	.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.1	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	1.3	.5	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.8	1.3	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	.8	.6	.2	.2	1.5	2.2	.2	.2
Structural clay products.....	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.4	.7	.6	.2	.3	(1)	.3	.1	.3
Pottery and related products.....	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	.3	.8	.2	.2
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.3	.6	.5	.1	.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	.9	.9	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	.5	.6	.1	.1	.5	.2	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.7	1.9	1.5	.5	.5	1.5	1.5	.2	.2
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.4	1.7	1.6	.4	.5	1.4	2.2	.1	.2
Steel foundries.....	3.4	3.8	7.0	3.9	2.1	1.9	.6	.5	4.0	1.3	.3	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.3	.6	.5	.6	.8	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	.9	.8	.1	.2	(1)	(1)	.2	.2
Nonferrous foundries.....												
Other primary metal industries:	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	.6	.8	.3	.4	.6	.3	.2	.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.4	3.7	4.9	6.5	1.4	1.6	.4	.5	2.8	4.2	.3	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued  
[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.6	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	1.9	2.7	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.7	1.6	1.5	.3	.4	1.4	1.6	.1	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	.8	.8	.1	.1
Handtools	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.2	.3	.3	1.5	1.4	.1	.1
Hardware	2.4	2.7	4.0	4.5	1.9	1.8	.4	.4	1.6	2.0	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.2	1.5	1.6	.4	.5	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.3	.3	.4	1.1	1.1	.1	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.8	.4	.5	.9	.9	.1	.1
Fabricated structural metal products	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.1	.4	.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.7	4.5	6.0	9.7	1.6	1.4	.3	.4	3.8	7.5	.3	.5
Machinery (except electrical)	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	.3	.3	.9	.6	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(1)	3.0	(1)	3.1	(1)	1.0	(1)	.3	(1)	1.4	(1)	.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	.4	.3	.4	.3	.2	.1
Metalworking machinery	2.6	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.5	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	.9	.3	.4	.1	.1	.2	.1
Machine-tool accessories	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.3	.4	.4	.9	1.0	.1	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.1	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	.1
General industrial machinery	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	.3	.4	1.1	.5	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	3.3	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.3
Service-industry and household machines	5.7	4.4	3.9	2.7	1.6	1.2	.5	.3	1.4	.9	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	.2	.3	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Electrical machinery	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	1.8	1.6	.3	.3	1.6	1.5	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2	.2
Communication equipment	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.7	1.9	1.8	.2	.3	1.9	1.5	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.7	3.6	6.2	4.7	1.9	1.7	.2	.3	3.9	2.5	.2	.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	2.7	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	.2	.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.0	1.8	1.7	.3	.4	2.1	1.6	.1	.3
Transportation equipment	4.6	3.5	6.0	6.8	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	3.9	5.1	.5	.4
Automobiles	5.9	2.8	8.3	10.8	1.2	1.0	.2	.2	6.2	9.0	.8	.7
Aircraft and parts	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1
Aircraft	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	3.4	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.0	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.8	3.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	(1)	.4	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.4	1.7	1.4	.4	.4	2.2	1.5	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	11.7	(1)	10.3	(1)	1.5	(1)	.4	(1)	8.2	(1)	.2
Railroad equipment	(1)	5.1	(1)	5.5	(1)	.8	(1)	.2	(1)	3.9	(1)	.6
Locomotives and parts	(1)	3.4	(1)	4.7	(1)	.6	(1)	.1	(1)	3.0	(1)	1.0
Railroad and street cars	3.8	6.1	5.6	5.9	.9	.9	.2	.2	4.4	4.4	.2	.4
Other transportation equipment	3.3	5.1	5.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	.4	.3	3.7	.4	(1)	.1
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.4	1.1	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.1	.2
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.3	(1)	1.4	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.4
Watches and clocks	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	2.3	2.5	.2	.3
Professional and scientific instruments	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.0	.3	.3	.6	1.1	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.9	5.1	4.8	4.7	2.0	2.3	.3	.4	2.2	1.7	.3	.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.7	3.3	4.1	3.7	1.4	1.5	.4	.3	2.1	1.8	.2	.1
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2
Iron mining	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	.4	.3	(1)	(1)	.9	1.0	.4	.2
Copper mining	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	.3	.4	(1)	(1)	.3	.3
Lead and zinc mining	2.3	2.8	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	.2	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2
Anthracite mining	1.6	1.9	.9	1.1	.1	.6	(1)	(1)	.5	.3	.2	.2
Bituminous-coal mining	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.0	.6	.4	.1	(1)	.5	.5	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.4	(1)	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Telegraph	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)	.2

1 Not available.

2 Less than 0.05.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 723. For industries included in the durable and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining														
	Metal										Coal				
	Total: Metal			Iron		Copper		Lead and zinc			Anthracite		Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$82.03	37.8	\$2.17	\$87.33	42.6	\$2.05	\$76.73	40.6	\$1.80	\$75.60	39.0	\$2.22
1955: Average	92.20	42.1	2.19	92.23	40.1	2.30	93.70	44.1	2.17	84.22	41.9	2.01	84.50	33.4	2.53
March	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51
April	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60
May	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52
June	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.09	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49
July	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43
August	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56
September	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53
October	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	88.53	35.7	2.62
November	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	96.73	42.8	2.26	86.11	41.8	2.06	83.90	32.9	2.55
December	97.81	42.9	2.28	98.36	41.4	2.40	98.99	43.8	2.26	88.62	42.4	2.09	88.23	34.6	2.55
1956: January	98.70	43.1	2.29	98.49	40.7	2.42	102.60	45.2	2.27	88.83	42.3	2.10	91.96	35.1	2.62
February	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57
March	94.24	41.7	2.26	91.39	38.4	2.38	98.55	43.8	2.25	87.78	41.8	2.10	71.32	28.3	2.52
Contract construction															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)															
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying															
Total: Contract construction															
Total: Nonbuilding construction															
Highway and street															
Other nonbuilding construction															
1954: Average	\$91.94	40.5	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$93.98	37.0	\$2.54	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$86.88	40.6	\$2.14
1955: Average	94.19	40.6	2.32	80.90	44.5	1.82	95.94	36.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.05	41.2	2.21
March	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15
May	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21
June	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.99	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21
July	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.02	37.7	2.60	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25
September	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.87	38.5	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29
October	96.35	41.0	2.35	84.36	45.6	1.85	98.36	37.4	2.63	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29
November	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.43	44.8	1.84	94.08	35.5	2.65	92.64	38.6	2.40	89.21	35.3	2.37
December	94.13	40.4	2.33	80.96	44.0	1.84	97.62	36.7	2.66	95.20	39.5	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22
1956: January	99.96	42.0	2.38	80.41	43.0	1.87	95.68	35.7	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.19	38.9	2.19
February	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.35	43.5	1.87	96.84	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22
March	98.65	40.1	2.46	81.65	43.2	1.89	94.15	35.0	2.69	91.39	37.3	2.45	84.52	37.4	2.26
Building construction															
Total: Building construction															
General contractors															
Total: Special-trade contractors															
Plumbing and heating															
Painting and decorating															
Electrical work															
1954: Average	\$94.12	36.2	\$2.60	\$89.41	36.2	\$2.47	\$98.01	36.3	\$2.70	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.39	34.5	\$2.62
1955: Average	96.39	36.1	2.67	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.46	36.4	2.76	106.68	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72
March	94.42	35.9	2.63	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.92	36.0	2.72	103.40	37.6	2.75	92.38	34.6	2.67
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	2.49	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67
May	96.52	36.7	2.63	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.66
June	96.80	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71
July	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.00	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71
August	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74
September	100.61	37.4	2.69	93.61	37.0	2.53	104.90	37.6	2.79	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.78
October	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.48	36.6	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	97.30	35.0	2.79
November	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.24	34.2	2.58	98.28	35.1	2.80	105.28	37.2	2.83	91.58	33.3	2.77
December	98.55	36.1	2.73	92.11	35.7	2.58	102.65	36.4	2.82	109.42	38.8	2.82	96.26	34.5	2.79
1956: January	96.17	35.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.58	100.82	35.5	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78
February	97.63	35.5	2.75	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.62	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80
March	94.88	34.5	2.76	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.53	34.8	2.86	108.08	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.9	2.81
Manufacturing															
Total: Manufacturing															
Durable goods															
Nondurable goods															
Total: Ordnance and accessories															
Food and kindred products															
1954: Average	\$93.19	35.3	\$2.64	\$71.86	39.7	\$1.81	\$77.18	40.2	\$1.92	\$64.74	39.0	\$1.66	\$70.60	40.2	\$1.98
1955: Average	96.21	35.5	2.71	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71	83.40	40.7	2.05
March	93.37	35.1	2.66	75.11	40.6	1.85	81.56	41.4	1.97	66.70	39.7	1.68	82.42	40.6	2.03
April	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96	40.3	1.86	81.38	41.2	1.98	65.11	39.0	1.69	82.42	40.6	2.03
May	97.55	36.4	2.68	76.30	40.8	1.87	82.78	41.5	1.99	67.32	39.6	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03
June	98.36	36.7	2.68	76.30	40.8	1.87	82.78	41.5	1.99	67.32	39.6	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03
July	100.64	37.0	2.72	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.89	39.7	1.71	82.62	40.3	2.05
August	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	67.83	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04
September	101.28	36.1	2.73	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.40	41.4	2.04	68.97	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08
October	97.54	35.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	85.07	41.7	2.06	69.32	40.3	1.72	86.73	41.3	2.10
November	92.89	33.9	2.74	79.52	41.2	1.93	86.11	41.8	2.06	70.12	40.3	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10
December	97.23	35.1	2.77	79.71	41.3	1.93	86.52	42.0	2.06	70.30	40.4	1.74	86.73	41.3	2.10
1956: January	94.58	33.9	2.79	78.55	40.7	1.93	84.87	41.2	2.06	69.83	39.9	1.75	87.56	41.3	2.12
February	96.88	34.6	2.80	78.17	40.5	1.93	84.05	41.0	2.06	69.65	39.8	1.75	88.19	41.6	2.12
March	92.40	33.0	2.80	78.78	40.4	1.95	84.46	41.0	2.06	70.49	39.9	1.78	88.58	41.2	2.15



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products *			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products *			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$76.86	41.1	\$1.87	\$79.71	41.3	\$1.93	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$70.04	43.5	\$1.61	\$71.73	45.4	\$1.58	\$71.57	42.6	\$1.68
1955: Average.....	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.90	41.7	1.94	72.48	43.4	1.67	74.29	45.3	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.75
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.13	44.8	1.61	71.40	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.99	40.3	1.96	76.19	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.65	73.68	45.2	1.63	71.99	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	75.80	44.6	1.76
August.....	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	72.98	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75
September.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.98	43.5	1.70	78.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October.....	87.74	42.8	2.05	92.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.1	1.99	72.07	42.9	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
November.....	94.34	44.5	2.12	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.80	42.4	2.00	71.83	42.5	1.69	74.20	44.7	1.66	74.46	41.6	1.79
December.....	93.01	44.5	2.09	98.52	45.4	2.17	85.85	42.5	2.02	72.42	42.6	1.70	73.81	44.2	1.67	75.78	42.1	1.80
1956: January.....	91.54	43.8	2.09	96.98	44.9	2.16	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.02	42.7	1.71	75.21	44.5	1.69	75.00	41.9	1.79
February.....	85.08	41.3	2.06	88.40	41.7	2.12	82.62	40.9	2.02	73.19	42.8	1.71	75.21	44.5	1.69	77.53	42.6	1.82
March.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	89.25	41.9	2.13	82.82	40.8	2.03	73.27	42.6	1.72	75.31	44.3	1.70	76.26	41.9	1.82
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Canning and preserving *			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products *			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$54.57	38.7	\$1.41	\$46.82	30.4	\$1.54	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$79.74	44.8	\$1.78	\$71.87	45.2	\$1.59
1955: Average.....	56.65	38.8	1.46	50.71	32.3	1.57	58.65	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.75	82.88	44.8	1.85	74.09	44.9	1.65
March.....	56.24	38.0	1.48	49.38	32.7	1.51	59.60	39.6	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	77.69	43.4	1.79	72.00	43.9	1.64
April.....	57.68	38.3	1.51	54.94	33.8	1.64	59.60	38.7	1.54	76.21	43.8	1.74	78.12	43.4	1.80	74.87	45.1	1.66
May.....	56.68	38.9	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.1	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81	73.55	45.4	1.62
June.....	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61
July.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63
August.....	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.53	44.3	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September.....	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68
October.....	59.05	39.9	1.48	50.62	34.2	1.48	61.61	40.8	1.51	78.77	44.5	1.77	89.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65
November.....	53.66	38.5	1.47	50.53	29.9	1.69	54.90	37.6	1.46	77.94	43.3	1.80	86.14	45.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.69
December.....	57.83	38.3	1.51	59.85	34.2	1.75	58.74	38.9	1.51	77.40	43.0	1.80	84.93	44.7	1.90	74.12	43.6	1.70
1956: January.....	72.36	38.8	1.53	56.11	33.2	1.69	61.75	40.1	1.54	78.74	43.5	1.81	84.17	44.3	1.90	75.75	44.3	1.71
February.....	58.75	38.4	1.53	50.06	30.9	1.62	61.18	39.6	1.56	75.90	42.4	1.79	78.44	42.4	1.85	73.61	43.3	1.71
March.....	59.94	37.7	1.59	55.78	33.2	1.68	63.34	39.1	1.62	77.17	42.4	1.82	82.03	43.4	1.89	73.44	42.7	1.72
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Bakery products *			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar *			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$69.22	41.2	\$1.68	\$61.45	39.9	\$1.54	\$73.01	43.2	\$1.69	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$73.08	43.5	\$1.68
1955: Average.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.93	41.1	1.75	62.88	39.8	1.58	77.17	43.6	1.77	83.92	42.6	1.97	73.43	42.2	1.74
March.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	73.71	40.5	1.82	77.76	40.5	1.92	71.61	38.5	1.86
April.....	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	60.37	38.7	1.56	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.50	38.6	1.93	75.44	41.0	1.84
May.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.2	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90
June.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84
July.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86
August.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September.....	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October.....	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.79	92.42	47.8	2.08	63.43	39.4	1.61
November.....	71.98	40.9	1.76	74.16	41.2	1.80	63.68	39.8	1.60	80.16	40.1	1.60	86.09	42.2	2.04	82.00	49.4	1.66
December.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.83	39.4	1.62	76.79	47.4	1.62	84.04	41.4	2.02	76.44	45.5	1.68
1956: January.....	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.76	39.6	1.64	80.04	42.8	1.87	85.91	41.5	2.07	80.44	44.2	1.82
February.....	72.09	40.5	1.78	73.67	40.7	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	78.88	41.3	1.91	83.44	40.9	2.04	80.22	42.9	1.87
March.....	71.91	40.4	1.78	73.31	40.5	1.81	65.27	39.8	1.64	78.55	40.7	1.93	83.03	40.5	2.05	77.57	40.4	1.92
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Confectionery and related products *			Confectionery			Beverages *			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$55.81	39.3	\$1.42	\$53.70	39.2	\$1.37	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.95	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$92.80	40.0	\$2.32	\$74.88	38.6	\$1.94
1955: Average.....	\$61.11	39.8	1.46	\$55.84	39.6	1.41	\$82.22	40.5	2.03	\$63.42	42.0	1.51	\$97.94	40.1	2.44	\$78.56	38.7	2.03
March.....	56.88	39.5	1.44	54.77	39.4	1.39	80.00	40.2	1.99	61.15	41.6	1.47	94.40	40.0	2.36	77.37	38.3	2.02
April.....	55.77	38.2	1.46	54.00	38.3	1.41	81.41	40.5	2.01	61.72	41.7	1.48	97.20	40.5	2.47	77.55	38.2	2.03
May.....	56.94	39.0	1.46	56.55	39.9	1.43	82.21	40.7	2.02	62.00	42.0	1.50	98.09	40.7	2.41	77.59	38.6	2.01
June.....	58.80	40.0	1.47	56.66	39.9	1.42	82.21	40.7	2.02	61.72	41.7	1.48	98.66	40.6	2.43	78.78	39.0	2.02
July.....	57.48	39.1	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	87.35	42.2	2.07	69.13	44.6	1.55	104.67	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.07
August.....	56.94	39.0	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	85.28	41.8	2.04	69.04	42.8	1.57	105.97	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.07
September.....	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.34	42.8	1.55	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	39.5	2.06
October.....	60.53	40.9	1.48	58.90	40.9	1.44	82.00	40.0	2.05	61.95	41.3	1.50	96.72	39.0	2.48	81.18	39.6	2.05
November.....	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.37	40.4	1.42	82.19	39.9	2.06	61.76	40.9	1.51	97.61	39.2	2.49	81.80	39.9	2.05
December.....	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.77	40.4	1.43	82.59	39.9	2.07	64.58	41.4	1.56	98.50	39.4	2.50	75.95	37.6	2.02
1956: January.....	59.70	39.8	1.50	57.71	39.8	1.45	82.18	39.7	2.07	62.17	40.9	1.52	97.61	39.2	2.49	80.13	38.9	2.06
February.....	60.25	39.9	1.51	58.51	39.8	1.47	82.58	39.7	2.08	61.86	40.7	1.52	99.04	39.3	2.52	81.16	39.4	2.06
March.....	59.49	39.4	1.51	57.62	39.2	1.47	83.98	39.8	2.11	63.14	41.0	1.54	100.47	39.4	2.55	79.90	38.6	2.07

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products <sup>1</sup>			Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$66.36	42.0	\$1.58	\$83.69	42.7	\$1.96	\$65.64	45.9	\$1.43	\$49.01	37.7	\$1.30	\$63.27	39.3	\$1.61	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15
1955: Average.....	67.97	41.7	1.63	83.16	42.0	1.98	66.14	45.3	1.46	51.86	38.7	1.34	67.30	40.3	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
March.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.51	37.6	1.37	65.76	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.60	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May.....	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.8	1.95	66.50	46.6	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June.....	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.85	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July.....	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19
August.....	69.04	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	50.57	39.2	1.29	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.19
September.....	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.50	40.4	1.25	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20
October.....	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.25	41.0	1.25	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20
November.....	70.06	41.7	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.44	44.0	1.51	51.46	38.4	1.24	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.0	1.21
December.....	70.14	41.5	1.69	84.83	41.8	2.03	67.20	45.1	1.49	54.10	39.2	1.38	71.72	41.7	1.72	46.08	38.4	1.20
1956: January.....	70.21	41.3	1.70	83.02	41.1	2.02	66.30	45.1	1.47	53.48	38.2	1.40	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21
February.....	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	51.01	36.7	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23
March.....	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.82	44.4	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.74	36.8	1.27
Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued									Textile-mill products								
	Tobacco and snuff			Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Securing and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills <sup>1</sup>			Yarn mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$52.73	37.4	\$1.41	\$39.43	37.2	\$1.06	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$60.53	38.8	\$1.56	\$46.00	36.8	\$1.25	\$45.63	36.5	\$1.25
1955: Average.....	54.17	37.1	1.46	41.98	39.6	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.86	41.2	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27
March.....	53.80	37.1	1.42	44.04	36.4	1.21	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.26
April.....	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May.....	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.8	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June.....	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July.....	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.66	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
August.....	55.42	37.7	1.47	49.19	40.6	1.20	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
September.....	55.42	37.7	1.47	42.58	43.9	1.09	56.70	40.5	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29
October.....	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	1.07	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.56	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30
November.....	53.36	36.3	1.47	36.75	35.0	1.05	58.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31
December.....	55.80	37.7	1.48	42.66	37.6	1.14	58.30	41.2	1.42	66.10	42.1	1.57	53.19	40.6	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31
1956: January.....	55.65	37.7	1.50	41.99	36.2	1.07	57.37	40.4	1.42	65.63	41.8	1.57	53.06	40.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31
February.....	53.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32
March.....	56.42	36.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.14	39.5	1.32	52.27	39.6	1.32
Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted								
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>1</sup>			United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$47.50	37.4	\$1.27	\$50.69	38.4	\$1.32	\$49.28	38.2	\$1.29	\$55.10	38.8	\$1.42	\$47.88	38.0	\$1.26	\$61.05	39.9	\$1.53
1955: Average.....	51.61	39.7	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.79	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52
March.....	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.0	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.51
April.....	50.80	39.4	1.29	52.06	39.1	1.32	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.9	1.51
May.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.51
June.....	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52
July.....	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52
August.....	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51
September.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52
October.....	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
November.....	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.58	41.6	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	64.11	41.9	1.53
December.....	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.35	59.76	41.5	1.44	55.46	41.7	1.33	65.03	42.5	1.53
1956: January.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.31	41.1	1.37	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.04	41.0	1.44	54.53	41.0	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
February.....	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53
March.....	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.03	40.6	1.38	54.54	40.4	1.35	57.06	39.9	1.43	54.27	40.5	1.34	64.72	42.3	1.53
Year and month	Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery								
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>1</sup>			United States			North			South			United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$48.60	37.1	\$1.31	\$55.80	37.5	\$1.48	\$55.65	37.1	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.48	\$40.77	36.4	\$1.12
1955: Average.....	56.14	40.1	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.48	55.04	37.7	1.46	56.68	38.3	1.48	42.69	36.8	1.10
March.....	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	56.40	39.5	1.48	56.09	37.9	1.48	59.64	40.3	1.48	42.09	36.6	1.10
April.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	36.3	1.32	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.75	37.5	1.46	53.80	36.6	1.47	38.53	33.5	1.13
May.....	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.46	37.8	1.32	55.13	37.6	1.47	53.75	37.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.48	40.96	34.8	1.13
June.....	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.29	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.9	1.47	52.13	36.8	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.55	37.0	1.15
July.....	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	53.14	36.4	1.46	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.15	36.1	1.14
August.....	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15
September.....	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.10	36.8	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18
October.....	57.06	39.9	1.43	53.19	39.4	1.35	58.26	39.1	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.95	39.3	1.50	45.93	36.8	1.19
November.....	58.18	40.4	1.44	53.86	39.6	1.36	59.70	39.8	1.50	59.43	39.9	1.49	60.10	39.8	1.51	46.17	38.8	1.19
December.....	58.63	41.0	1.43	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.95	39.3	1.50	58.31	39.4	1.48	59.19	39.2	1.51	45.78	38.4	1.1.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Textile-mill products—Continued														
	Seamless hosiery—Continued					Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>4</sup>		Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	
	North		South			Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours										
1954: Average.....	\$13.07	36.5	\$1.18	\$40.40	36.4	\$1.11	\$51.85	37.3	\$1.39	\$44.53	36.5	\$1.22	\$61.61	40.8	\$1.51
1955: Average.....	46.22	38.2	1.21	42.21	36.7	1.15	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.34	39.3	1.23	64.99	42.2	1.54
March.....	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51
April.....	45.96	38.3	1.20	37.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.38	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51
May.....	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.2	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52
June.....	48.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.53
July.....	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50
August.....	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52
September.....	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54
October.....	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	68.10	43.1	1.58
November.....	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.67	38.7	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	51.44	40.5	1.27	70.24	43.9	1.60
December.....	49.48	39.9	1.24	44.96	38.1	1.18	53.77	37.6	1.43	50.15	39.8	1.26	68.89	43.6	1.58
1956: January.....	47.24	38.1	1.24	43.32	36.1	1.20	52.20	36.5	1.43	49.53	39.0	1.27	65.63	41.8	1.57
February.....	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57
March.....	47.55	36.3	1.31	44.67	34.9	1.28	55.33	37.9	1.46	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.58	41.4	1.56
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>4</sup>															
1954: Average.....	\$9.95	40.2	\$1.74	\$96.95	38.7	\$1.73	\$54.66	36.2	\$1.51	\$92.56	40.1	\$1.56	\$99.60	40.0	\$1.74
1955: Average.....	73.74	41.9	1.76	71.05	40.6	1.75	58.19	37.3	1.56	66.98	41.6	1.61	75.18	42.0	1.79
March.....	73.25	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	41.2	1.77
April.....	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78
May.....	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	65.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78
June.....	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78
July.....	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82
August.....	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.33	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.60	42.0	1.80
September.....	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.56	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80
October.....	76.72	43.1	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.48	34.7	1.57	68.04	42.0	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81
November.....	76.90	43.2	1.78	74.27	42.2	1.76	58.72	36.7	1.60	69.54	42.4	1.64	79.61	43.0	1.83
December.....	76.46	43.2	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	61.66	38.3	1.61	69.85	42.6	1.64	77.17	42.4	1.82
1956: January.....	75.47	42.4	1.78	73.92	42.0	1.76	60.16	37.6	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	75.30	41.6	1.81
February.....	74.94	42.1	1.78	73.69	41.4	1.78	62.37	38.5	1.62	65.85	40.4	1.63	72.40	40.0	1.81
March.....	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	54.88	34.3	1.60	65.85	40.4	1.63	71.98	39.6	1.81
Textile-mill products—Continued															
Apparel and other finished textile products															
Total: Apparel and other finished textile products															
1954: Average.....	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$51.41	41.8	\$1.23	\$70.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$53.02	38.7	\$1.37	\$48.06	35.6	\$1.35
1955: Average.....	72.76	42.8	1.70	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.24	46.0	1.94	55.58	39.7	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35
March.....	73.70	43.1	1.71	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34
April.....	73.70	43.1	1.71	60.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	48.99	35.6	1.32
May.....	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	47.92	36.3	1.32
June.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	63.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.32
July.....	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33
August.....	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35
September.....	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36
October.....	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.85	38.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36
November.....	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.29	41.7	1.23	95.41	47.0	2.03	57.08	40.2	1.42	50.32	37.0	1.36
December.....	75.51	43.9	1.72	51.17	41.6	1.23	96.02	47.3	2.03	59.18	41.1	1.44	50.83	37.1	1.37
1956: January.....	67.37	40.1	1.68	51.75	41.4	1.25	91.86	45.7	2.01	57.74	40.1	1.44	50.51	36.6	1.38
February.....	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.5	1.24	86.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38
March.....	67.70	40.3	1.68	53.28	41.3	1.29	83.46	42.8	1.95	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.62	36.8	1.43
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>4</sup>															
1954: Average.....	\$40.81	35.8	\$1.14	\$41.04	36.0	\$1.14	\$43.32	36.1	\$1.20	\$33.63	35.4	\$0.95	\$52.05	34.7	\$1.50
1955: Average.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	36.48	38.0	0.96	52.90	35.5	1.49
March.....	42.29	37.1	1.14	42.18	37.0	1.14	44.63	37.5	1.19	35.52	37.0	0.96	53.72	36.3	1.48
April.....	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.88	36.4	0.95	50.62	35.4	1.43
May.....	41.36	36.6	1.13	41.98	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.98	36.5	0.96	51.84	36.0	1.44
June.....	41.92	37.1	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	0.95	51.48	35.6	1.45
July.....	40.52	36.5	1.13	40.45	35.8	1.13	41.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	0.94	52.00	34.9	1.45
August.....	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	0.95	54.21	35.9	1.51
September.....	42.83	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	0.95	52.59	34.6	1.52
October.....	43.66	38.3	1.14	44.51	38.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	39.00	39.8	0.98	53.00	35.1	1.51
November.....	43.21	37.9	1.14	44.31	38.2	1.16	43.38	37.7	1.16	38.51	39.3	0.98	52.30	35.1	1.49
December.....	42.86	37.6	1.14	43.50	37.5	1.16	44.58	38.1	1.17	36.96	38.1	0.97	53.91	35.7	1.51
1956: January.....	42.67	37.1	1.15	42.82	36.6	1.17	44.37	37.6	1.18	38.12	38.9	0.98	54.62	35.7	1.53
February.....	43.36	37.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	45.46	38.2	1.19	37.73	38.5	0.98	56.30	36.8	1.53
March.....	43.76	36.9	1.24	45.26	36.5	1.24	47.25	37.8	1.25	42.00	37.5	1.12	56.99	36.3	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments <sup>2</sup>			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$39.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$63.31	32.3	\$1.96	\$44.04	36.1	\$1.22	\$41.27	36.2	\$1.14	\$48.24	36.0	\$1.34	\$58.18	35.9	\$1.62
1955: Average.....	40.63	36.6	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	49.28	36.5	1.35	57.51	36.4	1.58
March.....	40.92	37.2	1.10	63.74	33.2	1.92	45.51	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.04	36.6	1.34	64.06	40.8	1.57
April.....	40.48	36.8	1.10	62.69	29.6	1.78	43.20	35.7	1.21	40.81	35.8	1.14	47.22	35.5	1.33	49.98	33.3	1.50
May.....	41.66	37.2	1.12	62.87	29.7	1.78	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.17	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50
June.....	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.67
July.....	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.55	33.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.66
August.....	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61
September.....	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.41	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59
October.....	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.08	38.5	1.60
November.....	41.70	36.9	1.13	62.21	32.4	1.92	47.38	37.9	1.25	44.58	38.1	1.17	51.51	37.6	1.37	61.01	32.7	1.56
December.....	41.89	37.4	1.12	67.03	34.2	1.96	45.51	37.0	1.23	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.09	37.1	1.35	55.14	34.9	1.58
1956: January.....	41.36	36.6	1.13	70.00	35.0	2.00	45.49	36.1	1.26	42.12	36.0	1.17	50.68	36.2	1.40	61.22	37.1	1.65
February.....	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	70.64	40.6	1.74
March.....	46.13	36.9	1.25	64.62	32.8	1.97	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.88	36.7	1.25	51.40	36.2	1.42	66.41	37.1	1.79
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>3</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$73.72	38.0	\$1.94	\$66.83	41.0	\$1.63	\$67.40	41.1	\$1.64	\$44.20	42.5	\$1.04	\$85.06	39.2	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	69.12	40.9	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.55	41.4	1.68	70.38	41.4	1.70	46.76	43.7	1.07	88.65	39.4	2.25
March.....	66.10	40.8	1.62	65.87	35.8	1.84	66.99	41.1	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	45.89	43.7	1.05	84.75	38.7	2.19
April.....	67.06	40.4	1.66	73.23	36.8	1.99	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.80	40.6	1.67	44.63	42.5	1.06	86.80	39.1	2.22
May.....	68.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	2.00	69.64	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.81	45.1	1.06	87.53	38.9	2.25
June.....	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.8	1.72	73.53	42.8	1.73	47.17	44.8	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28
July.....	69.66	40.5	1.72	77.34	38.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	46.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	38.7	2.28
August.....	72.21	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	72.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.27
September.....	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	39.9	2.28
October.....	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.80	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.06	39.5	2.28
November.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.33	35.7	1.97	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.59	39.2	2.26
December.....	68.47	40.1	1.67	70.27	36.6	1.92	69.89	41.6	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.37	39.1	2.26
1956: January.....	66.73	40.2	1.66	71.23	37.1	1.92	67.80	40.6	1.67	68.04	40.5	1.68	46.43	42.6	1.09	86.49	38.1	2.27
February.....	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10	87.10	38.2	2.28
March.....	68.11	39.6	1.72	67.81	35.5	1.91	69.08	39.7	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	48.08	40.4	1.19	87.48	38.2	2.29
Year and month	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>3</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
										United States			South			West		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.81	41.9	\$1.69	\$73.08	42.0	\$1.74	\$80.00	40.0	\$1.25	\$49.48	42.8	\$1.24	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.35
1955: Average.....	73.63	41.6	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	78.19	43.2	1.81	82.48	41.0	1.28	53.25	41.6	1.28	57.09	41.6	1.39
March.....	72.98	41.7	1.76	71.48	41.8	1.71	79.28	43.8	1.83	82.04	41.3	1.26	52.79	41.9	1.29	58.10	42.1	1.38
April.....	72.80	40.8	1.75	71.51	41.4	1.73	77.76	43.2	1.80	82.07	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7	1.26	56.72	41.4	1.37
May.....	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	82.58	41.4	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38
June.....	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	42.9	1.80	84.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40
July.....	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	81.75	39.5	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40
August.....	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	43.6	1.82	82.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40
September.....	74.58	41.9	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	83.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41
October.....	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	84.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40
November.....	72.62	40.8	1.75	71.51	40.8	1.72	77.04	43.2	1.80	82.07	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7	1.26	56.72	41.4	1.37
December.....	74.23	41.7	1.78	72.96	41.4	1.76	80.18	44.3	1.81	84.31	42.1	1.29	54.95	42.6	1.29	58.52	41.8	1.40
1956: January.....	72.85	40.7	1.79	71.28	40.5	1.76	77.35	42.5	1.82	82.63	40.8	1.29	53.63	41.9	1.28	56.99	40.1	1.39
February.....	72.85	40.7	1.79	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.32	42.8	1.83	83.43	41.1	1.30	53.66	41.6	1.29	57.82	41.3	1.40
March.....	73.53	40.4	1.82	71.20	40.0	1.78	79.95	42.3	1.80	86.71	40.8	1.39	56.44	41.2	1.37	58.63	41.0	1.43

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture <sup>4</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>5</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$62.96	40.1	\$1.57	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$64.29	39.2	\$1.64	\$66.86	39.8	\$1.68	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.73
1955: Average.....	66.82	41.5	1.61	63.91	41.5	1.54	58.24	42.2	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70	71.17	40.9	1.74	75.78	42.1	1.80
March.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76
April.....	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77
May.....	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77
June.....	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78
July.....	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.57	41.1	1.79
August.....	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	78.01	43.1	1.81
September.....	69.37	42.3	1.64	65.57	42.4	1.57	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.96	42.6	1.83
October.....	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83
November.....	68.88	42.0	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	43.2	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	70.27	39.7	1.77	78.63	42.5	1.85
December.....	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.34	43.1	1.40	74.05	42.4	1.77	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.10	43.6	1.86
1956: January.....	67.49	40.9	1.65	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.80	42.0	1.40	68.08	38.9	1.75	70.77	39.1	1.81	79.71	42.4	1.88
February.....	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.24	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	80.28	42.7	1.88
March.....	68.64	41.1	1.67	65.60	41.0	1.60	59.36	41.8	1.42	72.80	40.5	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88
Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued																	
	Paper and allied products																	
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$50.18	39.7	\$1.49	\$77.55	40.6	\$1.91	\$75.01	39.9	\$1.88	\$64.43	41.3	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75	\$80.04	43.5	\$1.84
1955: Average.....	65.10	42.0	1.55	84.38	42.4	1.99	80.98	40.9	1.98	65.51	41.2	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94
March.....	61.20	40.8	1.49	81.83	42.4	1.96	78.37	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.5	1.61	77.04	42.8	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89
April.....	60.40	40.0	1.51	80.50	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.86	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.5	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91
May.....	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90
June.....	64.87	42.2	1.53	83.96	42.4	1.93	82.87	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93
July.....	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95
August.....	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96
September.....	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98
October.....	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.87	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.31	44.6	1.98
November.....	71.56	43.9	1.63	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.42	41.6	2.02	64.96	40.6	1.66	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.90	44.9	1.98
December.....	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.59	43.7	2.05	81.77	41.3	1.98	65.44	40.9	1.60	81.53	43.6	1.87	89.75	45.1	1.99
1956: January.....	73.87	44.5	1.66	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.80	40.1	1.99	66.42	41.0	1.62	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.60	44.8	2.00
February.....	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.96	42.7	2.06	80.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.66	42.6	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98
March.....	74.76	44.5	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.40	39.7	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.46	43.1	1.89	88.56	44.5	1.99
Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries																	
	Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>6</sup>			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$68.97	41.3	\$1.67	\$68.72	41.4	\$1.66	\$73.02	39.9	\$1.83	\$66.67	40.9	\$1.63	\$57.17	38.4	\$2.27	\$92.98	35.9	\$2.59
1955: Average.....	73.85	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.97	41.4	1.69	81.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67
March.....	71.90	41.5	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	69.14	41.4	1.67	80.79	38.8	2.34	94.15	35.8	2.63
April.....	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	80.71	38.8	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65
May.....	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	80.95	38.7	2.35	97.46	36.5	2.67
June.....	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	80.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67
July.....	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	80.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66
August.....	75.23	42.8	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	81.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66
September.....	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	83.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70
October.....	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.8	1.70	82.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70
November.....	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.33	42.8	1.76	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72	82.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70
December.....	74.62	42.4	1.76	74.38	42.5	1.75	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.73	41.8	1.74	84.23	39.6	2.38	100.81	37.2	2.71
1956: January.....	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.46	41.5	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	81.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67
February.....	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	81.87	38.6	2.38	96.30	35.8	2.69
March.....	74.88	41.6	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.15	40.8	1.94	72.73	41.8	1.74	83.12	38.8	2.40	98.55	36.1	2.73
Year and month	Periodicals																	
	Books																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$48.70	39.6	\$2.24	\$76.24	39.3	\$1.94	\$85.72	39.5	\$2.17	\$87.20	40.0	\$2.18	\$53.06	37.9	\$1.40	\$97.82	39.2	\$1.73
1955: Average.....	92.97	39.9	2.33	80.60	40.1	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	56.68	38.3	1.48	69.92	39.5	1.77
March.....	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	89.65	40.2	2.23	89.38	39.9	2.24	58.14	38.0	1.53	69.70	39.6	1.76
April.....	89.84	39.1	2.30	79.80	39.9	2.00	88.13	39.7	2.22	87.19	39.1	2.23	57.75	38.5	1.50	69.66	39.3	1.77
May.....	89.54	39.3	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.6	2.24	87.97	39.9	2.27	57.38	38.0	1.51	69.38	39.2	1.77
June.....	91.96	39.3	2.34	76.60	38.3	2.00	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	55.63	38.1	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76
July.....	90.89	40.3	2.32	78.41	39.4	1.99	90.17	39.9	2.26	94.42	40.7	2.32	54.60	37.4	1.46	69.71	39.6	1.76
August.....	98.40	40.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.03	90.23	40.0	2.29	90.80	40.6	2.33	54.87	37.8	1.48	69.37	39.7	1.76
September.....	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	55.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.81
October.....	90.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.40	40.0	1.76
November.....	91.87	39.6	2.32	82.01	40.4	2.03	91.03	40.1	2.27	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.48	39.1	1.47	70.80	40.0	1.77
December.....	93.60	40.0	2.34	82.21	40.3	2.04	94.30	40.1	2.27	93.20	40.7	2.29	59.36	38.8	1.53	72.90	40.5	1.80
1956: January.....	93.37	39.9	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.87	39.6	2.32	59.52	38.4	1.55	71.46	39.7	1.80
February.....	92.80	39.7	2.33	82.41	40.2	2.05	91.20	40.0	2.28	91.41	39.4	2.32	59.97	38.2	1.57	70.39	39.0	1.81
March.....	95.68	40.2	2.38	82.82	40.4	2.05	91.83	40.1	2.29	93.20	40.0	2.33	61.60	38.5	1.60	71.34	39.2	1.85

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
	Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals *			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals *			Plastics, except synthetic rubber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$104.91	39.0	\$2.69	\$78.50	41.1	\$1.91	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$83.81	40.1	\$2.09	\$83.23	40.6	\$2.05	\$83.80	41.9	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	109.18	39.7	2.75	82.39	41.4	1.99	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09
March.....	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.99	42.4	2.08
April.....	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.08
May.....	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07
June.....	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08
July.....	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	88.53	41.4	2.09
August.....	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08
September.....	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.24	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15
October.....	109.85	39.6	2.78	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13
November.....	109.85	39.8	2.78	85.07	41.7	2.04	92.45	41.1	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.03	41.3	2.18	92.02	42.2	2.13
December.....	109.53	39.4	2.78	85.27	41.8	2.04	93.56	41.4	2.26	91.88	41.2	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.23	42.7	2.16
1956: January.....	108.19	39.2	2.76	84.87	41.4	2.05	93.75	41.3	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.23	41.2	2.19	90.69	41.9	2.15
February.....	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.57	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14
March.....	111.56	39.7	2.81	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.39	40.8	2.24	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.29	41.8	2.16
Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations *			Soap and glycerin			
1954: Average.....	\$90.76	40.7	\$2.23	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$78.01	39.8	\$1.96	\$72.16	41.0	\$1.76	\$81.79	41.1	\$1.99	\$80.19	41.1	\$2.17
1955: Average.....	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.20	40.0	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.06	91.88	40.3	2.28
March.....	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.89	40.7	1.84	79.29	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.76	38.0	2.02	78.59	35.4	2.22
April.....	99.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.50	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.4	2.29
May.....	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27
June.....	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28
July.....	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.90	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28
August.....	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30
September.....	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.62	41.8	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33
October.....	98.83	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.98	41.5	2.12	95.58	41.2	2.32
November.....	100.14	41.9	2.39	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.61	40.1	2.11	90.39	39.3	2.30
December.....	100.98	41.9	2.41	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.82	40.3	2.08	77.42	41.4	1.87	87.33	41.0	2.13	94.54	40.4	2.34
1956: January.....	101.88	42.1	2.42	77.66	40.5	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	78.92	40.7	1.89	86.88	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34
February.....	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.89	40.9	2.32
March.....	102.51	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	83.98	39.8	2.11	77.93	40.8	1.91	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37
Paints, pigments, and fillers *			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats *			Vegetable oils			
1954: Average.....	\$77.57	41.2	\$1.89	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$67.52	42.2	\$1.60	\$51.48	42.4	\$1.45	\$68.24	45.8	\$1.49	\$63.16	46.1	\$1.37
1955: Average.....	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.29	42.2	1.95	71.55	43.1	1.66	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.21	46.5	1.43
March.....	81.71	41.9	1.96	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	43.3	1.43	69.60	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42
April.....	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.96	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47
May.....	84.74	42.8	1.98	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49
June.....	87.30	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.64
July.....	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.40	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.06	43.7	1.58
August.....	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.53
September.....	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39
October.....	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36
November.....	87.13	42.5	2.05	85.22	42.4	2.01	73.87	42.7	1.73	64.37	41.8	1.54	72.06	47.1	1.53	66.24	48.0	1.38
December.....	85.67	42.2	2.03	83.78	42.1	1.99	71.83	42.5	1.69	66.46	42.6	1.56	72.38	47.0	1.54	65.89	47.4	1.39
1956: January.....	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	73.78	43.4	1.70	64.79	41.8	1.55	71.92	46.4	1.53	64.96	46.4	1.40
February.....	85.69	41.8	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.69	65.52	42.0	1.56	71.57	45.3	1.58	64.75	45.6	1.42
March.....	84.66	41.5	2.04	81.80	40.9	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	65.18	42.6	1.53	73.37	44.2	1.66	66.58	43.8	1.52
Chemicals and allied products—Continued										Products of petroleum and coal								
Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals *			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics				Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining		
1954: Average.....	\$77.46	45.3	\$1.71	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$50.37	38.7	\$1.56	\$32.32	42.0	\$1.90	\$92.62	40.8	\$2.27	\$96.22	40.6	\$2.37
1955: Average.....	81.17	45.6	1.78	75.07	40.8	1.84	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.92	43.1	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.36	100.12	40.7	2.46
March.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	74.48	40.7	1.83	63.60	39.2	1.62	86.43	42.5	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.96	40.4	2.40
April.....	78.67	44.7	1.76	72.94	40.3	1.81	62.63	38.9	1.61	85.45	42.3	2.02	96.94	41.0	2.34	99.72	40.7	2.45
May.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	73.67	40.7	1.81	62.08	38.8	1.60	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.79	41.4	2.36	101.27	41.0	2.47
June.....	81.77	46.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.36	100.28	40.6	2.46
July.....	80.96	46.0	1.76	74.15	40.3	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.6	2.04	99.53	41.3	2.41	102.41	40.8	2.51
August.....	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.47
September.....	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52
October.....	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.56	41.1	1.87	63.83	39.4	1.62	88.80	42.9	2.07	99.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49
November.....	83.99	46.4	1.83	76.89	40.9	1.88	64.62	39.4	1.64	89.29	43.2	2.09	99.22	41.8	2.42	102.91	41.0	2.51
December.....	83.62	46.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.99	43.0	2.06	99.40	41.0	2.40	102.09	41.0	2.49
1956: January.....	84.73	46.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.35	39.9	1.68	88.82	42.7	2.08	99.95	41.3	2.42	103.66	41.3	2.51
February.....	83.14	44.7	1.86	76.36	40.4	1.89	64.18	38.2	1.68	88.62	42.2	2.10	100.12	40.7	2.46	103.68	40.5	2.56
March.....	83.78	44.8	1.87	76.92	40.7	1.89	65.35	39.9	1.68	91.14	43.4	2.10	103.57	41.1	2.52	106.92	40.5	2.64

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other petroleum and products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.73	41.4	\$1.95	\$78.21	39.7	\$1.97	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$67.43	39.9	\$1.69	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.78	\$50.92	36.9	\$1.38
1955: Average.....	86.52	42.0	2.06	86.94	41.6	2.09	101.09	41.6	2.43	70.53	40.3	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41
March.....	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.9	1.83	53.52	38.5	1.39
April.....	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.63	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May.....	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June.....	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July.....	91.16	43.9	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August.....	89.88	42.5	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39
September.....	92.88	43.0	2.16	86.74	41.5	2.09	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October.....	89.46	42.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
November.....	86.50	40.8	2.12	92.01	42.4	2.17	106.26	42.0	2.53	77.89	42.1	1.85	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.58	37.9	1.44
December.....	86.51	41.0	2.11	89.21	41.3	2.16	99.50	39.8	2.50	74.89	40.7	1.84	83.69	42.7	1.96	55.91	39.1	1.43
1956: January.....	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.91	40.7	2.16	101.00	40.4	2.50	74.37	40.2	1.85	79.73	41.1	1.94	56.55	39.0	1.45
February.....	87.56	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	39.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.46
March.....	92.24	42.9	2.15	84.83	39.5	2.15	97.89	39.0	2.51	71.16	39.1	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	57.07	38.3	1.49
Year and month	Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$69.17	39.3	\$1.76	\$66.30	39.7	\$1.67	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$48.15	36.2	\$1.33	\$56.93	37.7	\$1.51	\$48.00	38.4	\$1.25
1955: Average.....	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.34	41.1	1.76	51.68	38.0	1.36	50.36	37.3	1.35	60.28	39.4	1.53	48.39	38.1	1.27
March.....	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.90	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.6	1.25
April.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.8	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May.....	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.5	1.27
June.....	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27
July.....	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.62	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26
August.....	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.78	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	56.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26
September.....	72.56	40.1	1.81	73.26	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.04	36.3	1.33	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October.....	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
November.....	74.74	40.4	1.85	75.72	42.3	1.79	51.99	37.4	1.39	50.69	37.0	1.37	65.67	41.3	1.59	50.95	38.6	1.32
December.....	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.16	38.8	1.37	61.07	39.8	1.57	49.54	38.4	1.29
1956: January.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.96	41.6	1.85	55.58	39.7	1.40	54.21	39.0	1.39	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.39	37.7	1.31
February.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	38.7	1.31
March.....	74.19	40.1	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.11	36.7	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	61.46	38.9	1.58	50.25	37.5	1.34
Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown <sup>1</sup>			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$44.64	36.0	\$1.24	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$100.61	40.9	\$2.46	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$68.15	38.5	\$1.77
1955: Average.....	46.25	37.0	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.38	43.0	2.66	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.19	40.1	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85
March.....	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.57	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	71.46	39.7	1.80
April.....	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.56	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.38	39.1	1.80
May.....	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	78.97	40.3	1.91	69.87	38.6	1.81
June.....	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July.....	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August.....	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81
September.....	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88
October.....	47.63	37.8	1.26	78.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.73	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88
November.....	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	122.69	42.9	2.86	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.99	40.2	1.94
December.....	48.89	38.8	1.26	79.19	41.9	1.89	118.80	43.2	2.75	77.57	40.4	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92
1956: January.....	46.49	36.9	1.26	77.71	40.9	1.90	120.25	43.1	2.79	76.64	39.3	1.95	75.47	38.7	1.95	77.60	40.0	1.94
February.....	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	41.2	2.73	76.61	39.9	1.92	76.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.93
March.....	48.60	37.1	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	108.93	39.9	2.73	79.18	40.4	1.96	80.38	40.8	1.97	77.41	39.9	1.94
Year and month	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products <sup>1</sup>			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$60.75	40.5	\$1.50	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$66.26	40.9	\$1.62	\$64.63	42.8	\$1.51	\$68.17	40.1	\$1.70	\$66.99	40.6	\$1.66
1955: Average.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	78.66	41.4	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.69	68.10	43.1	1.58	69.60	40.0	1.74	69.26	40.5	1.71
March.....	62.06	40.3	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.85	68.39	41.2	1.65	66.77	42.8	1.56	67.55	39.5	1.71	68.54	40.6	1.68
April.....	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.89	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	38.3	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
May.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
June.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>1</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products <sup>2</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.16	36.9	\$1.82	\$61.69	36.5	\$1.69	\$73.92	44.0	\$1.68	\$71.88	44.1	\$1.63	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86
1955: Average.....	75.27	38.8	1.94	65.82	37.4	1.76	78.23	44.7	1.75	74.98	44.9	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95
March.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	78.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89
April.....	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.54	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	86.37	41.9	1.93
May.....	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92
June.....	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94
July.....	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94
August.....	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96
September.....	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.83	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00
October.....	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00
November.....	79.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.62	44.1	1.76	73.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	83.29	41.4	1.99
December.....	80.39	39.6	2.03	71.02	39.9	1.78	78.77	44.5	1.77	74.15	44.4	1.67	69.34	42.8	1.62	81.97	41.4	1.98
1956: January.....	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.89	37.3	1.82	76.38	43.4	1.76	72.31	43.3	1.67	66.42	40.5	1.64	80.59	40.7	1.98
February.....	81.00	39.9	2.03	69.17	37.8	1.83	78.40	43.8	1.79	75.07	43.9	1.71	67.56	40.7	1.66	80.38	40.8	1.97
March.....	80.40	39.8	2.02	70.68	38.0	1.86	78.76	44.0	1.79	75.85	44.1	1.72	66.97	40.1	1.67	80.19	40.5	1.98
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Primary metal industries																		
Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills <sup>3</sup>			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products <sup>4</sup>			
1954: Average.....	\$76.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.42	41.4	\$1.87	\$67.66	34.0	\$1.99	\$80.88	38.7	\$2.09	\$83.38	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.20
1955: Average.....	86.52	41.2	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.60	38.6	2.14	92.29	41.2	2.24	96.63	40.8	2.38	96.39	40.5	2.38
March.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.34	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27
April.....	86.53	41.8	2.07	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28
May.....	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	90.69	41.8	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29
June.....	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32
July.....	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.57	40.6	2.28	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47
August.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44
September.....	92.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.39	41.8	2.33	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52
October.....	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.47	40.6	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45
November.....	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	91.43	40.1	2.28	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.72	40.7	2.45	100.12	40.7	2.46
December.....	90.07	41.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	90.85	40.2	2.26	97.21	41.9	2.32	102.01	41.3	2.47	102.01	41.3	2.47
1956: January.....	86.24	40.3	2.14	80.77	41.0	1.97	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.32	103.25	41.8	2.47	103.66	41.8	2.48
February.....	85.65	40.4	2.12	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.40	40.0	2.31	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.38	40.4	2.46	99.79	40.4	2.47
March.....	85.54	39.6	2.16	81.56	41.4	1.97	90.63	40.1	2.26	95.35	41.1	2.32	99.63	40.5	2.46	100.04	40.5	2.47
Primary metal industries																		
Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries <sup>5</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals <sup>6</sup>			
1954: Average.....	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	\$74.30	38.9	\$1.91	\$73.70	39.2	\$1.88	\$73.92	38.5	\$1.92	\$75.82	38.1	\$1.99	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99
1955: Average.....	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.64	41.9	2.02	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.82	41.7	2.01	88.20	41.8	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08
March.....	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.8	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	81.41	40.5	2.01
April.....	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01
May.....	86.11	41.2	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	89.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03
June.....	86.74	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.5	2.04
July.....	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09
August.....	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	81.48	38.8	2.10
September.....	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.42	41.4	2.16
October.....	87.72	40.8	2.15	88.83	42.5	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.58	41.2	2.15
November.....	87.51	40.7	2.15	89.03	42.6	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18	87.95	41.1	2.14
December.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.08	85.88	42.1	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	95.92	43.6	2.20	89.01	41.4	2.15
1956: January.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.32	41.7	2.07	93.04	43.2	2.20	89.86	41.6	2.16
February.....	86.88	40.6	2.14	85.70	41.4	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	84.26	41.1	2.05	94.16	42.8	2.20	87.94	40.9	2.15
March.....	86.67	40.5	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	41.0	2.03	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.68	43.1	2.22	88.15	41.0	2.15
Primary metal industries																		
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals <sup>7</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			
1954: Average.....	\$76.61	39.9	\$1.92	\$85.05	40.5	\$2.10	\$74.80	41.1	\$1.82	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00	\$81.20	40.2	\$2.02	\$79.79	40.3	\$1.98
1955: Average.....	81.61	40.6	2.01	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.03	42.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.53	43.5	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11
March.....	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.64	41.0	2.04
April.....	78.76	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.2	2.15	81.51	42.9	1.90	87.15	41.9	2.08	90.94	43.1	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04
May.....	79.97	40.8	1.98	87.26	40.4	2.16	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10	93.93	44.1	2.13	84.46	41.0	2.05
June.....	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.15	79.76	42.2	1.90	88.86	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.5	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06
July.....	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.57	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	86.92	41.0	2.12	83.18	39.8	2.09
August.....	75.95	38.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.4	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12
September.....	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.16
October.....	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.97	43.2	1.99	94.61	43.2	2.19	99.22	45.1	2.20	90.64	41.2	2.20
November.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	92.29	40.3	2.29	84.58	42.5	1.99	95.24	42.9	2.22	101.25	45.0	2.25	88.91	40.6	2.19
December.....	86.32	41.5	2.08	92.97	40.6	2.29	86.23	42.9	2.01	96.58	43.3	2.23	101.93	45.1	2.25	91.05	40.6	2.19
1956: January.....	87.99	41.9	2.10	91.94	40.5	2.27	85.57	43.0	1.99	97.22	43.4	2.24	104.42	45.8	2.28	89.13	40.7	2.19
February.....	85.48	40.9	2.09	93.43	40.8	2.29	86.40	43.2	2.00	95.89	43.0	2.23	101.47	44.9	2.26	89.79	41.0	2.19
March.....	85.28	41.0	2.08	93.43	40.8	2.29	84.18	43.2	1.99	95.05	42.6	2.23	98.33	43.7	2.25	90.86	41.3	2.20



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)		
	Primary metal industries—Continued																				
	Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries <sup>1</sup>			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average.....	\$30.60	39.9	\$2.02	\$34.74	39.6	\$2.14	\$36.75	38.9	\$2.23	\$35.03	40.3	\$2.11	\$34.40	40.0	\$2.11	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90			
1955: Average.....	35.89	40.9	2.10	37.33	42.5	2.29	101.28	42.2	2.40	96.32	43.0	2.24	91.24	41.1	2.22	82.17	41.5	1.98			
March.....	35.28	41.0	2.08	34.11	42.2	2.23	98.70	42.0	2.35	93.29	42.6	2.19	86.48	40.6	2.13	80.73	41.4	1.95			
April.....	33.84	40.5	2.07	35.85	42.6	2.25	101.20	42.7	2.37	93.94	42.7	2.20	90.27	41.6	2.17	80.34	41.2	1.95			
May.....	35.07	40.9	2.08	36.53	42.9	2.25	100.91	42.4	2.38	95.91	43.4	2.21	91.12	41.8	2.18	81.54	41.6	1.96			
June.....	34.03	40.4	2.08	36.50	42.7	2.26	101.81	42.6	2.39	96.14	43.5	2.21	88.34	40.9	2.16	80.95	41.3	1.96			
July.....	32.81	40.2	2.06	33.96	41.4	2.27	97.23	41.2	2.36	94.06	42.0	2.24	86.94	39.7	2.19	81.99	41.2	1.99			
August.....	34.03	40.4	2.08	35.72	41.8	2.29	100.38	42.0	2.39	94.75	42.3	2.24	89.33	39.7	2.25	82.78	41.6	1.99			
September.....	37.56	41.3	2.12	39.96	42.9	2.33	104.30	42.4	2.46	98.29	43.3	2.27	94.16	41.3	2.28	84.02	41.8	2.02			
October.....	31.14	42.0	2.17	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.21	43.0	2.47	99.39	43.4	2.29	94.81	41.4	2.29	85.67	42.2	2.03			
November.....	38.80	41.4	2.14	101.72	43.1	2.36	106.32	42.7	2.49	100.07	43.7	2.29	96.60	42.0	2.30	85.06	41.9	2.03			
December.....	39.44	41.6	2.15	103.05	43.3	2.38	106.82	42.9	2.49	101.18	43.8	2.31	98.09	42.1	2.33	85.06	41.9	2.03			
1956: January.....	35.84	40.3	2.13	102.38	43.2	2.37	108.25	43.3	2.50	100.61	43.7	2.30	93.90	40.3	2.33	82.82	41.0	2.02			
February.....	37.10	40.7	2.14	100.54	42.6	2.36	105.90	42.7	2.48	97.78	42.7	2.29	94.16	41.3	2.28	83.02	41.1	2.02			
March.....	37.53	40.9	2.14	99.64	42.4	2.35	106.07	42.6	2.49	96.48	42.5	2.27	94.43	41.6	2.27	83.23	41.0	2.03			
Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware <sup>2</sup>			Cutlery and edge tools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies <sup>3</sup>						
1954: Average.....	\$30.95	41.3	\$1.96	\$74.15	40.3	\$1.84	\$56.40	40.0	\$1.65	\$73.26	39.6	\$1.85	\$77.52	40.8	\$1.90	\$74.24	39.7	\$1.87			
1955: Average.....	35.69	41.8	2.05	79.30	41.3	1.92	68.87	41.1	1.70	77.95	40.6	1.92	82.78	41.6	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94			
March.....	35.60	40.3	2.00	79.46	41.6	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.95	42.4	1.98	78.20	40.2	1.91			
April.....	32.01	40.8	2.01	75.95	40.4	1.88	66.90	40.3	1.66	75.10	40.0	1.88	78.36	40.6	1.93	76.40	40.0	1.91			
May.....	34.33	41.7	2.02	78.69	41.2	1.91	68.88	41.0	1.68	76.36	40.4	1.89	81.95	41.6	1.97	77.38	40.3	1.92			
June.....	37.31	42.8	2.04	74.80	40.0	1.87	70.72	41.6	1.70	76.92	40.7	1.89	74.87	39.2	1.91	77.57	40.4	1.92			
July.....	39.59	43.7	2.05	77.95	40.6	1.92	67.23	40.5	1.66	75.22	39.8	1.89	82.41	41.0	2.01	74.84	39.6	1.89			
August.....	39.23	43.8	2.06	79.32	41.1	1.93	67.97	40.7	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	84.03	41.6	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93			
September.....	36.72	42.3	2.05	79.73	41.1	1.94	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.16	41.2	1.97	83.60	40.9	2.02	81.55	41.4	1.97			
October.....	39.04	42.0	2.13	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.07	41.9	1.72	82.39	41.4	1.99	85.57	42.3	2.03	81.77	41.3	1.98			
November.....	35.47	40.7	2.10	81.93	41.8	1.96	73.78	42.4	1.74	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	79.19	40.2	1.97			
December.....	39.25	41.9	2.13	82.54	41.9	1.97	75.15	42.7	1.76	82.19	41.3	1.99	85.26	42.0	2.03	80.60	40.5	1.99			
1956: January.....	38.05	40.4	2.13	79.37	40.7	1.95	73.22	41.6	1.76	81.38	41.1	1.98	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.20	39.8	1.99			
February.....	38.38	41.3	2.14	79.37	40.7	1.95	72.69	41.3	1.76	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.40	40.2	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99			
March.....	39.29	41.8	2.16	78.99	40.3	1.96	70.88	40.5	1.75	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.60	39.8	2.00	78.80	39.4	2.00			
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products <sup>4</sup>			Structural steel and ornamental metal work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products						
1954: Average.....	\$77.42	39.7	\$1.95	\$73.05	39.7	\$1.84	\$79.52	41.2	\$1.93	\$80.45	41.9	\$1.92	\$78.38	40.4	\$1.94	\$79.35	40.9	\$1.94			
1955: Average.....	82.42	40.4	2.04	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.01	41.3	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	81.81	40.7	2.01			
March.....	80.80	40.2	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.97	40.4	1.93	81.38	41.1	1.95	78.20	40.1	1.91			
April.....	80.60	40.3	2.00	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.97	40.8	1.96	79.15	40.8	1.94	82.20	41.1	2.00	79.98	40.6	1.97			
May.....	81.40	40.7	2.00	75.39	40.1	1.88	81.96	41.4	1.97	80.94	41.3	1.95	82.80	41.4	2.00	81.18	41.0	1.98			
June.....	81.61	40.4	2.02	75.95	40.4	1.88	83.38	41.9	1.99	82.74	42.0	1.97	84.40	42.2	2.00	81.79	41.1	1.99			
July.....	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.06	39.6	1.86	83.64	41.2	2.03	85.46	42.1	2.03	82.82	40.6	2.04	77.97	39.6	2.02			
August.....	79.60	39.6	2.01	77.11	40.5	1.89	84.65	41.7	2.03	85.08	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	82.41	41.0	2.01			
September.....	84.87	41.0	2.07	80.10	41.5	1.93	86.21	41.9	2.06	88.18	42.6	2.07	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03			
October.....	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.90	41.4	1.93	86.94	42.0	2.07	87.77	42.4	2.07	83.03	40.7	2.04	84.28	41.1	2.05			
November.....	85.67	40.6	2.11	78.40	40.0	1.91	85.70	41.6	2.06	86.53	41.8	2.07	82.42	40.6	2.03	84.05	41.0	2.05			
December.....	87.12	40.9	2.13	77.38	40.3	1.92	85.90	41.7	2.06	84.25	41.3	2.04	85.90	41.7	2.06	85.49	41.5	2.06			
1956: January.....	84.40	40.9	2.11	77.02	39.7	1.94	86.32	41.5	2.08	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.11	41.6	2.07			
February.....	84.02	40.2	2.09	76.82	39.6	1.94	85.49	41.3	2.07	84.87	41.2	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07			
March.....	82.59	39.1	2.12	77.22	39.6	1.95	85.91	41.5	2.07	86.11	41.6	2.07	82.62	40.3	2.05	86.32	41.5	2.08			
Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving <sup>5</sup>			Vitreous enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products						
1954: Average.....	\$78.70	40.6	\$1.94	\$80.57	40.9	\$1.97	\$51.18	38.0	\$1.61	\$53.02	41.1	\$2.02	\$73.38	40.1	\$1.83	\$73.53	40.4	\$1.82			
1955: Average.....	84.64	41.9	2.02	86.10	42.0	2.05	64.78	39.5	1.61	69.25	42.3	2.11	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.87	41.2	1.89			
March.....	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.07	42.4	2.03	64.88	40.3	1.61	69.45	42.8	2.09	76.95	40.8	1.90	77.61	41.8	1.87			
April.....	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.44	41.8	2.02	61.18	38.0	1.61	67.78	42.2	2.08	75.70	40.1	1.89	77.01	41.0	1.87			
May.....	83.78	42.1	2.00	82.81	40.9	2.02	62.86	38.6	1.62	65.49	41.1	2.08	76.14	40.6	1.90	77.64	41.3	1.88			
June.....	86.26	42.6	2.00	82.82	41.0	2.02	62.86	38.6	1.62	65.49	41.1	2.08	76.14	40.6	1.90	75.36	40.3	1.87			
July.....	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.74	41.7	2.08	66.58	41.1	1.82	90.05	42.3	2.15	73.88	39.3	1.88	75.55	40.4	1.88			
August.....	86.31	42.1	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	68.80	41.2	1.67	89.04	42.0	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92	78.59	40.9	1.88			
September.....	87.36	42.0	2.08	85.28	41.6	2.05	70.64	41.8	1.69	87.57	41.5	2.11	80.29	41.6	1.93	78.06	41.3	1.89			
October.....	90.08	43.1	2.09	87.14	42.3	2.06	68.78	40.7	1.69	89.89	42.4	2.12	82.71	42.2	1.96	79.27	41.5	1.91			
November.....	87.98	42.3	2.08	88.53	42.5	2.09	65.49	39.9	1.66	91.81	42.7	2.15	84.74	42.8	1.98	78.68	41.5	1.92			
December.....	89.46	42.6	2.10	87.99	42.1	2.09	61.56	38.4	1.68	90.80	42.5	2.16	78.01	40.1	1.92	79.17	41.6	1.93			
1956: January.....	85.91	41.5	2.07	85.07	41.9	2.08	65.02	39.3	1.68	87.53	40.9	2.14	72.13	39.2	1.84	79.32	41.1	1.93			
February.....	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.31	41.1	2.10	65.91	39.0	1.69	89.42	41.4	2.16	71.39	38.8	1.84	78.74	40.8	1.91			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																					
Year and month		Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)	
		Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>1</sup>			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs		Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)						
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$83.03	40.7	\$2.04	\$78.21	39.3	\$1.99	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$75.96	40.9	\$1.84	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1955: Average	84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	89.45	41.8	2.14	88.48	43.8	2.02	82.94	43.2	1.92	87.36	41.8	2.09	87.36	41.8	2.09
March	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	89.04	42.2	2.11	86.33	43.6	1.98	81.27	43.0	1.89	84.87	41.4	2.0	84.87	41.4	2.0
April	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.61	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06	85.70	41.6	2.06
May	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07	87.15	42.1	2.07
June	84.53	43.8	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.11	92.88	43.0	2.16	87.86	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.87	42.1	2.08	87.87	42.1	2.08
July	83.30	42.5	1.96	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.48	40.9	2.09	86.20	43.1	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08	86.11	41.4	2.08
August	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09	86.94	41.6	2.09
September	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.53	42.1	2.11	88.53	42.1	2.11
October	87.44	43.5	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13	90.10	42.3	2.13
November	87.03	43.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.40	42.0	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.32	44.1	1.98	91.16	42.4	2.15	91.16	42.4	2.15
December	88.48	43.8	2.02	91.27	41.3	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	92.77	44.6	2.08	88.06	44.6	1.97	93.31	43.2	2.16	93.31	43.2	2.16
1956: January	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17	92.66	42.7	2.17
February	86.43	43.0	2.01	91.32	41.7	2.19	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.22	43.1	2.07	86.68	44.0	1.97	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.44	42.6	2.17
March	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.65	42.7	2.24	87.51	40.7	2.15	87.77	42.4	2.07	84.81	42.9	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17	92.01	42.4	2.17
Diesel and other internal combustion engines, and water wheels classified																					
Year and month		Engines and turbines <sup>1</sup>			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Agricultural machinery and tractors <sup>2</sup>			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)							
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
1954: Average	\$86.05	40.4	\$2.13	\$94.94	41.1	\$2.31	\$82.41	40.2	\$2.05	\$78.21	39.3	\$1.99	\$76.17	40.3	\$2.05	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92
1955: Average	90.86	41.3	2.20	91.96	39.3	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.94	40.9	2.15	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.40	40.1	1.98
March	88.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99	81.19	40.8	1.99
April	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.10	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.60	40.5	1.99	80.60	40.5	1.99
May	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.19	40.5	1.98
June	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97	79.19	40.2	1.97
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97
August	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.85	39.1	1.94
September	93.44	41.9	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	1.94	77.60	40.0	1.94
October	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.02	80.60	39.9	2.02
November	92.74	41.4	2.24	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.80	41.8	2.22	85.86	40.5	2.12	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.03	81.40	40.1	2.03
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	97.75	40.9	2.39	94.79	42.7	2.22	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.24	41.1	2.22	83.64	40.6	2.06	83.64	40.6	2.06
1956: January	93.86	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.68	42.2	2.22	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.93	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07	83.42	40.3	2.07
February	94.50	42.0	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	94.11	42.2	2.23	87.29	40.6	2.15	91.58	40.7	2.25	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.62	40.5	2.04
March	95.15	42.1	2.26	100.20	42.1	2.38	93.88	42.1	2.23	87.08	40.5	2.15	90.98	40.8	2.23	82.81	40.2	2.06	82.81	40.2	2.06
Year and month		Construction and mining machinery <sup>2</sup>			Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery <sup>2</sup>			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)				
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.99	40.2	\$1.94	\$82.17	41.5	\$1.98	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18	\$89.03	42.6	\$2.05	\$85.08	41.1	\$2.07	\$85.08	41.1	\$2.07
1955: Average	86.72	42.3	2.05	86.51	42.2	2.05	86.70	42.5	2.04	98.10	43.6	2.25	95.27	43.7	2.18	91.80	42.5	2.16	95.27	43.7	2.18
March	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	42.3	2.19	90.31	42.4	2.13	86.32	41.3	2.06	90.31	42.4	2.13
April	85.45	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	95.25	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.18	87.99	41.7	2.11	91.80	43.1	2.18
May	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	98.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11	95.04	44.0	2.16
June	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14	97.66	44.8	2.18
July	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16	94.40	43.5	2.17
August	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19	96.14	44.1	2.18
September	90.51	43.7	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.29	93.73	42.8	2.19	85.47	43.2	2.21	93.73	42.8	2.19
October	89.66	42.9	2.09	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	43.4	2.21	97.90	43.9	2.23	100.33	43.4	2.21
November	88.83	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	89.46	42.4	2.11	101.64	44.0	2.31	98.33	43.7	2.25	97.67	43.8	2.23	98.33	43.7	2.25
December	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.16	43.0	2.12	92.45	43.2	2.14	106.70	45.6	2.34	106.25	46.6	2.28	99.90	44.6	2.24	106.25	46.6	2.28
1956: January	91.80	43.1	2.13	92.66	43.3	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	106.91	45.3	2.36	105.80	46.2	2.29	98.34	43.9	2.24	98.34	43.9	2.24
February	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.53	43.5	2.15	90.10	42.5	2.12	107.62	45.6	2.37	105.79	46.4	2.28	99.90	44.4	2.25	99.90	44.4	2.25
March	92.88	43.2	2.15	93.96	43.5	2.16	89.68	42.5	2.11	107.60	45.4	2.37	103.51	45.6	2.27	98.56	44.0	2.24	98.56	44.0	2.24
Year and month		Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) <sup>1</sup>			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment				
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1954: Average	\$98.72	43.3	\$2.28	\$70.54	41.0	\$1.94	\$81.36	41.3	\$1.97	\$70.22	39.9	\$1.76	\$82.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15
1955: Average	102.52	44.0	2.33	83.38	39.9	1.99	84.66	41.5	2.04	74.29	41.5	1.79	89.00	44.5	2.06	97.80	41.9	2.21	97.80	41.9	2.21
March	97.16	43.8	2.27	82.53	41.8	1.97	83.91	41.2	2.03	74.40	41.7	1.78	83.23	43.7	2.04	97.41	43.1	2.2	97.41	43.1	2.2
April	104.74	43.8	2.40	81.54	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.99	91.62	41.				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery <sup>1</sup>			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$80.19	40.5	\$1.98	\$78.99	40.3	\$1.96	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00	\$74.59	40.1	\$1.86	\$77.42	39.5	\$1.96	\$81.09	40.8	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	\$86.33	41.8	2.07	\$84.45	41.6	2.03	\$87.34	41.2	2.12	\$79.76	40.9	1.95	\$85.92	42.4	2.05	\$90.31	42.8	2.11
March.....	\$82.82	41.0	2.02	\$80.16	40.9	1.96	\$82.61	40.1	2.06	\$75.60	40.0	1.89	\$84.46	41.4	2.04	\$85.28	41.6	2.05
April.....	\$84.25	41.3	2.04	\$83.01	41.3	2.01	\$82.80	40.0	2.07	\$77.33	40.7	1.90	\$84.04	41.4	2.03	\$87.15	42.1	2.07
May.....	\$86.10	42.0	2.05	\$85.67	42.2	2.03	\$85.28	41.0	2.08	\$77.33	40.7	1.90	\$85.67	42.2	2.03	\$89.66	43.1	2.08
June.....	\$87.14	42.3	2.06	\$85.46	42.1	2.03	\$87.99	41.9	2.10	\$78.14	40.7	1.92	\$86.50	42.4	2.04	\$91.12	43.6	2.09
July.....	\$84.46	41.4	2.04	\$80.59	40.7	1.98	\$86.94	41.4	2.10	\$80.38	40.8	1.97	\$81.40	40.1	2.03	\$88.61	42.6	2.08
August.....	\$85.70	41.6	2.06	\$82.19	41.3	1.99	\$86.48	40.6	2.13	\$84.20	42.1	2.00	\$85.90	41.9	2.05	\$88.83	42.3	2.10
September.....	\$88.83	42.3	2.10	\$86.31	41.9	2.06	\$85.72	42.2	2.15	\$84.50	42.4	2.00	\$87.34	42.4	2.06	\$92.45	43.2	2.14
October.....	\$90.74	42.6	2.13	\$89.04	42.4	2.10	\$91.56	42.0	2.18	\$83.00	41.5	2.00	\$93.05	44.1	2.11	\$96.36	43.8	2.20
November.....	\$90.95	42.7	2.13	\$88.62	42.4	2.09	\$92.00	42.2	2.18	\$83.23	41.0	2.03	\$91.98	43.8	2.10	\$96.80	44.2	2.19
December.....	\$92.88	43.4	2.14	\$88.62	42.4	2.09	\$96.14	43.9	2.19	\$85.67	42.2	2.03	\$96.04	43.3	2.12	\$98.12	44.6	2.20
1956: January.....	\$91.38	42.7	2.14	\$89.24	42.7	2.09	\$95.91	43.4	2.21	\$84.03	41.6	2.02	\$91.81	42.9	2.14	\$96.14	43.5	2.21
February.....	\$91.81	42.7	2.15	\$90.73	43.0	2.11	\$93.94	42.7	2.20	\$84.45	41.6	2.03	\$90.09	42.1	2.14	\$94.61	43.2	2.19
March.....	\$90.95	42.5	2.14	\$90.94	43.1	2.11	\$94.59	42.8	2.21	\$84.23	41.7	2.02	\$87.98	41.5	2.12	\$93.09	42.7	2.18
	Mechanical stockers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>1</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines <sup>1</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment		
1954: Average.....	\$81.00	40.5	\$2.00	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$73.23	39.8	\$1.84	\$77.52	39.5	\$1.97	\$79.80	39.9	\$2.00
1955: Average.....	\$85.49	41.5	2.06	\$82.41	40.2	2.05	\$89.06	40.3	2.21	\$76.38	40.2	1.90	\$83.64	40.8	2.05	\$85.07	40.9	2.08
March.....	\$84.05	41.2	2.04	\$80.80	40.0	2.02	\$86.58	39.9	2.17	\$75.01	39.9	1.88	\$82.42	40.8	2.02	\$84.87	41.4	2.05
April.....	\$83.23	40.8	2.04	\$80.80	39.8	2.01	\$85.72	39.6	2.17	\$74.52	39.8	1.88	\$82.62	40.9	2.02	\$82.62	40.7	2.03
May.....	\$83.23	40.1	2.03	\$80.19	39.7	2.02	\$86.33	39.6	2.18	\$74.43	39.8	1.87	\$84.85	41.8	2.03	\$82.62	40.9	2.02
June.....	\$84.67	41.3	2.05	\$80.39	39.6	2.03	\$86.76	39.8	2.18	\$75.03	39.7	1.89	\$82.62	40.9	2.02	\$82.62	40.3	2.05
July.....	\$84.44	41.8	2.02	\$82.80	40.0	2.07	\$92.93	41.3	2.25	\$73.71	39.0	1.89	\$80.79	39.8	2.03	\$78.28	39.8	2.06
August.....	\$85.08	41.3	2.06	\$82.39	39.8	2.07	\$90.90	40.4	2.25	\$74.47	39.4	1.89	\$81.81	40.3	2.03	\$81.59	39.8	2.05
September.....	\$85.70	41.2	2.08	\$84.04	40.6	2.07	\$89.65	40.2	2.23	\$77.95	40.6	1.92	\$83.41	40.1	2.08	\$81.16	42.8	2.13
October.....	\$89.68	42.5	2.11	\$85.80	40.9	2.10	\$92.21	40.8	2.26	\$79.93	41.2	1.94	\$84.65	40.5	2.09	\$86.67	41.1	2.14
November.....	\$87.78	41.8	2.10	\$83.06	40.7	2.09	\$91.13	40.5	2.25	\$80.70	41.6	1.94	\$86.60	41.4	2.14	\$88.54	43.8	2.17
December.....	\$91.81	42.7	2.15	\$87.14	41.3	2.11	\$93.11	41.2	2.26	\$81.34	41.5	1.96	\$91.16	42.4	2.15	\$97.90	43.9	2.23
1956: January.....	\$92.88	41.5	2.12	\$86.30	40.9	2.11	\$92.03	40.9	2.25	\$79.79	40.5	1.97	\$89.46	42.0	2.13	\$90.71	41.8	2.17
February.....	\$92.02	42.6	2.16	\$85.88	40.7	2.11	\$92.21	40.8	2.26	\$79.79	40.5	1.97	\$87.77	41.4	2.12	\$92.84	42.2	2.20
March.....	\$90.52	42.1	2.15	\$85.46	40.5	2.11	\$91.98	40.7	2.26	\$79.39	40.3	1.97	\$85.27	40.8	2.09	\$86.90	40.8	2.13
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>1</sup>			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
1954: Average.....	\$74.74	40.4	\$1.85	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00	\$77.81	39.3	\$1.98	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95	\$78.80	39.9	\$1.97	\$76.25	39.1	\$1.98
1955: Average.....	\$78.25	41.4	1.89	\$82.81	40.2	2.06	\$84.46	40.8	2.07	\$85.68	42.0	2.04	\$83.03	39.9	2.03	\$90.92	43.5	2.09
March.....	\$77.19	41.5	1.86	\$80.79	39.8	2.03	\$83.23	40.8	2.04	\$83.82	41.7	2.01	\$81.00	40.5	2.00	\$86.70	42.5	2.04
April.....	\$77.27	41.1	1.88	\$80.78	39.6	2.04	\$84.05	41.2	2.04	\$84.02	41.8	2.01	\$80.80	40.4	2.00	\$89.18	43.5	2.05
May.....	\$78.58	41.8	1.88	\$81.80	39.9	2.05	\$87.14	42.3	2.06	\$85.04	42.1	2.02	\$81.61	40.6	2.01	\$91.70	44.3	2.07
June.....	\$78.81	41.7	1.89	\$82.21	40.1	2.05	\$83.43	41.1	2.03	\$84.85	41.8	2.03	\$82.42	40.8	2.02	\$89.40	43.4	2.06
July.....	\$78.66	41.4	1.90	\$82.21	40.1	2.05	\$81.40	39.9	2.04	\$84.45	41.6	2.03	\$80.20	39.9	2.01	\$91.54	43.3	2.09
August.....	\$78.81	41.7	1.89	\$82.19	39.9	2.06	\$82.00	40.0	2.05	\$85.28	41.6	2.05	\$81.81	40.5	2.02	\$90.94	43.1	2.11
September.....	\$81.70	43.0	1.90	\$84.42	40.2	2.10	\$81.51	39.0	2.09	\$88.39	42.7	2.07	\$85.28	41.6	2.05	\$94.57	44.4	2.13
October.....	\$81.41	42.4	1.92	\$84.65	40.5	2.09	\$84.19	39.9	2.11	\$88.40	42.5	2.08	\$86.32	41.7	2.07	\$92.66	43.5	2.13
November.....	\$81.45	42.2	1.93	\$87.77	41.4	2.12	\$90.06	41.5	2.17	\$90.51	43.1	2.10	\$86.53	41.8	2.07	\$97.20	45.0	2.16
December.....	\$83.10	42.4	1.96	\$86.09	40.8	2.11	\$92.44	42.6	2.17	\$92.01	43.4	2.12	\$87.99	42.1	2.09	\$97.65	43.0	2.17
1956: January.....	\$83.27	42.7	1.95	\$86.50	40.8	2.12	\$91.58	42.4	2.16	\$90.10	42.5	2.12	\$87.35	41.4	2.11	\$92.66	43.3	2.14
February.....	\$80.70	41.6	1.94	\$88.81	41.5	2.14	\$87.34	41.2	2.12	\$88.41	41.9	2.11	\$86.31	41.1	2.10	\$92.02	42.8	2.15
March.....	\$82.52	42.1	1.96	\$87.97	41.3	2.13	\$85.47	40.7	2.10	\$87.78	41.6	2.11	\$86.93	41.2	2.11	\$87.57	41.7	2.10
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>1</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1954: Average.....	\$79.32	41.1	\$1.93	\$72.44	39.8	\$1.82	\$77.50	40.2	\$1.93	\$67.72	39.6	\$1.71	\$74.80	40.0	\$1.87	\$72.80	40.0	\$1.82
1955: Average.....	\$85.45	42.3	2.02	\$76.70	40.8	1.88	\$80.98	40.9	1.98	\$71.15	40.2	1.77	\$79.49	41.4	1.92	\$74.37	40.2	1.85
March.....	\$84.15	42.5	1.98	\$75.33	40.5	1.86	\$79.56	40.8	1.95	\$69.95	40.2	1.74	\$77.39	40.9	1.89	\$74.00	40.0	1.85
April.....	\$83.78	42.1	1.99	\$75.32	40.6	1.86	\$79.76	40.9	1.93	\$69.83	39.9	1.75	\$77.52	40.8	1.90	\$73.42	39.9	1.84
May.....	\$83.78	42.1	1.99	\$76.30	40.8	1.87	\$80.78	41.2	1.96	\$70.18	40.1	1.75	\$78.12	40.9	1.91	\$74.89	40.7	1.84
June.....	\$83.60	41.8	2.00	\$75.92	40.6	1.87	\$80.95	41.3	1.96	\$70.93	40.3	1.76	\$77.36	40.8	1.91	\$74.52	40.5	1.84
July.....	\$83.18	41.8	1.99	\$74.82	39.8	1.88	\$79.99	40.4	1.98	\$69.38	39.2	1.77	\$77.59	40.2	1.93	\$72.40	40.0	1.81
August.....	\$84.03	41.6	2.02	\$75.92	40.6	1.87	\$80.18	40.7	1.97	\$70.99	39.6	1.77	\$79.73	41.1	1.94	\$74.30	40.6	1.83
September.....	\$87.54	42.7	2.05	\$76.17	40.3	1.89	\$78.99	39.3	2.01	\$71.38	40.1	1.78	\$79.90	41.4	1.93	\$71.78	38.8	1.85
October.....	\$87.55	42.6	2.06	\$79.46	41.6	1.91	\$84.45	41.6	2.03	\$74.03	40.9	1.81	\$80.32	41.4	1.94	\$75.95	40.4	1.88
November.....	\$99.66	42.9	2.09	\$79.46	41.6	1.91	\$83.83	41.5	2.02	\$74.57	41.2	1.84	\$83.89	42.8	1.96	\$79.89	40.0	1.85
December.....	\$91.35	43.1	2.10	\$79.52	41.5	1.92	\$84.85	41.8	2.03	\$74.98	41.2	1.82	\$85.80	42.9	2.00	\$77.68	41.1	1.89
1956: January.....	\$90.94	43.1	2.11	\$78.94	40.9	1.93	\$84.86	41.6	2.04	\$74.66	40.8	1.83	\$84.62	42.1	2.01	\$77.23	41.3	1.87
February.....	\$86.62	42.2	2.10	\$78.36	40.6	1.93	\$84.46	41.4	2.04	\$75.03	41.0	1.83	\$82.61	41.1	2.01	\$77.14	40.6	1.90
March.....	\$88.41	41.9	2.11	\$78.76	40.6	1.94	\$84.45	41.2	2.04	\$74.70	40.6	1.84	\$83.82	41.7	2.01	\$76.17	40.3	1.89

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboards, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.96	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$70.47	40.5	\$1.74
1955: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.03	41.6	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.63	43.9	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
March	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.38	40.3	1.92	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.57	41.1	1.79
April	84.46	41.2	2.05	84.40	42.2	2.00	77.97	40.4	1.93	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.64	41.7	1.79
May	85.70	42.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.5	1.94	93.66	44.4	2.11	79.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80
June	84.67	41.6	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82
July	84.23	40.3	2.00	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.6	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81
August	84.85	40.6	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.72	41.0	1.92	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.87	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September	85.14	39.6	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	70.72	35.9	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84
October	88.51	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	86.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.56	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	86.50	42.4	2.04	93.51	43.0	2.07	81.66	41.4	1.97	83.11	44.2	1.86
December	90.30	42.0	2.15	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.09	42.2	2.04	93.53	43.5	2.15	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.42	42.3	1.90
1956: January	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
February	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	85.07	41.7	2.04	101.25	44.8	2.26	77.82	39.5	1.97	81.37	42.6	1.91
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment *			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$64.91	39.1	\$1.66	\$68.68	39.7	\$1.73	\$87.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.43	39.4	\$1.61	\$80.40	40.4	\$1.99
1955: Average	83.64	41.2	2.03	68.97	40.1	1.72	72.67	40.6	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.66	91.15	43.2	2.11
March	84.80	42.4	2.00	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.55	39.6	1.63	86.53	41.8	2.07
April	82.78	41.6	1.99	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.04	39.9	1.63	87.15	41.9	2.06
May	86.08	42.6	2.02	69.60	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.26	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.09
June	85.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.96	40.2	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.5	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10
July	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.78	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	41.2	2.08
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11
September	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.72	35.3	1.72	74.16	41.2	1.80	69.95	40.2	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13
October	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14
November	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	75.17	41.3	1.82	71.46	40.6	1.76	68.38	40.7	1.68	96.57	44.5	2.17
1956: January	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.70	40.6	1.84	70.90	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21
February	77.93	38.2	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.93	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21
March	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.42	41.9	1.80	75.14	40.4	1.86	72.00	40.0	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.48	43.4	2.20
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products *			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total Transportation equipment			Automobiles *		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$98.95	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94	\$86.67	40.5	\$2.14	\$89.32	40.6	\$2.20
1955: Average	74.66	40.8	1.83	85.69	41.8	2.05	61.23	39.5	1.55	82.21	40.9	2.01	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29
March	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.90	39.6	1.99	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.81	39.7	1.96	94.37	42.7	2.21	100.56	44.3	2.27
April	73.12	40.4	1.81	80.80	40.4	2.00	62.22	40.4	1.54	79.40	39.9	1.99	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.88	43.5	2.25
May	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.54	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.79	42.7	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.26
June	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	86.20	40.0	2.23
July	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30
August	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30
September	77.79	41.6	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	78.35	41.9	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.47	41.9	2.35
November	79.90	42.5	1.88	90.93	43.3	2.10	63.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	98.21	42.7	2.30	104.96	44.1	2.38
December	79.46	41.6	1.91	90.50	43.3	2.09	64.08	39.8	1.61	86.31	41.1	2.10	95.53	41.9	2.28	98.09	42.1	2.33
1956: January	77.93	40.5	1.91	85.28	41.0	2.08	63.52	39.7	1.60	83.20	40.0	2.08	91.35	40.6	2.25	90.97	39.9	2.28
February	77.14	40.6	1.90	82.58	39.7	2.08	65.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.78	39.9	2.25	87.55	38.4	2.28
March	76.55	40.5	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	64.88	40.3	1.61	89.45	41.8	2.14	90.50	40.4	2.24	89.67	39.5	2.27
Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts *			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$89.95	40.7	\$2.21	\$75.98	40.2	\$1.89	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.06	40.7	\$2.09



TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Transportation equipment—Continued																	
		Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>1</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>1</sup>		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$82.35	39.4	\$2.09	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$80.70	38.8	\$2.08	\$82.39	38.5	\$2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$82.26	38.8	\$2.12	
1955: Average.....	90.69	41.6	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.30	40.4	1.74	90.45	40.2	2.25	
March.....	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.76	39.6	2.09	85.63	39.1	2.19	71.38	41.5	1.72	84.14	39.5	2.13	
April.....	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	70.86	41.2	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20	
May.....	84.38	39.8	2.12	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.72	88.62	40.1	2.21	
June.....	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.81	39.6	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	90.35	40.7	2.22	
July.....	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17	68.28	39.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23	
August.....	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28	
September.....	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31	
October.....	96.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.54	39.8	2.30	
November.....	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.51	38.2	2.16	85.65	37.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.00	40.3	2.33	
December.....	95.40	42.4	2.25	96.10	42.9	2.24	86.15	39.7	2.17	89.67	39.5	2.27	71.10	40.4	1.76	96.41	41.2	2.34	
1956: January.....	92.77	41.6	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	84.63	39.0	2.17	87.85	38.7	2.27	71.15	40.2	1.77	94.77	40.5	2.34	
February.....	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	95.90	40.3	2.33	
March.....	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.75	42.3	2.24	85.85	39.2	2.19	89.24	38.8	2.30	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.35	41.1	2.32	
Year and month		Instruments and related products																	
		Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$84.16	39.7	\$2.12	\$81.20	38.3	\$2.12	\$72.31	39.3	\$1.84	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.83	\$83.20	40.0	\$2.08	\$74.59	40.1	\$1.86	
1955: Average.....	94.05	41.8	2.25	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.87	41.2	1.89	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94	
March.....	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.03	38.8	2.14	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91	
April.....	90.29	41.0	2.20	86.68	39.4	2.20	72.96	40.1	1.82	75.76	40.3	1.88	87.94	40.9	2.15	76.38	40.2	1.90	
May.....	96.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.66	40.3	1.85	75.92	40.6	1.87	90.72	42.0	2.18	77.36	40.5	1.91	
June.....	95.53	42.9	2.28	85.85	39.2	2.19	78.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93	
July.....	98.60	42.3	2.32	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.36	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.9	1.92	
August.....	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94	
September.....	100.42	43.1	2.33	90.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97	
October.....	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	43.0	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98	
November.....	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.03	38.9	2.34	81.18	42.5	1.91	80.93	41.5	1.95	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	41.2	1.99	
December.....	98.18	42.5	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36	76.92	40.7	1.89	80.73	41.4	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	83.40	41.7	2.00	
1956: January.....	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.37	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.97	40.8	1.96	91.32	41.6	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00	
February.....	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00	
March.....	100.28	43.6	2.30	91.73	39.2	2.34	79.13	41.0	1.93	80.57	40.9	1.97	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.01	41.3	2.01	
Year and month		Instruments and related products—Continued																	
		Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$75.17	40.2	\$1.87	\$66.80	40.0	\$1.67	\$58.80	39.2	\$1.50	\$80.39	40.6	\$1.98	\$64.35	39.0	\$1.65	\$64.24	39.9	\$1.61	
1955: Average.....	78.17	40.5	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.70	41.2	2.06	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.68	
March.....	76.40	40.0	1.91	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.70	39.8	1.50	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.58	40.6	1.64	
April.....	76.59	40.1	1.91	67.94	40.2	1.69	60.65	39.9	1.52	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	65.76	40.1	1.64	
May.....	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.5	1.65	
June.....	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.42	40.5	1.64	
July.....	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.89	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	66.64	39.2	1.70	65.61	39.7	1.65	
August.....	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65	
September.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67	
October.....	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68	
November.....	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.86	41.2	1.72	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.45	41.8	2.14	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.46	41.1	1.69	
December.....	81.99	41.2	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.52	42.1	1.58	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.56	40.2	1.78	70.04	41.2	1.70	
1956: January.....	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	62.40	40.0	1.56	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.17	39.2	1.79	69.26	40.5	1.71	
February.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71	
March.....	81.20	40.4	2.01	69.72	40.3	1.73	65.25	41.3	1.58	89.16	40.9	2.18	69.21	39.1	1.77	69.66	40.5	1.72	
Year and month		Instruments and related products—Continued																	
		Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>1</sup>			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>1</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$65.00	41.4	\$1.57	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$58.74	38.9	\$1.51	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52	
1955: Average.....	71.40	42.0	1.70	67.04	41.9	1.60	79.95	42.3	1.89	75.07	40.8	1.84	60.68	39.4	1.54	60.25	39.4	1.53	
March.....	69.47	41.6	1.67	65.99	41.5	1.59	77.10	41.9	1.84	74.66	40.8	1.83	60.92	39.3	1.55	60.92	39.3	1.55	
April.....	69.22	41.2	1.68	65.76	41.1	1.60	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82	59.91	38.9	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54	
May.....	69.63	41.2	1.69	66.17	41.1	1.61	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.71	40.5	1.82	59.43	39.1	1.52	59.43	39.1	1.52	
June.....	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49	
July.....	67.66	39.8	1.70	62.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89	72.00	40.0	1.80	59.31	38.7	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52	
August.....	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.56	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	40.2	1.82	60.01	39.5	1.52	59.40	39.0	1.50	
September.....	73.98	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53	
October.....	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	64.11	41.9	1.53	
November.....	75.54	43.3	1.74	69.76	42.8	1.63	87.27	44.3	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88	63.33	39.7	1.57	62.69	39.8	1.56	
December.....	74.91	43.3	1.73	71.01	43.3	1.64	84.29	43.4	1.94	79.19	41.9	1.89	61.15	39.2	1.56	62.82	39.4	1.55	
1956: January.....	71.99	42.1	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	80.06	40.7	1.92	77.27	41.1	1.88	61.78	39.1	1.58	60.67	38.4	1.58	
February.....	72.16	42.2	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.83	41.4	1.88	62.65	39.4	1.59	62.01	39.0	1.56	
March.....	72.66	42.0	1.73	68.95	42.3	1.63	80.54	41.3	1.95	79.46	41.6	1.91	62.24	38.9	1.60				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities							
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																						
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
1954: Average.....	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$50.90	40.6	\$1.50	\$57.09	39.1	\$1.46	\$67.87	40.4	\$1.68	\$66.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$78.74	40.8	\$1.93					
1955: Average.....	60.92	39.3	1.55	62.73	41.0	1.53	60.30	40.2	1.50	72.80	41.6	1.73	70.30	40.4	1.74	82.12	41.9	1.96					
March.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	63.54	41.8	1.52	59.28	40.6	1.46	71.45	41.3	1.73	68.61	40.3	1.70	80.64	42.0	1.92					
April.....	59.67	39.0	1.53	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.93	41.2	1.94					
May.....	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94					
June.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.84	42.7	1.94					
July.....	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	59.60	38.8	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96					
August.....	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	59.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94					
September.....	61.54	39.2	1.57	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.84	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95					
October.....	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.5	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.56	41.2	1.98					
November.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.10	41.2	1.58	63.18	40.5	1.56	74.16	41.9	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	84.35	42.6	1.98					
December.....	63.83	40.4	1.58	65.16	41.5	1.57	63.86	41.2	1.55	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.98	41.1	1.80	86.31	41.9	2.06					
1956: January.....	63.04	39.9	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.55	63.02	40.4	1.56	72.62	40.8	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83	86.73	41.3	2.10					
February.....	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.89	40.6	1.82	89.89	42.4	2.12					
March.....	64.24	39.9	1.61	65.83	41.4	1.59	62.41	39.5	1.58	74.05	41.6	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83								
Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued															Other public utilities							
	Communication																						
	Local railways and bus lines			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees <sup>2</sup>			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>3</sup>			Telegraph										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Total: Gas and electric utilities							
1954: Average.....	\$78.19	43.2	\$1.81	\$68.46	38.9	\$1.76	\$56.61	37.0	\$1.53	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$83.01	41.3	\$2.01					
1955: Average.....	81.03	43.1	1.88	72.07	39.6	1.82	59.72	37.8	1.58	101.85	43.9	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	86.52	41.2	2.10					
March.....	79.18	42.8	1.85	70.20	39.0	1.80	56.98	37.0	1.54	99.56	43.1	2.31	77.19	41.5	1.86	84.05	40.8	2.09					
April.....	79.98	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	84.66	40.9	2.07					
May.....	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.26	41.0	2.08					
June.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08					
July.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.6	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10					
August.....	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11					
September.....	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12					
October.....	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.86	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14					
November.....	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.58	40.2	1.88	65.18	38.8	1.68	105.23	44.4	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	89.23	41.5	2.15					
December.....	83.03	43.7	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.68	37.3	1.60	105.28	44.8	2.35	78.96	42.0	1.88	89.01	41.4	2.15					
1956: January.....	81.60	42.5	1.92	73.28	39.4	1.86	59.41	36.9	1.61	102.93	43.8	2.35	78.40	41.7	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16					
February.....	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.0	1.60	99.33	43.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15					
March.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	72.13	39.2	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.64	42.7	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17					
Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued															Other public utilities							
	Wholesale and retail trade																						
	Other public utilities—Continued			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade						Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores <sup>4</sup>	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1954: Average.....	\$34.67	41.3	\$2.05	\$79.13	41.0	\$1.93	\$45.25	41.5	\$2.03	\$73.95	40.4	\$1.83	\$56.84	39.2	\$1.45	\$40.71	35.4	\$1.15					
1955: Average.....	38.17	41.2	2.14	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.57	41.5	2.11	77.55	40.6	1.91	58.50	39.0	1.50	41.65	35.3	1.18					
March.....	35.47	40.7	2.10	80.39	40.6	1.98	85.28	41.2	2.07	75.76	40.3	1.88	57.42	38.8	1.48	41.18	35.2	1.17					
April.....	36.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	76.17	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17					
May.....	36.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	85.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18					
June.....	37.60	41.2	2.12	80.39	40.3	2.00	85.49	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18					
July.....	39.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.63	40.9	1.92	60.34	39.7	1.82	40.88	35.9	1.20					
August.....	39.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.95	40.6	1.92	60.19	39.6	1.82	42.48	35.7	1.19					
September.....	39.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.96	40.7	1.94	59.82	39.1	1.83	42.00	35.0	1.20					
October.....	40.06	41.5	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.49	41.7	2.17	79.37	40.7	1.95	58.82	38.7	1.82	41.76	34.8	1.20					
November.....	40.47	41.5	2.18	85.70	41.6	2.06	89.62	41.3	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.82	38.5	1.82	40.71	34.5	1.18					
December.....	40.67	41.4	2.19	85.28	41.4	2.06	89.84	41.4	2.17	79.56	40.8	1.95	58.71	39.4	1.83	43.04	37.1	1.16					
1956: January.....	41.06	41.4	2.20	85.41	41.0	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	79.68	40.6	1.96	59.44	38.6	1.84	42.70	35.0	1.19					
February.....	42.54	41.6	2.23	83.05	40.4	2.06	90.03	41.0	2.21	80.20	40.3	1.97	59.20	38.5	1.84	42.23	34.9	1.21					
March.....	42.35	41.6	2.22	83.03	40.5	2.05	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.20	40.3	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.84	42.23	34.9	1.21					
Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															Other public utilities							
	Retail trade—Continued																						
	Department stores and general mail-order houses			Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1954: Average.....	\$46.83	36.3	\$1.29	\$60.83	38.5	\$1.58	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$46.51	35.5	\$1.31	\$63.72	42.2	\$1.51	\$67.24	43.1	\$1.56					
1955: Average.....	47.39	35.9	1.32	62.10	38.1	1.63	79.64	44.0	1.81	46.82	35.2	1.33	66.94	42.1	1.59	69.82	43.1	1.62					
March.....	47.37	35.7	1.31	60.54	37.6	1.61	78.68	44.2	1.78	45.60	35.0	1.30	64.14	42.2	1.52	67.62	42.8	1.58					
April.....	46.60	35.3	1.32	60.54	37.5	1.61	80.00	44.2	1.81	46.10	34.4	1.34	64.53	41.9	1.54	68.64	42.9	1.60					
May.....	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.55	35.0	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61					
June.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.77	44.2	1.85	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61					
July.....	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63					
August.....	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.03	43.8	1.85	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.6	1.64					
September.....	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66					
October.....	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.63	34.8	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	71.71	43.2	1.66					
November.....	46.24	35.3	1.31	62.37	37.8	1.65	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	70.29	42.6	1.65					
December.....	50.44	38.5	1.31	62.16	37.9	1.64	80.08	44.0	1.82	48.51	36.2	1.34	71.38	43.0	1.66	70.46	42.7	1.65					
1956: January.....	48.82	35.6	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66	79.10	43.7	1.81	47.06	34.6	1.36	67.10	41.6	1.62	69.72	42.0	1.66					
February.....	48.06	35.6	1.35	61.92	37.3	1.66	79.35	43.6	1.82	46.15	34.7	1.33	66.56	41.6	1.60	69.55	41.9	1.66					
March.....	47.97	35.8	1.34	62.12	37.2	1.67	80.52	44.0	1.83	45.35	34.1	1.33	67.88	41.9	1.62	70.56	42.0	1.68					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>1</sup>			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>2</sup>			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution <sup>3</sup>
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$57.39	\$95.02	\$70.08	\$40.13	41.8	\$0.96	\$40.10	40.1	\$1.00	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$89.09
1955: Average.....	59.27	102.04	73.26	41.18	41.6	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	93.84
March.....	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April.....	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.55	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May.....	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.3	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June.....	58.80	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July.....	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.94
August.....	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	92.93
September.....	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.89
October.....	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.91
November.....	60.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.40	39.5	1.20	95.17
December.....	60.83	99.24	74.94	42.02	41.6	1.01	41.31	40.5	1.02	47.92	39.6	1.21	94.57
1956: January.....	61.72	99.09	75.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	38.8	1.22	93.28
February.....	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.51
March.....	61.56	96.77	75.88	41.40	41.4	1.00	41.30	40.1	1.03	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.65

<sup>1</sup> Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors.

Data for the most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>9</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

SEE footnote 1, p. 709.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1955: March	\$75.11	\$65.71	\$91.88	\$80.38	\$40.60	\$35.52
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.98	April	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	May	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1942: Average	36.65	52.56	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	June	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	July	76.36	66.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.78
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	August	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	September	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	October	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	November	79.52	69.15	98.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	December	79.71	69.49	105.73	92.18	41.31	36.02
1949: Average	54.92	63.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	1956: January	78.55	68.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	36.22
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	February	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.63	40.90	35.69
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	March <sup>2</sup>	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.30	36.01
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							
1954: Average	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average	76.52	66.53	96.00	83.84	40.70	35.55							

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 709.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.88	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1955: March	\$75.11	141.9	\$52.05	\$54.29	\$49.32	\$50.65
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.60	41.22	24.95	41.65	April	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	May	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	June	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	July	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	August	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.06	42.74	55.58	September	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	October	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.69
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	November	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	December	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	1956: January	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	February	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	March <sup>2</sup>	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.99
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							
1954: Average	71.86	135.7	59.65	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) A worker with 3 dependents. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computations of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 709.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.



TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing		Durable goods	Nondurable goods			
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Gross	Ex-cl-uding over-time	Gross	Ex-cl-uding over-time	
		Amount					Index (1947-49=100)
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.326	1.292
1950: Average.....	1.455	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.45	1.43
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954: Average.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61
1955: Average.....	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.65

Year and month	Manufacturing		Durable goods	Nondurable goods			
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime	Gross	Ex-cl-uding over-time	Gross	Ex-cl-uding over-time	
		Amount					Index (1947-49=100)
1955: March.....	\$1.85	\$1.79	139.0	\$1.97	\$1.89	\$1.68	\$1.63
April.....	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65
May.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
June.....	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
July.....	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.02	1.94	1.71	1.66
August.....	1.88	1.81	140.5	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65
September.....	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.66
October.....	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
November.....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68
December.....	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68
1956: January.....	1.93	1.87	145.2	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.70
February.....	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70
March.....	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.  
<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

See footnote 1, p. 709.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1956			1955												Annual average	
	Mar. <sup>1</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954		
Total .....	105.0	105.6	105.3	110.5	110.8	111.7	111.5	109.8	107.2	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	106.8	101.5		
Mining division.....	77.0	77.6	78.8	79.7	77.4	78.9	78.3	78.7	78.6	80.4	77.7	75.7	75.0	77.9	75.6		
Contract construction division.....	99.4	98.9	98.3	109.4	113.4	125.1	132.3	129.3	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	114.3	115.9		
Manufacturing division.....	107.6	108.4	109.3	112.7	112.6	112.0	110.7	109.1	106.0	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	107.7	101.1		
Durable goods.....	116.6	117.4	119.1	122.6	122.2	120.1	117.7	115.8	114.2	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	116.3	107.5		
Ordinance and accessories.....	360.3	365.0	369.2	369.2	375.9	372.3	383.9	383.9	386.5	395.2	399.1	400.8	410.8	392.3	302.2		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	82.1	84.7	85.0	89.3	92.1	96.4	97.5	99.3	95.6	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	91.8	85.0		
Furniture and fixtures.....	106.7	108.0	107.3	112.3	112.4	113.3	111.9	108.6	109.0	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	105.2	96.5		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	108.6	107.2	107.4	111.6	112.1	113.5	113.4	112.1	107.6	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	108.0	99.0		
Primary metal industries.....	117.3	117.4	119.8	119.9	117.9	116.3	116.8	110.9	109.7	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	111.5	94.5		
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	113.6	114.8	116.1	121.0	121.4	121.2	118.7	116.0	113.2	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	115.8	108.3		
Machinery (except electrical).....	115.9	115.8	115.0	115.1	110.9	108.9	104.4	103.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	105.4	100.6		
Electrical machinery.....	133.6	134.8	136.5	141.1	141.0	143.4	134.5	129.5	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	131.6	123.4		
Transportation equipment.....	141.1	142.5	150.9	158.2	158.4	142.8	139.6	141.6	147.9	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	149.6	135.0		
Instruments and related products.....	118.7	119.3	118.7	120.6	120.2	119.7	118.3	114.9	113.1	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	115.5	114.9		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	101.1	101.9	99.6	105.6	108.1	109.2	106.1	101.5	95.6	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	101.2	98.0		
Nondurable goods.....	96.9	97.7	97.7	100.8	101.2	102.2	102.4	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	97.5	93.5		
Food and kindred products.....	82.0	81.9	84.3	89.6	93.9	99.1	103.8	102.8	96.4	90.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	90.4	90.3		
Tobacco manufactures.....	75.2	79.7	87.3	94.8	95.0	115.2	114.0	102.6	75.2	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	89.1	87.8		
Textile-mill products.....	82.6	84.2	84.3	86.7	86.6	85.1	84.2	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	82.9	78.7		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	111.1	114.3	109.2	112.3	111.8	111.3	109.2	108.1	98.1	102.9	100.5	100.1	109.5	106.1	99.0		
Paper and allied products.....	115.3	115.8	115.4	112.3	110.0	118.6	118.2	116.4	113.5	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	114.0	109.2		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	109.9	108.5	108.3	112.3	111.4	110.7	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	107.4	104.4		
Chemicals and allied products.....	111.3	109.7	109.7	112.7	109.9	109.4	108.6	105.9	105.7	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	107.3	103.5		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	92.9	90.9	92.7	92.4	92.5	94.6	95.3	95.8	97.0	96.1	95.7	93.7	92.7	93.9	95.7		
Rubber products.....	111.6	114.6	118.9	121.4	123.2	119.4	116.3	112.4	112.0	116.4	114.0	113.9	109.1	114.3	97.0		
Leather and leather products.....	98.2	102.6	99.8	100.3	92.8	95.3	94.9	99.1	94.8	95.5	89.6	90.9	98.4	95.3	89.9		

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes only the divisions shown.  
See footnote 1, p. 709.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama								Arizona								Arkansas		
	State		Birmingham		Mobile				State		Phoenix				State				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$55.91	39.1	\$1.43	\$71.68	39.6	\$1.81	\$66.90	40.3	\$1.66	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$51.00	40.8	\$1.25	
1955: Average.....	60.34	40.5	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	70.18	40.1	1.75	83.62	41.6	2.01	80.60	40.5	1.99	53.41	41.4	1.29	
1955: March.....	58.98	40.4	1.46	74.77	40.2	1.86	69.26	40.5	1.71	80.12	41.3	1.94	78.14	40.7	1.92	52.86	41.3	1.28	
April.....	59.05	39.9	1.48	74.96	40.3	1.86	70.53	39.4	1.79	79.17	40.6	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	52.48	41.0	1.28	
May.....	60.00	40.6	1.48	77.27	41.1	1.88	69.49	40.4	1.72	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.39	40.1	1.93	54.02	42.2	1.28	
June.....	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.88	41.3	1.91	70.93	40.3	1.76	82.76	41.8	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94	53.66	41.6	1.29	
July.....	60.50	39.8	1.52	81.60	40.8	2.00	69.30	39.6	1.75	80.39	40.6	1.98	78.20	40.1	1.95	52.74	41.2	1.28	
August.....	58.63	41.0	1.43	73.87	41.5	1.78	70.00	40.0	1.75	84.65	41.7	2.03	81.41	40.3	2.02	53.63	41.9	1.28	
September.....	63.29	41.1	1.54	83.02	41.1	2.02	73.03	40.8	1.79	86.92	42.4	2.05	84.04	40.6	2.07	54.99	42.3	1.30	
October.....	62.88	41.1	1.53	81.56	41.4	1.97	70.18	40.1	1.75	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.28	41.0	2.08	54.60	42.0	1.30	
November.....	63.14	41.0	1.54	81.79	41.1	1.99	71.96	40.2	1.79	86.74	41.7	2.08	83.21	40.2	2.07	54.23	41.4	1.31	
December.....	63.29	41.1	1.54	82.00	41.0	2.00	71.63	40.7	1.76	88.18	42.6	2.07	85.49	41.1	2.08	54.23	41.4	1.31	
1956: January.....	63.49	40.7	1.56	85.08	41.1	2.07	70.30	40.4	1.74	87.99	42.1	2.09	85.90	41.1	2.09	53.97	41.2	1.31	
February.....	61.84	39.9	1.55	82.42	40.6	2.03	69.70	39.6	1.76	87.15	41.9	2.08	84.87	41.2	2.06	54.00	40.6	1.33	
March.....	64.31	39.7	1.62	82.41	40.2	2.05	75.03	41.0	1.83	86.73	41.9	2.07	83.85	40.9	2.05	55.74	40.1	1.39	
Arkansas—Con.																			
California																			
Little Rock—North Little Rock																			
1954: Average.....	\$49.13	40.6	\$1.21	\$81.05	39.9	\$2.03	\$70.37	37.8	\$1.86	\$81.03	40.3	\$2.01	\$77.07	38.5	\$2.00	\$78.52	40.0	\$1.96	
1955: Average.....	52.20	41.1	1.27	85.24	40.5	2.11	73.45	38.1	1.93	85.60	40.9	2.09	80.88	39.2	2.00	81.09	40.0	2.03	
1955: March.....	51.38	41.1	1.25	84.25	40.4	2.08	69.44	36.6	1.90	84.65	41.0	2.06	79.97	38.1	2.10	81.08	40.5	2.00	
April.....	51.31	40.4	1.27	84.34	40.3	2.09	70.50	36.6	1.93	84.50	40.8	2.07	77.53	38.8	2.00	80.31	40.0	2.01	
May.....	51.94	40.9	1.27	84.70	40.3	2.10	72.19	37.5	1.93	84.96	40.9	2.08	76.19	38.4	1.99	81.60	40.5	2.02	
June.....	51.82	40.8	1.27	85.30	40.5	2.11	73.91	38.2	1.94	84.48	40.7	2.08	81.34	40.3	2.02	82.34	40.5	2.03	
July.....	52.07	41.0	1.27	84.93	40.1	2.12	74.51	38.4	1.94	85.47	40.8	2.09	80.01	38.2	2.09	80.98	40.3	2.01	
August.....	52.89	41.0	1.29	85.00	40.5	2.10	75.52	39.6	1.91	85.47	40.8	2.09	72.37	35.4	2.04	80.67	40.2	2.01	
September.....	53.12	41.5	1.28	86.25	40.9	2.11	73.50	38.0	1.94	86.49	40.9	2.11	96.07	45.9	2.10	84.00	40.7	2.06	
October.....	52.83	41.6	1.27	86.50	40.8	2.12	76.56	39.8	1.92	87.37	41.3	2.12	85.71	41.5	2.07	72.24	36.2	1.99	
November.....	52.96	41.7	1.27	86.40	40.4	2.14	73.70	38.0	1.94	87.25	41.1	2.12	79.63	37.8	2.11	83.77	40.1	2.09	
December.....	52.48	41.0	1.28	87.32	40.7	2.15	77.63	39.9	1.95	87.81	41.3	2.13	79.38	37.4	2.12	84.76	40.4	2.10	
1956: January.....	50.96	39.5	1.29	86.47	40.1	2.16	76.57	38.6	1.98	86.80	40.7	2.13	82.51	38.3	2.16	84.43	40.1	2.11	
February.....	51.99	40.3	1.29	86.71	40.3	2.15	77.03	38.9	1.98	87.05	40.8	2.13	84.71	38.8	2.18	85.58	40.5	2.11	
March.....	53.87	40.2	1.34	86.93	40.1	2.17	75.97	38.9	1.95	86.93	40.5	2.15	86.48	39.5	2.19	84.94	40.0	2.12	
California—Continued																			
Colorado																			
San Diego																			
1954: Average.....	\$81.31	39.8	\$2.04	\$82.90	39.1	\$2.12	\$76.85	40.1	\$1.92	\$75.48	39.1	\$1.93	\$72.94	40.3	\$1.81	\$73.16	40.2	\$1.82	
1955: Average.....	86.72	40.7	2.13	86.98	39.6	2.20	82.19	40.7	2.02	77.75	39.4	1.97	76.92	40.7	1.89	77.74	40.7	1.91	
1955: March.....	87.69	41.3	2.13	85.27	39.2	2.17	81.71	39.9	2.05	78.53	39.2	2.00	75.55	40.4	1.87	75.14	40.4	1.86	
April.....	85.67	40.4	2.12	85.44	39.1	2.19	87.06	41.9	2.08	74.57	37.8	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.17	40.2	1.87	
May.....	85.98	40.6	2.12	86.68	39.6	2.19	86.85	41.5	2.09	76.97	38.9	1.98	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.68	41.1	1.89	
June.....	88.12	41.5	2.12	87.29	39.8	2.20	86.10	41.3	2.08	79.76	40.1	1.99	77.61	41.5	1.87	77.11	40.8	1.89	
July.....	86.59	40.5	2.14	88.13	39.6	2.23	76.89	37.4	2.06	79.90	40.2	1.99	78.44	41.5	1.89	79.49	41.4	1.92	
August.....	85.43	40.1	2.13	88.05	40.4	2.18	78.89	41.3	1.91	71.43	37.7	1.90	76.48	40.9	1.87	76.38	40.2	1.90	
September.....	85.68	40.0	2.14	89.71	40.7	2.20	82.20	43.0	1.91	78.32	41.3	1.90	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.54	41.0	1.94	
October.....	87.40	40.9	2.14	89.19	39.9	2.21	82.48	41.9	1.97	81.97	42.2	1.94	75.46	39.1	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96	
November.....	87.05	40.5	2.15	87.11	38.9	2.24	80.42	38.8	2.07	77.11	37.8	2.04	79.90	41.4	1.93	81.16	41.2	1.97	
December.....	90.28	42.1	2.15	88.75	39.4	2.25	85.68	40.3	2.12	79.76	38.9	2.05	79.32	41.1	1.93	80.97	41.1	1.97	
1956: January.....	86.69	40.5	2.14	88.25	39.2	2.25	86.50	39.9	2.17	82.66	39.3	2.10	79.60	40.0	1.99	80.20	40.3	1.99	
February.....	85.51	40.2	2.13	87.79	39.0	2.25	83.99	39.4	2.13	80.79	38.5	2.10	80.00	40.2	1.99	78.21	39.7	1.97	
March.....	87.74	40.8	2.15	90.12	39.5	2.28	81.64	38.4	2.13	82.11	39.1	2.10	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.20	39.8	1.99	
Connecticut																			
State																			
1954: Average.....	\$72.76	40.2	\$1.81	\$75.17	40.2	\$1.87	\$77.23	41.3	\$1.87	\$70.84	39.8	\$1.78	\$69.03	39.9	\$1.73	\$79.98	40.6	\$1.97	
1955: Average.....	78.21	41.6	1.88	81.51	41.8	1.95	81.90	42.0	1.95	77.66	41.7	1.86	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.40	40.1	2.03	
1955: March.....	77.00	41.4	1.86	80.32	41.4	1.94	80.45	41.9	1.92	74.48	40.7	1.83	70.93	40.3	1.76	81.40	40.1	2.03	
April.....	76.04	41.1	1.85	80.12	41.3	1.94	80.06	41.7	1.92	75.99	41.3	1.84	70.05	39.8	1.76	79.09	39.5	2.00	
May.....	76.82	41.3	1.86	81.70	41.9	1.95	80.29	41.6	1.93	75.99	41.3	1.84	70.84	39.8	1.78	78.38	38.8	2.02	
June.....	77.19	41.5	1.86	81.90	42.0	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	78.68	42.3	1.86	71.73	40.3	1.78	79.19	39.4	2.01	
July.....	76.26	41.0	1.86	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.10	42.3	1.87	70.40	40.0	1.76	78.79	39.2	2.01	
August.....	76.48	40.9	1.87	80.70	41.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	77.30	40.9	1.89	70.98	40.1	1.77	81.80	40.1	2.04	
September.....	79.00	41.8	1.89	82.32	42.0	1.96	81.99	41.9	1.96	80.51	42.6	1.89	72.85	40.7	1.79	82.01	40.2	2.04	
October.....	81.57	42.6	1.91	82.94	42.1	1.97	84.55	42.7	1.98	80.51	42.6	1.89	76.18	41.4	1.84	84.25	40.9	2.06	
November.....	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.17	42.8	1.99	85.93	43.4	1.98	81.13	42.7	1.90	76.31	41.7	1.88	86.36	41.7	2.07	
December.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	86.48	43.0	2.01	88.31	43.5	2.03	82.21	42.8	1.91	77.70	42.2	1.85	86.59	41.6	2.08	
1956: January.....	82.49	42.3	1.95	86.66	42.4	2.02	87.60	42.9	2.03	83.23	42.8	1.93	75.26	41.0	1.84	84.99	41.3	2.07	
February.....	82.29	42.2	1.95	86.03	42.8	2.01	86.68	42.2	2.03	82.29	42.2	1.95	75.11	40.6	1.85	84.87	41.2	2.06	
March.....	81.32	41.7	1.95	86.29	42.3	2.04	85.67	42.2	2.03	81.54	41.6	1.96	76.36	40.4	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08	

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Connecticut—Con.			Delaware						District of Columbia			Florida					
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			Washington			State			Jacksonville		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$72.36	40.2	\$1.80	\$70.90	39.9	\$1.78	\$84.23	40.3	\$2.09	---	---	---	\$56.44	41.5	\$1.36	---	---	---
1955: Average.....	80.37	42.3	1.90	77.23	40.8	1.89	90.64	41.2	2.20	\$81.00	40.2	\$2.03	58.10	41.5	1.40	---	---	---
1955: March.....	78.77	41.9	1.88	78.09	41.1	1.90	90.91	41.7	2.18	80.20	39.9	2.01	57.39	42.2	1.36	---	---	---
April.....	77.46	41.2	1.88	76.96	40.7	1.89	90.39	41.2	2.19	80.59	39.7	2.03	56.86	41.5	1.37	---	---	---
May.....	79.38	42.0	1.89	79.04	42.2	1.87	91.43	42.0	2.18	82.01	40.4	2.03	57.82	41.6	1.39	---	---	---
June.....	79.90	42.5	1.88	76.53	41.3	1.85	91.53	41.7	2.20	80.00	39.8	2.01	58.10	41.5	1.40	---	---	---
July.....	80.32	42.5	1.89	76.53	39.9	1.92	91.48	41.3	2.22	81.41	40.3	2.02	57.25	40.6	1.41	---	---	---
August.....	75.55	40.4	1.87	72.44	39.2	1.85	86.24	40.0	2.16	80.40	39.8	2.02	57.39	40.7	1.41	---	---	---
September.....	81.89	43.1	1.90	77.42	40.9	1.89	90.34	40.6	2.23	84.46	41.2	2.05	57.92	40.5	1.43	---	---	---
October.....	83.95	43.5	1.93	75.97	40.8	1.86	90.39	40.7	2.22	84.04	40.6	2.07	59.18	41.1	1.44	\$62.88	39.8	\$1.58
November.....	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.21	41.9	1.99	96.24	42.1	2.29	84.66	40.7	2.08	58.52	41.5	1.41	62.56	40.1	1.56
December.....	87.71	44.3	1.98	81.72	41.4	1.97	94.48	41.9	2.26	86.11	41.4	2.06	59.92	42.2	1.42	61.93	39.7	1.55
1956: January.....	85.73	43.3	1.98	78.65	39.7	1.98	91.91	40.1	2.29	81.54	39.2	2.08	59.92	41.9	1.43	62.71	40.2	1.56
February.....	84.08	42.9	1.96	80.15	40.4	1.98	91.37	40.5	2.26	82.16	39.5	2.08	59.76	41.5	1.44	62.96	39.6	1.59
March.....	82.80	42.9	1.93	81.08	40.6	2.00	91.51	40.6	2.23	81.97	39.6	2.07	61.98	41.6	1.49	63.34	39.1	1.62
Florida—Continued																		
Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			Idaho			
1954: Average.....	---	---	---	\$56.03	41.2	\$1.36	\$49.66	39.1	\$1.27	\$63.04	39.9	\$1.58	\$66.04	41.8	\$1.58	\$78.28	41.2	\$1.90
1955: Average.....	---	---	---	57.53	40.8	1.41	54.00	40.3	1.34	68.54	40.8	1.68	70.22	42.3	1.66	81.54	41.6	1.96
1955: March.....	---	---	---	55.89	40.5	1.38	52.53	40.1	1.31	66.42	40.5	1.64	68.32	42.7	1.60	77.11	40.8	1.89
April.....	---	---	---	56.99	41.0	1.39	52.40	39.7	1.32	67.56	40.7	1.66	68.53	42.3	1.62	78.36	40.6	1.88
May.....	---	---	---	57.51	40.5	1.42	52.80	40.0	1.32	68.14	40.8	1.67	69.01	42.6	1.62	80.59	40.7	1.98
June.....	---	---	---	57.95	41.1	1.41	52.93	40.1	1.32	65.76	40.1	1.64	69.54	42.4	1.64	86.96	43.7	1.99
July.....	---	---	---	56.28	40.2	1.40	54.41	40.3	1.35	71.72	41.7	1.72	72.50	42.9	1.61	81.81	40.7	2.01
August.....	---	---	---	55.88	40.2	1.39	53.87	40.5	1.33	68.61	40.6	1.69	70.90	42.2	1.68	84.97	42.7	1.99
September.....	\$59.45	39.9	\$1.49	57.08	40.2	1.42	55.22	40.6	1.36	68.61	40.6	1.69	72.76	42.3	1.72	84.97	42.7	1.99
October.....	59.54	40.5	1.47	58.06	40.6	1.43	55.35	40.7	1.36	69.33	40.9	1.70	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.19	40.2	1.97
November.....	59.79	40.4	1.48	58.92	41.2	1.43	57.41	41.3	1.39	74.52	42.1	1.77	69.63	41.2	1.69	81.12	41.6	1.95
December.....	61.35	40.9	1.50	60.61	41.8	1.45	56.86	41.2	1.38	71.28	41.2	1.73	73.27	43.1	1.70	85.97	43.2	2.00
1956: January.....	60.89	39.8	1.53	60.62	42.1	1.44	55.61	40.3	1.38	68.06	39.8	1.71	70.73	42.1	1.68	83.20	41.6	2.00
February.....	61.71	40.6	1.52	59.04	41.0	1.44	55.46	39.9	1.39	69.37	40.1	1.73	70.56	42.0	1.68	79.80	40.3	1.98
March.....	66.10	42.1	1.57	61.84	41.5	1.49	55.95	39.4	1.42	67.72	39.6	1.71	72.66	42.0	1.73	83.18	41.8	1.99
Illinois—Continued																		
State			Chicago			State			State			Des Moines			State			
1954: Average.....	\$76.34	40.0	\$1.91	\$78.92	39.8	\$1.98	\$76.17	39.6	\$1.93	\$71.01	40.4	\$1.76	\$75.50	39.2	\$1.93	\$78.47	41.8	\$1.88
1955: Average.....	82.27	41.2	2.00	85.78	41.2	2.08	83.47	41.2	2.03	75.71	41.1	1.84	80.84	39.8	2.03	80.81	41.9	1.93
1955: March.....	80.36	40.9	1.97	83.13	40.8	2.04	81.74	41.0	1.99	74.82	41.1	1.82	80.90	39.9	2.03	81.63	42.4	1.92
April.....	80.48	40.9	1.97	83.24	40.7	2.05	81.50	40.8	2.00	73.21	40.7	1.80	78.49	39.5	1.99	80.74	42.1	1.92
May.....	81.16	41.0	1.98	84.17	40.9	2.06	83.02	41.4	2.01	74.61	41.0	1.82	81.02	40.4	2.01	82.42	42.3	1.90
June.....	81.99	41.3	1.99	85.74	41.4	2.07	82.22	41.0	2.00	74.38	40.8	1.82	80.86	40.0	2.02	78.19	41.6	1.88
July.....	81.09	40.7	1.99	84.66	40.6	2.09	82.01	40.4	2.03	73.79	40.3	1.83	78.43	39.1	2.01	79.58	41.9	1.90
August.....	82.24	41.3	1.99	80.36	41.2	2.10	82.72	40.7	2.03	76.24	41.2	1.85	81.83	40.4	2.03	80.21	41.6	1.93
September.....	84.35	41.7	2.02	89.25	42.0	2.13	85.27	41.8	2.04	78.43	41.7	1.88	84.03	40.4	2.08	80.95	41.6	1.95
October.....	85.30	41.9	2.04	89.40	42.0	2.13	86.30	41.7	2.07	77.69	41.5	1.87	80.88	39.5	2.05	80.12	41.2	1.94
November.....	85.55	41.7	2.05	89.04	41.8	2.13	86.36	41.4	2.09	78.16	41.4	1.89	81.45	39.8	2.05	82.24	42.0	1.96
December.....	86.10	41.9	2.05	89.77	42.0	2.14	87.89	41.9	2.10	78.81	41.6	1.89	84.42	40.5	2.09	83.60	42.4	1.97
1956: January.....	85.42	41.2	2.07	89.15	41.3	2.16	87.39	41.5	2.11	78.77	41.4	1.91	85.74	40.7	2.11	82.62	42.0	1.97
February.....	84.61	40.9	2.07	88.07	41.0	2.15	84.24	40.4	2.09	77.29	40.8	1.89	83.00	40.4	2.05	81.41	41.4	1.97
March.....	85.22	41.1	2.07	88.90	41.2	2.16	85.41	40.8	2.10	77.19	40.7	1.90	83.37	40.2	2.08	82.03	41.6	1.97
Kansas—Continued																		
Topeka			Wichita			State			Louisville			State			Baton Rouge			
1954: Average.....	\$71.90	41.8	\$1.72	\$82.36	41.9	\$1.97	\$66.17	39.8	\$1.66	---	---	---	\$65.25	41.3	\$1.58	\$91.84	41.0	\$2.24
1955: Average.....	79.36	42.7	1.86	84.29	41.8	2.02	71.75	41.0	1.75	\$79.36	41.0	\$1.94	69.55	41.9	1.66	95.47	40.8	2.34
1955: March.....	79.38	42.3	1.88	85.68	43.1	1.99	69.07	40.6	1.70	76.58	40.4	1.90	68.72	41.9	1.64	93.66	40.9	2.29
April.....	80.08	43.4	1.84	82.79	41.8	1.98	69.64	40.4	1.72	77.48	40.5	1.91	69.72	41.5	1.68	95.35	41.1	2.32
May.....	80.56	43.7	1.84	83.25	42.0	1.98	70.29	40.7	1.73	78.27	40.8	1.92	69.22	41.7	1.66	92.80	40.7	2.28
June.....	79.41	43.1	1.84	82.70	41.6	1.99	72.52	41.5	1.75	78.69	41.4	1.90	69.89	42.1	1.66	93.38	40.6	2.30
July.....	78.42	43.2	1.82	83.52	41.7	2.00	71.31	40.9	1.75	78.92	41.2	1.92	70.47	41.7	1.69	97.34	40.9	2.38
August.....	80.14	43.6	1.84	84.70	41.4	2.05	71.51	40.9	1.75	78.79	40.7	1.93	68.97	41.8	1.65	96.63	41.4	2.31
September.....	75.73	40.8	1.86	84.42	41.1	2.05	74.01	41.4	1.79	80.77	41.5	1.95	70.31	42.1	1.67	97.92	40.8	2.40
October.....	80.32	42.9	1.87	83.03	40.6	2.04	74.47	41.6	1.79	82.43	41.4	1.99	70.38	42.4	1.66	96.64	41.3	2.34
November.....	81.77	43.2	1.89	84.98	41.3	2.06	74.81	41.0	1.82	84.45	41.9	2.02	70.85	43.2	1.64	100.36	41.3	2.43
December.....	78.81	41.2	1.91	86.32	41.9	2.06	74.95	41.6	1.80	83.19	41.5	2.03	71.38	43.0	1.66	98.36	41.5	2.37
1956: January.....	78.56	40.6	1.93	87.16	42.3	2.06	72.13	40.5	1.78	80.74	41.0	1.97	71.97	41.6	1.73	99.31	40.7	2.44
February.....	74.54	39.0	1.91	86.10	41.6	2.07	72.39	40.4	1.79	80.06	40.4	1.98	71.58	40.9	1.75	99.96	40.8	2.45
March.....	78.36	40.6	1.93	85.75	41.7	2.06	72.70	39.8	1.83	80.82	40.4	2.00	73.58	41.4	1.82	102.09	41.0	2.49

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Louisiana—Con.			Maine				Maryland						Massachusetts		
	New Orleans <sup>2</sup>			State		Portland		State		Baltimore		State		State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$65.60	40.0	\$1.64	\$56.52	39.9	\$1.42	\$61.11	40.7	\$1.50	\$68.58	39.8	\$1.72	\$72.71	40.1	\$1.82	\$65.55
1955: Average.....	68.40	40.0	1.71	58.98	40.6	1.45	63.19	41.2	1.53	74.52	40.9	1.82	78.89	41.1	1.92	69.09
1955: March.....	67.30	40.3	1.67	58.52	40.7	1.44	61.34	40.1	1.53	72.49	40.5	1.79	76.01	40.7	1.87	67.87
April.....	68.40	40.0	1.71	57.39	39.8	1.44	61.05	39.7	1.54	72.65	40.3	1.80	76.15	40.4	1.89	67.43
May.....	68.28	39.7	1.72	58.10	40.3	1.44	61.97	40.9	1.52	73.95	40.9	1.81	77.70	41.1	1.89	68.74
June.....	70.18	40.8	1.72	58.71	41.0	1.43	59.38	40.1	1.48	73.70	41.1	1.79	77.48	41.2	1.88	69.43
July.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	57.67	40.2	1.44	64.21	42.1	1.53	75.37	41.1	1.84	80.80	41.5	1.95	68.23
August.....	68.23	39.9	1.71	58.29	40.3	1.45	64.00	41.8	1.53	74.25	40.6	1.83	80.55	41.3	1.95	68.91
September.....	68.80	40.0	1.72	59.18	40.6	1.46	65.13	42.2	1.54	76.91	41.6	1.85	81.73	41.6	1.97	70.52
October.....	69.14	40.2	1.72	59.42	40.5	1.47	65.72	42.2	1.56	76.17	41.3	1.84	81.02	41.4	1.96	70.82
November.....	68.40	40.0	1.71	59.41	39.9	1.49	63.52	40.9	1.55	77.04	41.1	1.87	81.88	41.5	1.98	71.05
December.....	69.43	40.6	1.71	63.28	42.2	1.50	67.20	42.5	1.58	77.88	41.2	1.89	82.56	41.6	1.99	72.10
1956: January.....	69.95	40.2	1.74	61.49	41.0	1.50	65.67	41.2	1.59	77.48	40.7	1.91	81.71	41.0	1.99	71.63
February.....	68.74	38.6	1.81	62.86	38.8	1.52	67.50	41.3	1.63	77.44	40.4	1.92	81.52	40.8	2.00	70.58
March.....	74.03	40.9	1.81	62.07	40.8	1.52	67.50	41.3	1.63	77.44	40.4	1.92	81.52	40.8	2.00	70.58
Massachusetts—Continued																
														Michigan		
														State		





TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	New York—Continued									North Carolina								
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County <sup>2</sup>			State			Charlotte			Greensboro-High Point		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$74.43	40.3	\$1.85	\$69.03	39.5	\$1.75	\$71.58	39.2	\$1.82	\$47.88	38.3	\$1.25	\$52.66	40.2	\$1.31	\$47.73	37.0	\$1.29
1955: Average.....	80.08	41.3	1.94	73.44	40.7	1.80	74.24	40.0	1.85	51.46	40.2	1.28	53.89	41.4	1.35	50.42	38.2	1.32
1955: March.....	78.31	41.0	1.91	71.01	40.2	1.77	73.39	40.0	1.84	51.05	40.2	1.27	54.93	41.3	1.33	50.31	38.7	1.30
April.....	78.35	41.0	1.91	70.44	39.9	1.76	73.59	39.9	1.84	48.38	37.8	1.28	54.27	40.5	1.34	44.93	34.3	1.31
May.....	79.07	41.1	1.92	70.61	39.9	1.77	75.53	40.4	1.87	50.94	39.8	1.28	55.88	41.7	1.34	49.78	38.0	1.31
June.....	78.86	41.1	1.92	72.94	40.6	1.79	72.29	39.4	1.84	51.20	40.0	1.28	56.57	41.9	1.35	49.27	37.9	1.30
July.....	79.26	41.0	1.93	73.34	40.7	1.80	76.04	40.2	1.89	50.82	39.7	1.28	54.68	40.5	1.35	49.26	37.6	1.31
August.....	79.75	41.2	1.94	71.09	39.9	1.78	73.47	39.7	1.85	50.93	40.1	1.27	55.08	40.8	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33
September.....	82.76	42.2	1.96	74.54	41.2	1.81	76.13	40.7	1.87	52.35	40.9	1.28	57.40	41.9	1.37	51.99	38.8	1.34
October.....	83.40	42.2	1.98	76.56	41.8	1.83	72.61	40.1	1.81	53.54	41.5	1.29	57.54	42.0	1.37	52.53	39.2	1.34
November.....	83.41	41.9	1.99	78.67	42.3	1.86	77.89	41.1	1.89	53.97	41.2	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	52.80	39.4	1.34
December.....	84.61	42.2	2.00	79.37	42.1	1.89	75.74	40.1	1.89	54.65	41.4	1.32	58.51	42.4	1.38	53.33	39.5	1.35
1956: January.....	83.28	41.6	2.00	78.77	41.6	1.89	73.61	38.7	1.90	53.73	40.4	1.32	57.82	41.6	1.39	52.50	38.6	1.36
February.....	81.25	41.0	1.98	78.33	41.4	1.89	76.58	40.0	1.91	53.87	40.5	1.33	57.82	41.3	1.40	53.31	39.2	1.36
March.....	81.79	41.2	1.98	78.68	41.6	1.89	76.67	39.9	1.92	54.94	40.1	1.37	58.77	41.1	1.43	52.72	38.2	1.38
	North Dakota									Ohio								
	State			Fargo			State			Akron			Cincinnati			Cleveland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$67.55	44.3	\$1.52	\$69.70	41.9	\$1.66	\$78.88	39.6	\$1.99	-----	-----	-----	\$74.89	40.5	\$1.85	\$81.70	39.8	\$2.05
1955: Average.....	68.45	44.4	1.54	77.65	44.9	1.71	86.74	41.1	2.11	88.08	39.2	2.27	80.60	41.2	1.96	90.57	41.7	2.17
1955: March.....	67.07	43.8	1.53	69.95	43.3	1.62	84.34	41.0	2.06	87.24	39.1	2.23	79.27	41.3	1.92	87.05	41.4	2.10
April.....	68.63	43.9	1.56	72.32	44.8	1.62	83.98	40.7	2.06	87.94	39.0	2.25	78.71	40.9	1.92	86.36	41.0	2.11
May.....	69.46	45.2	1.54	72.44	44.9	1.61	85.98	41.3	2.08	88.13	39.1	2.25	80.07	41.4	1.93	89.74	42.1	2.13
June.....	71.96	46.2	1.56	77.65	46.3	1.68	85.02	40.8	2.08	88.81	39.4	2.25	79.89	40.9	1.95	86.66	40.8	2.12
July.....	71.42	45.7	1.56	75.36	44.3	1.70	86.40	40.6	2.13	85.44	37.7	2.27	78.91	40.6	1.94	90.41	41.6	2.17
August.....	72.32	44.6	1.62	79.93	46.1	1.73	87.18	41.3	2.12	89.89	39.6	2.27	81.02	41.4	1.96	90.57	41.6	2.18
September.....	72.32	44.6	1.62	79.93	46.1	1.73	88.61	41.3	2.15	90.63	39.5	2.29	83.68	42.1	1.99	92.23	41.7	2.21
October.....	77.03	46.2	1.65	81.14	46.0	1.76	89.51	41.5	2.16	90.95	39.6	2.30	83.60	42.3	1.98	95.32	42.8	2.23
November.....	74.63	43.8	1.71	89.90	46.3	1.94	90.78	41.8	2.17	93.53	39.9	2.34	84.33	42.3	1.99	95.47	42.7	2.24
December.....	70.91	43.0	1.65	78.21	43.1	1.81	91.33	41.9	2.18	91.96	39.4	2.33	83.90	42.2	1.99	96.45	42.8	2.25
1956: January.....	75.52	44.7	1.69	88.38	46.1	1.92	90.74	41.5	2.19	91.03	39.0	2.33	82.06	41.2	1.99	95.08	42.1	2.26
February.....	71.33	43.1	1.66	76.25	41.3	1.85	89.16	41.1	2.17	90.84	39.1	2.32	81.31	41.1	1.98	94.56	42.0	2.25
March.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	88.64	40.8	2.17	87.65	37.8	2.32	82.10	41.3	1.99	93.24	41.5	2.25
	Ohio—Continued									Oklahoma								
	Dayton			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average.....	\$70.10	38.4	\$1.82	\$64.11	36.8	\$1.74	\$74.49	39.9	\$1.87	\$59.45	37.2	\$1.60	\$63.07	40.2	\$1.57	\$74.12	39.3	\$1.89
1955: Average.....	76.17	39.7	1.92	71.59	38.8	1.85	80.62	41.6	1.94	65.93	39.2	1.68	69.91	41.2	1.62	78.15	40.2	1.94
1955: March.....	73.65	39.5	1.87	67.90	38.5	1.77	80.30	41.5	1.94	63.19	38.6	1.64	65.07	41.0	1.59	76.25	39.9	1.91
April.....	73.43	39.0	1.88	69.36	38.6	1.80	78.94	40.9	1.93	63.71	38.4	1.66	64.96	40.4	1.61	75.42	39.2	1.92
May.....	75.70	39.9	1.90	71.94	39.1	1.84	81.45	41.9	1.94	66.31	39.9	1.66	66.70	41.3	1.62	77.86	40.3	1.93
June.....	76.48	39.9	1.90	70.19	38.5	1.82	82.15	42.3	1.94	64.67	39.1	1.65	66.76	41.7	1.60	78.25	40.4	1.94
July.....	76.48	39.9	1.90	71.52	38.0	1.88	79.23	41.7	1.90	64.50	38.3	1.68	66.22	41.0	1.62	77.57	39.8	1.95
August.....	76.42	39.5	1.93	70.61	37.8	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	66.59	39.4	1.69	67.03	41.4	1.62	79.02	40.4	1.96
September.....	78.80	40.0	1.97	75.82	39.8	1.91	83.06	42.4	1.96	68.55	39.9	1.72	68.27	41.4	1.63	80.46	40.8	1.97
October.....	79.19	40.3	1.97	76.13	40.3	1.89	82.49	42.3	1.95	69.57	40.4	1.72	68.48	41.5	1.65	80.70	40.8	1.98
November.....	79.25	40.3	1.97	75.74	39.8	1.90	81.80	41.8	1.96	70.59	40.5	1.74	70.10	41.7	1.68	80.81	41.0	1.97
December.....	79.95	40.3	1.98	76.14	39.8	1.91	82.05	41.5	1.98	70.75	40.5	1.75	70.47	41.8	1.69	81.46	41.1	1.98
1956: January.....	80.39	40.1	2.01	76.90	39.6	1.94	84.25	42.4	1.99	72.45	40.5	1.79	70.21	41.4	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00
February.....	79.47	39.9	1.99	75.21	39.5	1.90	84.44	42.2	2.00	68.87	39.2	1.76	70.72	41.6	1.70	80.80	40.4	2.00
March.....	79.87	39.8	2.01	75.03	39.1	1.92	84.99	42.2	2.01	70.26	39.1	1.80	69.78	40.9	1.71	81.69	40.5	2.02

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued														Rhode Island				
	Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Har- leton			York			State <sup>2</sup>			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average.....	\$80.37	38.6	\$2.08	\$63.31	38.0	\$1.67	\$54.13	37.8	\$1.43	\$50.44	36.9	\$1.37	\$62.11	40.1	\$1.55	\$60.44	39.5	\$1.53	
1955: Average.....	89.99	40.5	2.22	68.36	39.7	1.72	55.57	38.8	1.45	52.03	37.7	1.38	65.15	40.9	1.59	62.47	40.3	1.55	
1955: March.....	85.92	40.0	2.15	66.82	39.4	1.70	54.48	38.1	1.43	52.37	38.2	1.37	63.68	40.9	1.56	61.73	40.6	1.52	
April.....	86.04	40.0	2.15	66.11	39.0	1.70	52.13	36.1	1.44	49.17	35.5	1.39	63.91	40.5	1.58	61.47	39.9	1.54	
May.....	88.13	40.8	2.16	68.02	39.8	1.71	54.17	37.7	1.44	52.27	38.1	1.37	65.15	41.0	1.59	62.38	40.4	1.55	
June.....	90.22	41.5	2.17	68.10	39.5	1.72	55.39	38.2	1.45	53.05	38.5	1.38	66.05	41.7	1.58	63.48	40.8	1.56	
July.....	91.85	40.5	2.27	68.50	39.8	1.72	54.00	37.5	1.44	51.15	37.2	1.38	63.39	40.4	1.57	62.61	39.8	1.56	
August.....	89.30	39.6	2.26	69.35	40.2	1.73	55.79	38.5	1.45	52.66	37.8	1.39	65.38	41.3	1.58	60.65	39.4	1.54	
September.....	94.07	40.6	2.32	67.76	39.1	1.73	57.01	38.6	1.48	52.01	37.2	1.40	64.32	39.9	1.61	63.54	40.7	1.56	
October.....	93.69	41.0	2.29	71.74	40.9	1.75	57.51	39.2	1.47	52.25	38.0	1.38	67.44	41.3	1.63	63.30	39.9	1.59	
November.....	93.87	40.9	2.30	72.35	41.2	1.76	58.71	39.8	1.48	52.76	38.4	1.37	67.65	41.2	1.64	64.17	39.9	1.61	
December.....	94.88	41.2	2.30	71.77	40.5	1.77	57.99	39.5	1.47	53.52	37.8	1.42	68.89	41.5	1.66	65.64	41.0	1.60	
1956: January.....	96.86	41.5	2.33	72.34	40.3	1.80	57.30	38.9	1.47	53.35	38.0	1.40	66.50	40.9	1.63	64.93	40.7	1.59	
February.....	94.48	40.9	2.31	71.45	40.3	1.77	59.55	39.7	1.50	53.51	37.5	1.43	68.18	41.5	1.64	65.37	40.8	1.60	
March.....	95.12	41.0	2.32	71.16	39.8	1.79	59.64	38.8	1.54	55.37	37.9	1.46	68.51	41.1	1.67	64.76	40.2	1.61	
Rhode Island—Con.				South Carolina						South Dakota						Tennessee			
Providence				State			Charleston			State			Sioux Falls			State			
1954: Average.....	\$61.10	40.2	\$1.52	\$49.64	39.4	\$1.26	\$52.00	39.1	\$1.33	\$67.39	43.8	\$1.54	\$73.84	45.3	\$1.63	\$57.71	39.8	\$1.45	
1955: Average.....	69.99	40.5	1.88	53.30	41.0	1.30	56.56	40.4	1.40	72.49	45.3	1.60	80.55	47.9	1.68	60.64	40.7	1.49	
1955: March.....	61.71	40.6	1.52	52.86	41.3	1.28	54.81	40.3	1.36	67.42	42.9	1.57	72.10	44.2	1.63	59.64	40.3	1.48	
April.....	62.22	40.4	1.54	52.39	40.3	1.30	55.07	40.2	1.37	66.23	42.5	1.56	69.91	43.1	1.62	59.64	40.3	1.48	
May.....	63.09	40.7	1.55	52.12	40.4	1.29	56.43	40.6	1.39	68.31	44.2	1.55	73.42	45.3	1.62	59.98	40.8	1.47	
June.....	63.24	40.8	1.55	52.22	40.8	1.28	57.41	41.6	1.38	68.69	43.7	1.57	75.60	45.6	1.66	60.42	41.1	1.47	
July.....	62.31	40.2	1.55	52.37	40.6	1.29	56.30	40.5	1.39	70.09	44.7	1.57	75.34	45.9	1.64	60.94	40.9	1.49	
August.....	62.00	40.0	1.55	52.22	40.8	1.28	57.10	40.5	1.41	72.63	45.8	1.59	80.63	47.1	1.71	60.86	41.4	1.47	
September.....	64.37	41.0	1.57	55.06	41.4	1.33	60.88	41.7	1.46	78.15	47.7	1.64	90.15	51.2	1.76	60.53	40.9	1.48	
October.....	64.64	40.4	1.60	54.65	41.4	1.32	56.66	39.9	1.42	77.12	46.8	1.65	89.18	50.7	1.76	61.65	41.1	1.50	
November.....	65.45	40.4	1.62	55.33	41.6	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	77.82	47.1	1.65	86.94	49.9	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51	
December.....	66.40	41.5	1.60	55.59	41.8	1.33	55.98	39.7	1.41	77.58	46.3	1.68	90.55	51.4	1.76	62.78	41.3	1.52	
1956: January.....	66.01	41.0	1.61	55.21	41.2	1.34	56.80	40.0	1.42	79.91	47.4	1.69	90.61	51.4	1.76	62.42	40.8	1.53	
February.....	65.85	40.9	1.61	54.53	41.0	1.33	56.26	39.9	1.41	78.05	46.0	1.70	87.28	49.2	1.77	62.12	40.6	1.53	
March.....	64.64	40.4	1.60	54.94	40.4	1.36	58.87	40.6	1.45	76.18	44.7	1.70	84.77	47.7	1.70	62.96	40.1	1.57	
Tennessee—Continued														Texas		Utah			
Chattanooga				Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		State <sup>2</sup>				
1954: Average.....	\$57.48	39.1	\$1.47	\$66.47	39.1	\$1.70	\$64.06	41.6	\$1.54	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$72.04	41.4	\$1.74	\$73.42	39.9	\$1.84	
1955: Average.....	62.37	40.5	1.54	69.20	40.0	1.73	69.01	42.6	1.62	62.02	40.8	1.52	75.78	42.1	1.80	77.60	40.0	1.94	
1955: March.....	60.40	40.0	1.51	68.63	39.9	1.72	69.23	43.0	1.61	61.46	40.7	1.51	74.10	42.1	1.76	76.78	40.2	1.91	
April.....	60.25	39.9	1.51	67.77	39.4	1.72	67.62	42.9	1.58	60.45	40.3	1.50	73.87	41.5	1.78	77.02	39.7	1.94	
May.....	60.85	40.3	1.51	68.06	39.8	1.71	69.50	42.9	1.62	62.02	40.8	1.52	75.36	42.1	1.79	76.82	39.6	1.94	
June.....	61.71	40.6	1.52	69.14	40.2	1.72	70.42	43.2	1.63	61.80	41.2	1.50	74.87	42.3	1.77	78.18	40.3	1.94	
July.....	61.41	40.4	1.52	68.74	40.2	1.71	69.76	42.8	1.63	61.46	40.7	1.51	76.38	42.2	1.81	73.33	38.8	1.89	
August.....	62.42	40.8	1.53	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.16	42.6	1.60	62.32	41.0	1.52	75.84	41.9	1.81	75.26	39.2	1.92	
September.....	62.93	40.6	1.55	70.41	40.7	1.73	63.86	41.2	1.55	63.19	41.3	1.53	78.20	42.5	1.84	79.36	39.7	1.95	
October.....	64.27	41.2	1.56	69.55	40.2	1.73	69.44	42.6	1.63	63.70	41.1	1.55	78.20	42.5	1.84	77.01	38.7	1.99	
November.....	65.41	41.4	1.58	72.39	40.9	1.77	70.22	42.3	1.66	63.76	41.4	1.54	76.86	42.0	1.83	80.78	40.8	1.98	
December.....	65.83	41.4	1.59	71.68	40.5	1.77	72.33	42.8	1.69	64.17	41.4	1.55	78.07	42.2	1.85	81.40	40.7	2.00	
1956: January.....	65.03	40.9	1.59	71.68	40.5	1.77	69.89	41.6	1.68	64.32	41.5	1.55	77.19	41.5	1.86	83.82	40.3	2.08	
February.....	64.55	40.6	1.59	72.39	40.9	1.77	69.46	41.1	1.69	64.43	41.3	1.56	77.00	41.4	1.86	80.99	39.7	2.04	
March.....	64.40	40.0	1.61	73.49	40.6	1.81	68.04	40.5	1.68	64.40	40.5	1.59	77.49	41.0	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	
Utah—Continued				Vermont						Virginia									
Salt Lake City <sup>3</sup>				State			Burlington			Springfield			State			Norfolk-Portsmouth			
1954: Average.....	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84	\$59.83	40.7	\$1.47	\$59.25	39.5	\$1.50	\$71.63	40.7	\$1.76	\$56.66	39.9	\$1.42	\$62.12	40.6	\$1.53	
1955: Average.....	77.82	40.8	1.90	63.57	42.1	1.51	58.95	40.1	1.47	78.01	43.1	1.81	59.30	40.9	1.45	66.56	41.6	1.60	
1955: March.....	74.56	40.3	1.85	62.20	41.8	1.49	58.80	39.7	1.48	73.28	41.7	1.76	58.90	40.9	1.44	68.53	43.1	1.59	
April.....	75.95	40.4	1.88	62.13	41.7	1.49	58.33	39.1	1.49	73.74	41.8	1.77	58.25	39.9	1.46	67.42	42.4	1.59	
May.....	77.14	40.6	1.90	62.60	41.9	1.49	57.89	39.3	1.47	75.09	42.1	1.78	59.02	40.7	1.45	66.94	42.1	1.59	
June.....	77.08	41.0	1.88	63.97	42.3	1.51	59.87	40.7	1.47	79.18	43.6	1.82	59.45	41.0	1.45	66.36	42.0	1.58	
July.....	77.49	41.0	1.89	64.06	42.2	1.52	57.34	39.6	1.45	79.55	44.1	1.81	60.01	41.1	1.46	67.84	42.4	1.60	
August.....	77.42	41.4	1.87	63.88	42.4	1.51	58.95	41.1	1.44	77.89	43.1	1.81	58.58	40.4	1.45	62.56	39.1	1.60	
September.....	80.34	41.2	1.95	65.83	43.1	1.53	59.24	41.1	1.44	81.58	44.5	1.83	59.71	40.9	1.46	66.74	41.2	1.62	
October.....	78.76	40.6	1.94	63.13	42.9	1.52	58.87	41.0	1.44	80.86	44.1	1.83	60.18	41.5	1.45	67.97	41.7	1.63	
November.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	63.88	41.9	1.53	58.61	40.4	1.45	81.18	44.4	1.84	60.86	41.4	1.47	67.24	41.0	1.64	
December.....	79.91	41.4	1.93	66.15	42.7	1.55	58.21	40.2	1.45	83.62	45.0	1.90	61.57	41.6	1.48	68.30	41.9	1.63	
1956: January.....	80.77	41.0	1.97	65.97	42.4	1.56	57.80	40.5	1.45	83.73	44.2	1.89	60.49	40.6	1.49	64.15	39.6	1.62	
February.....	78.61	39.7	1.98	66.42	42.6	1.56	54.46	39.6	1.43	83.16	44.3	1.88	60.64	40.7	1.49	64.31	39.7	1.62	
March.....	80.40	40.2	2.00	67.13	42.4	1.58	56.34	39.4	1.43	83.53	43.9	1.90	61.66	40.3	1.53	64.48	39.8	1.63	

TABLE C-6: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Virginia—Continued						Washington								
	Richmond			State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1954: Average.....	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$81.31	39.0	\$2.09	\$78.53	38.4	\$2.04	\$81.28	39.9	\$2.04	\$80.08	39.1	\$2.05
1955: Average.....	65.19	41.0	1.50	84.68	39.1	2.17	82.20	38.6	2.13	87.62	40.7	2.16	82.23	38.9	2.12
1955: March.....	63.96	41.0	1.56	82.52	38.6	2.13	80.66	38.6	2.09	85.19	40.9	2.08	81.93	39.0	2.10
April.....	65.03	40.9	1.59	83.70	38.8	2.16	80.07	38.0	2.11	86.55	40.9	2.11	81.00	38.6	2.10
May.....	65.19	41.0	1.59	84.59	39.1	2.16	81.07	38.3	2.12	86.01	40.5	2.12	83.38	39.1	2.13
June.....	66.30	41.7	1.59	84.87	39.2	2.16	80.81	38.4	2.11	86.89	40.9	2.13	83.62	39.1	2.14
July.....	66.30	41.7	1.59	84.71	38.9	2.18	82.51	38.8	2.13	89.36	41.0	2.18	84.03	39.1	2.15
August.....	63.58	40.5	1.57	84.81	39.0	2.17	82.01	38.5	2.13	86.86	40.4	2.15	78.15	38.9	2.12
September.....	65.44	40.9	1.60	85.41	39.2	2.18	83.00	38.4	2.16	88.28	39.6	2.23	83.44	39.8	2.10
October.....	65.60	41.0	1.60	85.01	39.3	2.16	83.83	38.8	2.16	88.80	40.1	2.21	83.78	39.8	2.11
November.....	67.48	41.4	1.63	83.53	38.2	2.19	83.75	38.5	2.18	88.25	40.0	2.20	81.35	38.5	2.11
December.....	68.62	42.1	1.63	87.09	39.3	2.22	84.73	39.1	2.17	91.56	40.8	2.24	82.04	38.2	2.15
1956: January.....	66.74	41.2	1.62	87.46	39.1	2.23	84.88	38.9	2.18	88.90	40.1	2.21	83.15	38.5	2.16
February.....	64.48	39.8	1.62	85.49	38.4	2.23	83.22	38.3	2.17	89.68	40.1	2.24	82.81	38.0	2.18
March.....	67.08	40.9	1.64	86.18	38.6	2.23	85.11	39.0	2.18	88.78	40.0	2.22	84.85	38.6	2.20
	West Virginia						Wisconsin								
	State			Charleston			State			Kenosha			La Crosse		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1954: Average.....	\$70.64	38.6	\$1.83	\$87.91	39.6	\$2.22	\$74.79	40.8	\$1.83	\$77.98	39.1	\$1.99	\$75.58	40.0	\$1.89
1955: Average.....	75.45	39.5	1.91	93.09	40.3	2.31	80.61	42.0	1.92	87.90	41.2	2.13	78.92	40.0	1.97
1955: March.....	72.54	39.0	1.86	91.20	40.0	2.28	79.65	41.8	1.91	86.58	44.3	2.18	76.98	39.5	1.95
April.....	73.12	39.1	1.87	92.46	40.2	2.30	79.34	41.6	1.91	83.55	40.1	2.08	77.85	39.6	1.96
May.....	73.87	39.5	1.87	92.34	40.5	2.28	80.64	42.0	1.92	81.35	39.5	2.06	77.67	39.6	1.96
June.....	74.86	39.4	1.90	93.26	40.2	2.32	80.35	41.9	1.92	78.55	38.2	2.05	76.69	39.6	1.94
July.....	75.85	38.5	1.97	95.06	40.8	2.33	79.48	42.8	1.86	81.67	39.6	2.06	78.83	40.4	1.95
August.....	75.45	39.5	1.91	93.33	40.4	2.31	78.14	41.4	1.89	77.85	36.9	2.11	76.61	39.4	1.94
September.....	77.61	39.8	1.95	93.60	40.0	2.34	81.42	42.0	1.94	94.20	43.4	2.17	80.77	40.1	2.01
October.....	77.57	40.4	1.92	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.81	42.3	1.96	83.87	40.0	2.10	80.65	40.1	2.01
November.....	77.78	40.3	1.93	94.71	40.3	2.35	84.71	42.6	1.99	97.61	43.7	2.23	81.97	40.8	2.01
December.....	79.39	40.3	1.97	97.10	40.8	2.38	85.06	42.6	2.00	101.58	44.6	2.28	82.95	41.2	2.02
1956: January.....	79.19	39.4	2.01	96.96	40.4	2.40	83.75	41.7	2.01	77.80	35.7	2.18	74.82	37.6	1.99
February.....	78.61	39.7	1.98	95.91	40.3	2.38	84.21	42.0	2.01	84.90	39.4	2.16	79.84	40.0	2.00
March.....	79.40	39.9	1.99	95.11	40.3	2.36	84.82	42.1	2.02	84.71	39.5	2.15	78.19	39.6	1.98
	Wisconsin—Continued						Wyoming								
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State			Casper		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1954: Average.....	\$78.61	40.1	\$1.96	\$81.22	40.0	\$2.03	\$78.64	39.9	\$1.97	\$84.03	40.4	\$2.08	\$95.30	38.9	\$2.45
1955: Average.....	83.66	40.3	2.07	87.42	41.2	2.12	84.56	41.2	2.06	82.23	41.0	2.03	99.80	40.9	2.44
1955: March.....	76.47	38.7	1.98	84.84	40.8	2.08	85.41	41.7	2.05	82.01	40.4	2.03	98.49	40.2	2.45
April.....	77.48	38.9	1.99	84.93	40.7	2.09	84.74	41.5	2.04	83.64	41.2	2.03	100.45	41.0	2.45
May.....	80.58	40.0	2.01	87.35	41.3	2.11	84.92	41.5	2.05	82.42	40.6	2.03	98.65	40.1	2.46
June.....	84.18	41.0	2.05	87.80	41.4	2.12	83.72	41.1	2.04	80.95	41.3	1.96	103.17	41.6	2.48
July.....	82.29	40.2	2.05	87.77	41.2	2.13	80.12	39.7	2.02	84.67	41.3	2.05	103.49	41.9	2.47
August.....	84.64	40.4	2.10	86.69	40.9	2.12	82.26	40.6	2.03	84.45	41.6	2.03	100.45	41.0	2.45
September.....	84.43	39.9	2.12	90.12	41.7	2.16	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.46	41.0	2.06	103.49	41.9	2.47
October.....	88.74	41.1	2.16	90.82	41.9	2.17	86.35	41.6	2.08	83.13	42.2	1.97	98.41	41.7	2.36
November.....	94.26	43.0	2.19	91.36	42.0	2.18	87.30	41.8	2.09	85.06	41.9	2.03	99.70	40.2	2.40
December.....	96.01	43.1	2.23	90.81	41.7	2.18	86.91	41.5	2.10	84.25	40.6	2.08	97.66	39.7	2.46
1956: January.....	93.18	41.9	2.22	91.60	41.6	2.20	87.94	41.5	2.12	90.72	42.0	2.16	108.54	42.9	2.53
February.....	89.60	41.3	2.17	92.38	41.8	2.21	87.91	41.0	2.14	88.10	40.6	2.17	106.13	40.2	2.54
March.....	88.99	41.0	2.17	93.12	41.9	2.22	87.23	40.9	2.13	88.10	40.6	2.17	98.49	40.1	2.52

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or to the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for address of cooperating State agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

<sup>3</sup> Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.



## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Total apparel	Housing <sup>3</sup>						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services <sup>4</sup>
				Total <sup>5</sup>	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	103.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average.....	113.8	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February.....	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March.....	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April.....	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May.....	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June.....	113.4	114.8	105.4	114.6	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.6	115.7
July.....	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	127.0	118.0	111.9	107.0	115.9
August.....	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September.....	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.6	112.1	107.3	115.9
October.....	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.9
November.....	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December.....	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.8	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.8	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	115.8
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	114.2	104.6	117.6	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	123.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.6
September.....	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.6
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.6	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.2	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.9	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	126.8	107.2	117.4	129.4	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June.....	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July.....	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	128.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August.....	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	128.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September.....	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.3	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	128.4	125.7	113.5	106.8	120.1
October.....	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.0	105.6	117.6	128.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November.....	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.6	106.8	120.0
December.....	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.8	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	103.3	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.8	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.8	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April.....	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4

<sup>1</sup> A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "Interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index, see: The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide, BLS Bull. 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, BLS Bull. 1059; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Com-

mittee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

<sup>2</sup> Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

<sup>3</sup> Includes "Other shelter."

<sup>4</sup> Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, and burial services).

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, food and its subgroups

(1947-49=100)

Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home						Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods <sup>3</sup>			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods <sup>3</sup>
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1954: Apr.	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	106.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.8
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Aug.	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Sept.	112.4	111.6	122.6	104.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
1953: Avg.	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	Oct.	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
1954: Avg.	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	Nov.	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
1955: Avg.	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	Dec.	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	1955: Jan.	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	Feb.	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	106.1	Mar.	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	Apr.	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	Aug.	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6
Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	Sept.	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	105.5	110.2	114.1
Oct.	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	Oct.	110.8	109.4	123.9	103.9	107.5	108.5	113.9
Nov.	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	Nov.	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1
Dec.	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	Dec.	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7
1954: Jan.	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	1955: Jan.	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8
Feb.	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	Feb.	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6
Mar.	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	Mar.	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7
								Apr.	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, apparel and its subgroups

(1947-49=100)

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel <sup>2</sup>	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel <sup>2</sup>
1947: Avg.	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(9)	1954: Apr.	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
1948: Avg.	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	May	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1949: Avg.	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	June	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
1950: Avg.	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	July	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
1951: Avg.	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	Aug.	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
1952: Avg.	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Sept.	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
1953: Avg.	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Oct.	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
1954: Avg.	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	Nov.	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
1955: Avg.	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	Dec.	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
1953: Jan.	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	1955: Jan.	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
Feb.	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	Feb.	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
Mar.	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Mar.	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
Apr.	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Apr.	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
May	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	May	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
June	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	June	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
July	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	July	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Aug.	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	Aug.	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.0	90.5
Sept.	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	Sept.	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0
Oct.	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	Oct.	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0
Nov.	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	Nov.	104.7	106.0	99.2	119.2	91.0
Dec.	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	Dec.	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1
1954: Jan.	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	1955: Jan.	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7
Feb.	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	Feb.	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0
Mar.	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	Mar.	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1
						Apr.	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented

in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	
	All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items	All items		All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items	All items		All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items	
1913: Average.....	42.3	39.6	70.7	1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	170.2	1953: June.....	114.5	113.7	191.4			
1914: Average.....	42.9	40.5	71.8	1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	171.9	July.....	114.7	113.8	191.8			
1915: Average.....	43.4	40.0	72.5	1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	185.6	August.....	115.0	114.1	192.3			
1916: Average.....	46.6	45.0	77.9	1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	189.8	September.....	115.2	113.8	192.6			
1917: Average.....	54.8	57.9	91.6	1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	191.3	October.....	115.4	113.6	192.9			
1918: Average.....	64.3	66.5	107.5	1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	191.9	November.....	115.0	112.0	192.3			
1919: Average.....	74.0	74.2	123.8	1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	191.4	December.....	114.9	112.3	192.1			
1920: Average.....	85.7	83.6	143.3	1951: January.....	106.6	109.9	181.5	1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	192.6			
1921: Average.....	78.4	83.5	127.7	February.....	109.9	111.9	183.8	February.....	115.0	112.6	192.3			
1922: Average.....	71.6	59.4	119.7	March.....	110.3	112.0	184.5	March.....	114.8	112.1	191.9			
1923: Average.....	72.9	61.4	121.9	April.....	110.4	111.7	184.6	April.....	114.6	112.4	191.6			
1924: Average.....	73.1	60.8	122.2	May.....	110.9	112.6	185.4	May.....	115.0	113.3	192.3			
1925: Average.....	75.0	65.8	125.4	June.....	110.8	112.3	185.2	June.....	115.1	113.8	192.4			
1926: Average.....	75.6	68.0	126.4	July.....	110.9	112.7	185.5	July.....	115.2	114.6	192.6			
1927: Average.....	74.2	68.5	124.0	August.....	110.9	112.4	185.5	August.....	115.0	113.9	192.3			
1928: Average.....	73.3	64.8	122.6	September.....	111.6	112.5	186.6	September.....	114.7	112.4	191.8			
1929: Average.....	73.3	65.6	122.5	October.....	112.1	113.5	187.4	October.....	114.5	111.8	191.4			
1930: Average.....	71.4	62.4	119.4	November.....	112.8	114.6	188.6	November.....	114.6	111.1	191.6			
1931: Average.....	65.0	51.4	108.7	December.....	113.1	115.0	189.1	December.....	114.3	110.4	191.1			
1932: Average.....	58.4	42.8	97.6	1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	189.1	1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	191.1			
1933: Average.....	55.3	41.6	92.4	February.....	112.4	112.6	187.9	February.....	114.3	110.8	191.1			
1934: Average.....	57.2	46.4	96.7	March.....	112.4	112.7	188.0	March.....	114.3	110.8	191.1			
1935: Average.....	58.7	49.7	98.1	April.....	112.9	113.9	188.7	April.....	114.2	111.2	190.9			
1936: Average.....	59.3	50.1	99.1	May.....	113.0	114.3	189.0	May.....	114.2	111.1	190.9			
1937: Average.....	61.4	52.1	102.7	June.....	113.4	114.6	189.6	June.....	114.4	111.3	191.3			
1938: Average.....	60.3	48.4	100.8	July.....	114.1	116.3	190.8	July.....	114.7	112.1	191.8			
1939: Average.....	59.4	47.1	99.4	August.....	114.3	116.6	191.1	August.....	114.5	111.2	191.4			
1940: Average.....	59.9	47.8	100.2	September.....	114.1	115.4	190.8	September.....	114.9	111.6	192.1			
1941: Average.....	62.9	52.2	105.2	October.....	114.2	115.0	190.9	October.....	114.9	111.6	192.1			
1942: Average.....	69.7	61.3	116.6	November.....	114.3	115.0	191.1	November.....	115.0	109.8	192.3			
1943: Average.....	74.0	68.3	123.7	December.....	114.1	113.8	190.7	December.....	114.7	109.5	191.8			
1944: Average.....	75.2	67.4	125.7	1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	190.4	1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	191.6			
1945: Average.....	76.9	68.9	128.6	February.....	113.4	111.5	189.6	February.....	114.6	108.8	191.6			
1946: Average.....	83.4	79.0	139.5	March.....	113.6	111.7	189.9	March.....	114.7	109.0	191.8			
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	159.6	April.....	113.7	111.5	190.1	April.....	114.9	109.6	192.1			
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	171.9	May.....	114.0	112.1	190.6							

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100															1935-39 =100
	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	June 1950	Revised series Apr. 1956	
United States average <sup>2</sup> .....	114.9	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	101.8	192.1	
Atlanta, Ga.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Baltimore, Md.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	101.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Boston, Mass.....	115.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.4	102.8	185.5	
Chicago, Ill.....	118.1	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	102.8	201.1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	101.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Detroit, Mich.....	117.4	116.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	102.8	198.2	
Houston, Tex.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	103.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Kansas City, Mo.....	116.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	187.4	
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.3	116.1	115.8	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	101.3	194.3	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.0	102.1	191.4	
New York, N. Y.....	112.3	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	100.9	185.9	
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.0	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.5	101.6	193.0	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	115.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.8	101.1	195.8	
Portland, Ore.....	116.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	114.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	201.6	
St. Louis, Mo.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	101.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	
San Francisco, Calif.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	115.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	100.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Scranton, Pa.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	111.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	110.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	111.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	111.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Seattle, Wash.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	117.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	
Washington, D. C.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.<sup>2</sup> Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>3</sup> Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food,<sup>2</sup> by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955
United States average.....	114.9	114.2	119.5	113.7	131.6	127.3	126.4	125.3	108.2	106.6	121.4	119.8
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	118.1	116.9	123.8	115.3	136.4	128.0	131.1	129.6	115.7	113.1	117.5	118.1
Detroit, Mich.....	117.4	116.2	127.7	119.5	142.2	132.4	124.8	120.8	109.6	108.8	124.2	124.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.3	114.5	119.6	117.3	126.6	121.4	123.8	122.3	96.6	97.3	116.2	114.3
New York, N. Y.....	112.3	112.3	111.3	108.4	126.5	125.4	131.4	129.4	105.3	104.9	121.1	121.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.0	115.8	127.0	117.8	137.5	135.1	134.9	137.1	114.9	112.4	125.5	123.5
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	115.2	113.4	123.0	111.6	128.5	124.5	136.3	134.0	108.5	107.1	118.9	118.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	116.4	115.2	123.5	116.2	138.1	136.2	127.6	125.5	114.6	114.6	121.6	117.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115.6	117.0	123.7	115.7	149.0	146.7	111.7	117.5	117.9	117.5	126.0	125.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	115.2	113.8	119.1	116.5	135.0	127.4	136.0	137.7	104.1	98.6	122.2	120.4
Portland, Ore.....	116.4	114.2	119.2	109.9	129.8	126.5	119.9	123.0	118.0	114.6	120.5	118.5
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.8	115.3	124.7	114.7	128.8	122.8	124.5	123.6	110.0	107.2	125.8	118.0
Baltimore, Md.....	115.2	114.9	116.4	107.6	136.5	134.4	136.8	136.8	117.1	115.7	123.5	122.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.3	113.4	118.1	109.0	137.2	127.4	121.1	123.8	100.7	101.0	118.4	116.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.7	115.6	118.7	113.5	140.4	140.3	132.2	134.8	91.6	92.7	121.9	115.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.8	115.6	116.4	110.9	128.2	123.5	139.3	140.8	107.6	108.7	117.5	115.2
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.7	114.9	122.8	114.5	138.3	131.0	122.3	119.5	115.4	116.4	120.0	119.1
Houston, Tex.....	116.6	115.7	128.5	119.6	127.7	120.0	125.4	123.7	112.1	109.7	122.3	118.8
Scranton, Pa.....	111.1	111.7	121.9	111.5	120.8	119.6	128.6	128.2	120.5	118.5	116.6	116.1
Seattle, Wash.....	116.2	116.3	119.3	116.0	135.0	130.6	124.8	128.5	110.4	107.4	128.1	125.9
Washington, D. C.....	113.4	113.2	117.5	111.3	122.8	118.2	130.4	129.0	106.8	104.3	129.9	129.8
Apparel												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel <sup>3</sup>			
	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955
United States average.....	104.8	103.1	106.5	105.5	98.1	97.1	123.0	116.9	91.1	90.2		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	108.5	104.0	113.2	109.6	99.5	94.6	126.5	120.8	95.1	92.5		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.6	101.9	109.6	106.5	92.4	94.7	118.5	113.0	87.4	87.1		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	104.8	103.4	108.6	107.6	96.1	96.5	126.7	118.0	83.2	82.3		
New York, N. Y.....	103.7	101.4	105.9	105.6	96.3	93.9	122.3	115.9	94.0	92.9		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	104.2	104.5	103.9	104.1	100.1	102.5	117.6	111.5	92.0	92.0		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	102.5	102.6	103.1	103.5	96.1	97.5	118.2	112.5	103.5	103.6		
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.3	102.3	107.0	105.9	96.4	96.3	118.5	114.2	87.5	86.8		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	105.6	103.5	107.8	107.5	100.1	97.6	118.6	112.8	92.6	91.6		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.6	102.7	105.2	104.9	96.2	96.1	120.7	115.7	98.9	98.2		
Portland, Ore.....	108.5	106.0	110.7	109.3	101.4	98.9	126.2	119.9	95.8	94.6		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.7	108.4	111.5	110.9	105.0	102.2	128.7	123.2	91.5	91.0		
Baltimore, Md.....	105.7	102.7	102.6	101.2	99.5	99.5	121.1	116.7	94.9	94.4		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	105.3	103.4	104.6	103.8	100.0	98.8	129.2	123.0	88.6	86.2		
St. Louis, Mo.....	104.0	104.1	105.8	107.6	96.4	96.7	123.0	119.0	95.6	96.0		
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.3	103.1	106.0	104.9	100.4	98.7	123.2	116.3	89.1	87.8		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	105.0	103.6	108.0	107.8	97.6	95.9	121.0	117.6	93.1	92.7		
Houston, Tex.....	106.9	106.3	105.6	104.9	100.3	100.3	131.8	128.4	90.6	90.7		
Scranton, Pa.....	106.2	105.4	108.4	108.8	99.9	100.2	124.2	120.4	91.1	91.5		
Seattle, Wash.....	106.2	106.2	109.5	109.4	99.0	100.8	125.0	118.6	86.3	86.8		
Washington, D. C.....	102.6	101.2	105.6	105.2	96.7	94.8	120.1	114.7	91.0	90.1		

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food, <sup>2</sup> by city—Con.

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955	April 1956	April 1955
United States average.....	120.8	119.5	131.7	129.9	111.8	110.3	129.7	125.7	102.7	104.5	122.1	118.1
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	129.8	128.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	113.8	110.5	135.0	126.2	101.4	106.1	127.0	121.1
Detroit, Mich.....	123.0	121.9	144.2	140.1	114.3	108.7	123.8	119.9	106.8	107.6	115.7	112.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126.7	122.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	116.2	113.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	102.0	107.0	124.6	108.3
New York, N. Y.....	116.9	115.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	110.2	109.0	135.8	130.2	102.1	105.1	121.4	110.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.2	114.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	103.4	102.3	130.2	126.9	108.5	105.6	118.4	114.3
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	124.7	120.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	107.3	111.7	131.5	128.1	105.7	105.5	120.1	117.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	122.6	121.3	138.9	138.3	124.9	118.0	116.6	113.2	103.6	102.3	126.2	124.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	119.0	122.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	124.8	118.8	122.3	117.2	98.3	102.4	122.5	120.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	118.8	116.2	125.5	124.0	127.0	120.5	120.6	118.8	105.2	105.2	121.7	120.0
Portland, Ore.....	121.7	118.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	107.8	107.8	135.8	128.9	105.1	106.3	116.5	112.3
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	126.2	123.9	135.0	132.3	119.4	113.3	123.3	119.5	107.6	107.4	131.7	128.5
Baltimore, Md.....	116.4	115.9	126.8	125.0	99.9	100.1	120.3	127.2	97.5	98.5	115.2	110.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.1	117.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	118.3	118.7	135.0	127.2	97.4	100.1	129.4	122.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	120.1	119.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	103.8	103.8	143.5	139.6	102.2	101.7	125.6	119.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	119.3	115.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	136.3	132.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	104.3	103.9	110.9	109.3
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	122.5	121.2	147.3	142.5	109.1	109.1	129.4	124.1	101.1	102.7	114.4	111.8
Houston, Tex.....	125.2	123.0	138.0	138.9	106.8	106.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	100.7	101.3	128.8	127.0
Scranton, Pa.....	116.4	115.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	119.1	119.4	134.0	133.2	97.5	100.3	109.5	109.9
Seattle, Wash.....	121.3	120.6	138.3	136.7	88.8	88.5	131.8	127.6	101.6	103.5	116.0	114.2
Washington, D. C.....	115.5	116.4	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	123.1	118.2	138.9	134.7	95.4	105.2	123.9	116.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-3.<sup>4</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955
United States average <sup>3</sup> .....	109.6	109.0	111.2	107.9	107.3	110.1	124.5	124.4	123.9	94.0	92.8	103.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	107.8	107.9	110.8	106.0	105.6	109.1	117.7	118.9	117.9	95.6	94.3	107.0
Baltimore, Md.....	111.0	110.2	111.6	108.3	107.4	110.1	121.3	121.3	121.9	95.4	93.7	103.3
Boston, Mass.....	107.9	107.6	109.0	105.3	104.9	107.5	122.1	122.1	119.1	92.2	91.1	100.6
Chicago, Ill.....	107.1	106.3	109.0	105.1	104.1	107.6	119.8	119.0	118.9	86.4	86.2	97.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	111.3	109.6	112.5	109.9	108.0	111.6	124.6	124.2	126.4	94.4	93.1	103.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	107.7	106.6	108.1	105.6	104.5	106.8	119.4	119.7	120.5	92.4	89.7	98.8
Detroit, Mich.....	112.2	111.0	113.3	110.5	109.1	111.9	119.4	119.2	120.2	92.0	91.2	100.7
Houston, Tex.....	106.6	106.1	111.1	104.8	104.5	110.0	117.1	117.6	118.7	90.3	89.2	101.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	105.9	104.9	107.0	103.7	102.9	105.5	120.3	120.5	120.8	88.1	87.2	98.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	112.7	111.5	113.0	109.4	108.2	110.7	128.2	128.5	127.9	94.9	93.8	102.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.0	111.2	111.5	111.3	110.4	110.8	126.5	125.8	126.1	92.1	91.1	98.7
New York, N. Y.....	108.9	108.8	111.6	106.9	106.9	110.7	128.8	129.1	128.2	96.6	95.6	106.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	111.4	111.1	113.4	109.5	109.2	112.3	124.5	123.9	121.0	96.6	95.3	107.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	110.5	109.8	111.5	109.0	108.8	110.7	125.6	125.5	124.5	92.3	91.2	99.3
Portland, Ore.....	112.1	110.8	110.0	110.4	109.6	109.6	125.7	125.0	124.3	95.7	92.8	102.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	110.5	110.7	112.5	108.0	108.2	110.1	119.5	119.4	118.9	92.0	91.8	102.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	112.8	112.1	113.5	111.5	110.7	112.8	130.8	130.6	130.9	101.5	100.0	107.4
Scranton, Pa.....	106.7	106.1	109.0	106.1	105.3	108.9	123.9	119.1	118.6	93.5	91.1	102.0
Seattle, Wash.....	111.6	110.9	111.9	110.6	109.8	111.3	131.4	131.5	127.3	94.7	93.1	100.5
Washington, D. C.....	110.0	110.0	111.5	107.9	107.9	110.2	121.5	121.6	122.2	91.2	90.6	100.5

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955
United States average.....	106.4	106.9	104.6	116.7	114.8	117.5	110.8	110.7	109.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.9	109.0	108.0	114.2	114.7	117.2	103.7	102.8	101.5
Baltimore, Md.....	108.8	108.9	108.2	115.0	112.7	114.6	110.7	110.7	108.9
Boston, Mass.....	106.4	107.6	105.3	110.4	108.9	112.0	105.6	105.5	105.1
Chicago, Ill.....	109.1	107.6	105.5	113.9	110.3	114.1	117.1	117.1	114.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	110.9	110.9	106.4	118.3	110.9	115.6	116.9	116.1	115.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	101.0	101.7	96.7	111.2	109.3	111.0	114.4	114.0	113.4
Detroit, Mich.....	108.7	104.7	102.1	129.5	127.6	131.6	113.5	112.8	110.6
Houston, Tex.....	104.1	104.3	108.7	113.9	113.9	119.8	109.4	109.3	109.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.2	107.3	104.5	111.0	108.6	108.0	105.1	104.8	103.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.0	102.9	102.9	122.5	118.6	121.6	110.5	109.9	108.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	110.5	110.7	102.9	127.2	123.8	123.1	119.3	119.5	117.2
New York, N. Y.....	102.2	104.3	104.1	110.3	109.5	111.4	111.1	111.3	111.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	107.2	109.7	106.3	119.3	118.7	119.9	110.6	110.1	110.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	107.2	109.9	106.9	116.0	114.1	115.6	119.8	119.6	118.4
Portland, Ore.....	109.2	108.9	103.5	120.0	119.1	117.5	113.0	114.1	109.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	97.5	100.2	90.3	125.0	122.5	125.9	119.3	120.5	118.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.6	105.7	104.6	124.8	121.5	121.8	107.4	108.3	108.4
Scranton, Pa.....	105.0	107.6	105.1	109.9	111.1	115.2	108.5	108.1	108.2
Seattle, Wash.....	112.6	111.1	108.2	123.1	122.3	124.2	108.5	108.7	108.2
Washington, D. C.....	112.4	113.3	110.1	114.7	114.5	115.2	111.6	111.8	110.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

<sup>3</sup> A average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955	Commodity	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1955
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>				<b>All fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	53.2	53.1	54.1	<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>			
Biscuit mix.....20 ounces..	26.8	26.8	27.4	Peaches.....pound.....			
Cornmeal.....pound.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	Strawberries.....pint.....	140.4		35.8
Rice.....do.....	17.1	17.2	17.8	Grapes, seedless.....pound.....			
Rolls, oats.....20 ounces..	19.3	19.2	19.0	Watermelons.....do.....			
Cornflakes.....12 ounces..	21.8	21.8	22.0	Potatoes.....10 pounds..	66.9	67.3	70.6
Bread.....pound.....	17.7	17.7	17.7	Sweetpotatoes.....pound.....	11.9	11.9	15.4
Soda crackers.....do.....	27.1	27.6	27.0	Onions.....do.....	8.0	7.8	8.5
Vanilla cookies.....7 ounces..	23.9	23.8	23.8	Carrots.....do.....	12.4	13.0	12.7
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>				Letting.....head.....	15.2	14.7	17.6
<b>Beef and veal:</b>				Celery.....pound.....	14.1	13.2	14.9
Round steak.....pound.....	82.4	81.3	90.8	Cabbage.....do.....	8.5	7.9	9.4
Chuck roast.....do.....	44.4	44.2	51.6	Tomatoes.....do.....	33.8	42.2	32.3
Rib roast.....do.....	64.9	64.6	71.6	Beans, green.....do.....	25.3	26.4	24.4
Hamburger.....do.....	37.6	37.5	39.9	<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>			
Veal cutlets.....do.....	109.6	110.1	110.1	Orange juice.....46-ounce can..	36.5	36.0	32.8
<b>Pork:</b>				Peaches.....No. 2 1/2 can..	34.9	34.8	33.5
Pork chops, center cut.....do..	73.0	67.3	77.8	Pineapple.....No. 2 can..	33.6	33.5	32.8
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	53.8	52.8	65.9	Fruit cocktail.....No. 303 can..	26.2	26.2	26.5
Ham, whole.....do.....	58.8	57.1	58.9	Corn, cream style.....do.....	17.9	17.9	17.0
Lamb, leg.....do.....	65.4	63.8	68.7	Peas, green.....do.....	21.6	21.6	21.5
<b>Other meats:</b>				Tomatoes.....do.....	15.4	15.3	15.1
Frankfurters.....do.....	51.4	51.4	53.3	Baby foods.....4 1/2-5 ounces..	9.7	9.7	9.7
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces..	40.5	40.7	44.3	<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>			
<b>Poultry:</b>				Prunes.....pound.....	35.8	35.6	32.9
Frying chickens.....do.....				Dried beans.....do.....	16.2	16.3	18.9
Ready-to-cook.....do.....	48.9	50.0	61.7	<b>Other foods at home:</b>			
<b>Fish:</b>				<b>Partially prepared foods:</b>			
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....do..	41.8	41.8	42.9	Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can..	14.0	14.0	14.1
Haddock, fillet, frozen.....do..	45.3	46.0	47.3	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can..	14.5	14.6	14.9
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can..	59.3	59.0	54.9	<b>Condiments and sauces:</b>			
Tuna fish, chunk #1.....6- to 6 1/2-ounce can..	33.5	34.2	37.7	Pickles, sweet.....7 1/2 ounces..	27.0	26.9	28.2
<b>Dairy products:</b>				Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces..	25.0	22.9	22.3
Milk.....quart.....	21.9	22.1	21.6	<b>Beverages, nonalcoholic:</b>			
Milk, fresh (delivered).....do.....	23.4	23.5	22.6	Coffee.....1-pound can..	100.1	99.4	92.5
Ice cream.....pint.....	28.7	28.7	29.1	Tea bags.....package of 16..	23.2	23.2	41.1
Butter.....pound.....	70.7	70.8	70.8	Cola drink.....carton, 36 ounces..	32.5	32.3	32.6
Cheese, American process.....do.....	57.0	57.1	57.6	<b>Fats and oils:</b>			
Milk, evaporated.....14 1/2-ounce can..	13.8	13.8	13.7	Shortening, hydrogenated.....3-pound can..	94.3	90.6	35.0
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>				Margarine, colored.....pound.....	28.9	28.2	29.1
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables:</b>				Lard.....do.....	18.8	18.7	20.8
Strawberries.....10 ounces..	30.2	30.2	30.6	Salad dressing.....pint.....	34.9	34.7	35.4
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces..	19.6	19.8	17.9	Peanut butter.....pound.....	53.4	53.6	54.3
Peas, green.....10 ounces..	21.2	21.1	19.6	<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>			
Beans, green.....do.....	23.3	23.4	24.2	Sugar.....5 pounds..	52.6	52.4	53.1
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>				Corn syrup.....24 ounces..	23.5	23.5	23.7
Apples.....pound.....	15.1	13.9	15.3	Grape jelly.....12 ounces..	26.3	26.2	25.9
Bananas.....do.....	15.5	16.6	17.0	Chocolate bar.....1 ounce..	4.5	4.5	4.6
Oranges, size 200.....dozen..	50.0	49.8	49.9	Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	58.2	59.3	54.9
Lemons.....pound.....	17.8	17.8	18.3	<b>Miscellaneous foods:</b>			
Grapefruit.....each.....	9.7	9.5	9.9	Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces..	8.4	8.4	8.5

145 cities.

42 cities.

130 cities.

44 cities.

131 cities.

35 cities.

137 cities.

43 cities.

\* Formerly solid pack tuna, 7-oz. can, change effective August 1955.

† Formerly bulk tea, 1/4 pound, change effective August 1955.

‡ Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.

§ Formerly 1/4-ounce bar. Change effective November 1955.

¶ Priced only in season.

|| Based on 25 cities where stocks were available.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the revised Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	June 1956
All commodities.....	113.7	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.8	110.3	109.9	110.8	100.2
Farm products.....	88.0	86.6	86.0	84.1	82.9	84.1	88.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	94.5
Fresh and dried produce.....	101.8	106.5	98.2	105.0	95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	89.8
Grains.....	89.5	84.5	82.9	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	89.6
Livestock and poultry.....	70.8	67.5	67.7	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	99.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	105.8	105.5	105.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	107.3
Fluid milk.....	89.8	*90.5	94.0	93.9	94.4	95.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	95.3	88.6
Eggs.....	79.9	85.0	81.3	85.9	90.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	70.6
Hay and seeds.....	86.7	82.5	80.4	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	87.6
Other farm products.....	143.4	143.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	122.4
Processed foods.....	100.5	99.2	99.0	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.8	96.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish.....	79.3	74.6	76.1	75.7	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	88.0	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.0	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	109.0	108.6	108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	98.0
Sugar and confectionery.....	105.8	109.6	109.3	109.4	109.7	109.7	110.0	109.6	110.1	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	94.7
Packaged beverage materials.....	187.4	192.8	183.8	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	136.9
Animal fats and oils.....	67.9	*63.1	64.2	59.1	58.7	65.6	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	66.5	72.9	63.9
Crude vegetable oils.....	77.2	*74.1	67.0	61.3	57.6	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	67.9
Refined vegetable oils.....	80.6	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	77.1	77.1	73.2	73.4	61.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	85.7	*84.8	80.4	78.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	79.2
Other processed foods.....	97.8	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.0	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	121.7	121.0	120.6	120.4	119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	115.7	102.2
Textile products and apparel.....	95.4	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	95.0	93.3
Cotton products.....	93.7	94.1	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.8	90.6	90.3	90.0	90.0
Wool products.....	102.5	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.1	104.0	104.0	104.3
Synthetic textiles.....	82.2	*84.5	84.8	84.2	84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.8	86.6	86.6	86.9	87.2	91.3
Silk products.....	121.0	119.5	119.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	88.8	88.8
Apparel.....	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.0	92.7
Other textile products.....	71.1	72.0	71.6	71.4	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.3	76.4	76.3	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	100.5	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	90.1
Hides and skins.....	62.2	58.3	58.2	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.6	56.0	94.3
Leather.....	94.6	90.9	89.9	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	98.2
Footwear.....	119.7	116.5	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	102.7
Other leather products.....	98.5	*98.3	98.1	97.7	96.7	96.2	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	111.5	110.9	111.2	111.0	109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	102.4
Coal.....	111.8	111.8	111.8	109.9	109.2	109.0	108.7	108.1	105.3	104.8	106.6	106.4	102.3	104.8
Coke.....	145.4	145.4	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.2	137.2	137.2	137.2	137.2	98.0
Gas.....	122.7	*122.7	122.0	121.1	115.5	110.8	109.3	107.8	105.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	113.1	94.8
Electricity.....	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	95.6	96.6	96.6	97.2	97.8	97.8	91.6
Petroleum and products.....	117.5	116.8	117.5	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.8	107.1	92.1
Industrial chemicals.....	120.7	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.1	117.8	117.6	118.0	96.3
Prepared paint.....	119.1	119.1	119.1	117.0	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	98.0
Paint materials.....	101.6	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.2	96.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	58.3	55.0	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	55.2	48.8
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	101.2
Fertilizer materials.....	112.4	*112.8	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	98.8
Other chemicals and products.....	102.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	91.1
Rubber and products.....	145.0	146.2	147.1	148.4	151.0	150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	106.5
Crude rubber.....	144.2	149.4	153.5	160.0	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	143.8	129.0
Tires and tubes.....	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	106.1
Other rubber products.....	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	130.3	103.6
Lumber and wood products.....	128.5	*128.0	126.7	126.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	112.4
Lumber.....	130.6	*129.9	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	113.8
Millwork.....	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	110.9
Plywood.....	106.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	127.3	126.8	125.4	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	95.9
Woodpulp.....	118.0	116.8	116.8	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	90.6
Wastepaper.....	127.4	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	79.0	79.0
Paper.....	136.2	136.2	136.0	134.6	132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.8	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	103.3
Paperboard.....	133.8	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard.....	123.3	122.7	120.6	119.9	119.0	118.9	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	93.2
Building paper and board.....	138.1	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	106.3
Metals and metal products.....	147.6	*146.5	145.1	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	108.8
Iron and steel.....	151.0	*149.4	149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	136.4	113.1
Nonferrous metals.....	163.1	*162.0	157.1	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	101.8
Metal containers.....	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.0	138.2	138.2	138.2	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	109.0
Hardware.....	153.8	152.8	151.6	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.3	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	111.1
Plumbing equipment.....	133.9	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	103.2
Heating equipment.....	117.2	117.1	117.1	117.1	117.4	117.4	117.3	117.2	116.0	113.6	113.5	113.5	113.6	102.0
Structural metal products.....	131.6	129.8	128.8	128.7	128.0	127.6	127.4	127.0	126.5	123.8	118.7	118.8	118.8	100.1
Nonstructural metal products.....	132.8	132.7	132.5	132.2	132.2	132.1	131.3	130.8	129.3	127.0	126.0	125.8	125.8	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1947-49=100]														
Commodity group	Apr. <sup>3</sup> 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	June 1950
Machinery and motive products.....	135.6	134.7	133.9	133.3	133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.3	104.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	126.2	*126.1	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.1	126.7	126.2	122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	144.6	*143.5	143.5	143.2	143.1	142.4	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	153.6	*151.9	151.2	150.7	148.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	137.1	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	143.7	*142.6	141.7	141.4	141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	134.2	134.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	135.3	133.6	133.2	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	129.1	129.0	127.5	126.7	126.7	126.5	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	118.0	*118.1	118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	103.1
Household furniture.....	117.5	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	112.8	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	138.5	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	106.2
Floor covering.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	109.1
Household appliances.....	105.2	*105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	104.1
Television and radio receivers.....	92.8	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.1	(7)
Other household durable goods.....	139.1	*139.2	139.2	138.6	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	128.7	*127.9	127.1	127.0	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	105.4
Flat glass.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	105.7
Concrete products.....	121.9	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	104.5
Structural clay products.....	146.0	145.9	145.6	145.3	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	110.5
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	111.9	*106.5	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.6	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	123.4	*122.3	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	101.4
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products.....	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.0
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	92.1	88.2	88.7	89.6	88.8	88.0	91.5	90.3	89.6	90.8	91.3	91.3	91.3	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	115.7	*115.7	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	74.4	67.2	68.2	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	70.0	80.1	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	95.4	*93.9	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.9	92.3
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	105.0	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	98.6
Other miscellaneous.....	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	105.4

<sup>1</sup> The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Not available.  
<sup>4</sup> Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes<sup>1</sup>

	[1947-49=100]														
Commodity group	1956					1955									1950
	Apr. <sup>1</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	June	
All foods.....	99.5	*99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	95.0	
All fish.....	108.6	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	92.4	
Special metals and metal products.....	142.5	*141.6	140.3	140.1	139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	108.2	
Metalworking machinery.....	161.1	*158.8	158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	106.8	
Machinery and equipment.....	139.0	137.8	137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	133.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	128.7	106.1	
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	126.0	*125.8	126.7	126.7	126.3	126.0	126.6	126.2	122.0	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.1	108.4	
Total tractors.....	130.0	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.5	107.5	
Steel mill products.....	158.2	158.2	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	114.9	
Building materials.....	131.2	*130.5	129.6	129.4	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	107.5	
Soaps.....	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	80.9	
Synthetic detergents.....	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	82.9	
Refined petroleum products.....	116.9	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	102.1	
East Coast petroleum.....	112.9	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	107.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	98.1	
Mid-continent petroleum.....	117.0	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.5	109.4	109.7	107.5	101.8	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	118.6	*119.4	119.4	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	108.7	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	119.5	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	117.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	94.1	
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	127.1	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	95.6	
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	107.0	*114.0	116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	103.6	102.8	102.7	106.8	
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	131.0	*130.3	128.4	126.0	124.6	124.7	125.1	123.4	124.7	123.5	123.1	122.7	121.5	112.6	
All commodities except farm products.....	118.0	117.2	116.8	116.5	116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	101.2	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-9.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

TABLE D-11: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956					1955								1950
	Apr. 1	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	June
All commodities.....	113.7	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	100.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	95.5	93.4	93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	93.1	96.2	94.7	97.3	90.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	83.4	80.8	80.7	77.8	75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	87.7	91.2	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	116.6	115.5	115.2	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.8	108.0	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	116.3	115.2	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.1	107.4	100.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	105.7
Crude fuel.....	114.5	*113.1	112.7	112.4	110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	114.2	*112.6	112.2	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.1	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	115.0	*113.9	113.5	113.2	110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	103.5	105.5	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components.....	121.8	*121.0	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	115.7	115.7	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	123.1	*122.6	121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	117.0	116.9	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	98.2	*98.1	96.7	95.3	94.8	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.9	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.6	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.5	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	147.4	*146.8	145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	137.0	137.0	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	140.8	*139.3	138.4	137.9	137.5	137.1	135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	128.2	128.3	128.0	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	132.2	*131.3	130.3	129.9	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	124.0	123.4	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	106.7	106.0	106.2	106.8	104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.6	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	105.4	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	101.7	101.5	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	108.9	108.1	108.5	108.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	104.9	104.4	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	127.1	126.8	125.5	125.1	124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.3	99.6
Supplies.....	111.7	109.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	107.0	108.3	106.7	107.1	108.1	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	132.3	*132.1	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	124.7	123.2	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	102.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	99.3	101.4	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	75.7	68.2	69.3	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	75.8	81.5	93.4
Other supplies.....	118.0	117.3	116.4	115.9	115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	112.8	112.3	112.0	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.6	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	107.1	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	106.1	106.6	98.0
Consumer foods.....	99.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	101.2	102.3	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	52.1	96.8	93.6	98.6	98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	95.1	90.4	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	100.5	98.9	99.0	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	102.4	103.1	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	109.9	109.6	109.7	109.5	108.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.5	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	119.0	*119.0	118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.1	115.1	115.2	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	135.7	134.7	134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	126.7	126.4	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	139.6	*138.1	137.2	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	129.8	129.1	128.6	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	132.4	*132.0	131.6	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	124.9	124.7	106.1

1 Preliminary.

\*Revised.

NOTE.—For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	0.27
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	.....	2,380,000	.....	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,663	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	.....	2,230,000	.....	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	.....	3,540,000	.....	59,100,000	.57
1953.....	5,091	.....	2,400,000	.....	28,300,000	.26
1954.....	3,468	.....	1,830,000	.....	22,600,000	.21
1955 <sup>2</sup> .....	4,320	.....	2,650,000	.....	28,200,000	.26
1955: January <sup>3</sup> .....	229	322	49,000	60,000	386,000	.04
February <sup>3</sup> .....	255	347	92,000	122,000	610,000	.07
March <sup>3</sup> .....	310	435	164,000	212,000	1,980,000	.18
April <sup>3</sup> .....	352	497	211,000	308,000	2,730,000	.31
May <sup>3</sup> .....	432	616	177,000	324,000	2,820,000	.32
June <sup>3</sup> .....	506	734	487,000	563,000	3,380,000	.36
July <sup>3</sup> .....	464	718	637,000	776,000	3,320,000	.39
August <sup>3</sup> .....	496	740	236,000	384,000	3,090,000	.31
September <sup>3</sup> .....	453	717	234,000	381,000	2,770,000	.30
October <sup>3</sup> .....	431	654	214,000	292,000	2,470,000	.27
November <sup>3</sup> .....	242	451	84,000	201,000	2,630,000	.29
December <sup>3</sup> .....	150	303	61,000	178,000	2,340,000	.25
1956: January <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	85,000	190,000	2,000,000	.22
February <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	70,000	190,000	2,200,000	.25
March <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	50,000	175,000	2,000,000	.21
April <sup>3</sup> .....	350	450	140,000	210,000	1,500,000	.17

<sup>1</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one shift in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure

the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Final.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1956 <sup>2</sup>					1955 <sup>3</sup>									
	May <sup>4</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	3,659	3,351	3,041	2,791	2,918	3,258	3,702	4,037	4,148	4,205	4,085	3,936	3,675	42,991	37,782
Private construction.....	2,502	2,365	2,230	2,067	2,156	2,435	2,663	2,810	2,879	2,893	2,862	2,766	2,571	30,572	25,853
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,262	1,204	1,111	998	1,080	1,279	1,419	1,509	1,561	1,587	1,590	1,545	1,430	16,595	13,496
New dwelling units.....	1,105	1,065	995	895	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	1,380	1,270	14,990	12,070
Additions and alterations.....	121	107	86	73	70	88	107	116	119	119	127	133	133	1,266	1,130
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	36	32	30	30	30	31	32	33	32	33	33	32	27	339	296
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	609	663	656	647	650	679	715	721	714	686	668	633	591	7,612	6,250
Industrial.....	247	236	226	224	223	223	224	219	213	205	199	190	183	2,399	2,030
Commercial.....	266	253	258	252	251	270	297	306	303	286	277	259	236	3,043	2,212
Office buildings and warehouses.....	101	98	97	101	105	109	112	106	102	99	95	90	89	1,136	958
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	165	155	161	151	146	161	185	200	201	187	182	169	147	1,907	1,254
Other nonresidential building.....	186	174	172	171	176	186	194	196	198	195	192	184	172	2,170	2,008
Religious.....	56	53	53	55	58	62	66	68	69	68	66	62	58	734	593
Educational.....	42	40	39	40	41	44	45	45	45	43	41	39	36	492	529
Social and recreational.....	21	19	18	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	23	22	19	239	228
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	24	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	31	30	30	351	337
Miscellaneous.....	43	38	37	34	33	33	33	32	31	30	31	31	29	354	321
Farm construction.....	139	121	109	101	97	98	111	132	159	172	169	160	148	1,600	1,645
Public utilities.....	392	369	347	314	321	369	407	437	433	434	419	412	386	4,604	4,341
Railroad.....	36	35	33	29	30	30	35	39	36	35	34	34	33	374	353
Telephone and telegraph.....	80	80	75	70	70	72	74	75	76	76	74	72	64	805	655
Other public utilities.....	276	254	239	215	221	267	298	323	321	323	311	306	289	3,425	3,333
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	10	8	7	7	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	16	161	121
Public construction.....	1,157	986	811	724	762	823	1,039	1,227	1,269	1,312	1,223	1,170	1,104	12,419	11,929
Residential building.....	19	19	18	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	20	24	22	263	336
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities) <sup>9</sup> .....	334	318	303	285	292	286	321	350	374	380	384	383	374	4,227	4,641
Industrial.....	32	31	33	34	35	30	38	40	45	51	61	68	71	721	1,506
Educational.....	216	206	195	187	190	186	200	212	221	223	220	217	211	2,442	2,134
Hospital and institutional.....	26	24	23	19	20	20	25	28	32	32	32	31	29	331	365
Other nonresidential.....	60	57	52	45	47	50	58	70	76	74	71	67	63	733	636
Military facilities <sup>10</sup> .....	113	98	84	78	84	97	116	136	136	131	123	119	106	1,297	1,030
Highways.....	470	350	230	195	210	263	405	524	533	569	491	449	420	4,520	3,870
Sewer and water.....	109	102	92	77	82	80	89	97	100	105	104	99	96	1,085	982
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>11</sup> .....	42	38	30	23	25	22	25	31	35	35	31	26	20	279	218
Conservation and development.....	54	47	42	36	39	44	49	52	53	54	56	53	53	593	704
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	16	14	12	10	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	14	13	155	148

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Includes revisions made annually in May.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>8</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>10</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.



TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of construction <sup>2</sup>	Value (in millions)														
	1956					1955								1955	1954
	Mar.	Feb. <sup>3</sup>	Jan. <sup>3</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
All public construction.....	\$369.2	\$647.1	\$807.4	\$931.5	\$600.4	\$677.4	\$740.4	\$723.5	\$709.5	\$1,103.0	\$817.3	\$784.2	\$778.0	\$8,953.8	\$8,250.2
Federally owned.....	109.6	118.6	114.2	180.0	107.2	98.7	129.1	60.6	47.8	327.2	120.8	123.9	141.9	1,499.9	1,371.1
Residential building.....	7.6	12.7	3.0	33.6	2.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	12.7	.8	.1	0	60.7	3.9
Nonresidential building.....	79.2	38.8	48.0	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	38.6	28.3	240.3	67.5	79.4	100.2	845.2	811.4
Educational.....	2.9	(9)	.2	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.4	1.2	.1	20.9	14.9
Hospital and institutional.....	4.5	.3	5.5	.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	44.2	3.0	6.7	5.8	77.5	72.9
Administrative and general.....	8.2	4.1	2.8	6.1	4.1	3.6	20.9	2.4	1.4	9.1	4.7	3.5	4.6	66.1	38.8
Other nonresidential building.....	63.6	34.4	39.5	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	24.9	186.1	59.4	68.0	89.7	680.7	684.8
Airfield building.....	8.4	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	.4	1.5	28.7	10.0	10.6	17.5	102.8	90.9
Industrial.....	33.1	6.1	9.6	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	10.4	90.6	19.4	22.4	48.6	297.3	334.8
Troop housing.....	1.6	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.6	8.6	5.8	11.0	6.3	53.8	68.7
Warehouses.....	2.5	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	9.6	7.8	28.8	6.3	6.4	7.5	83.9	82.3
All other.....	18.0	10.8	5.9	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	32.4	17.9	17.6	9.8	142.9	108.1
Airfields.....	7.5	17.1	15.3	24.6	15.3	9.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	18.4	9.7	18.6	16.2	156.4	153.1
Conservation and development.....	66.9	29.2	41.1	23.9	24.6	42.5	49.1	8.9	9.4	29.6	26.9	14.7	12.2	268.7	207.4
Highway.....	2.8	8.4	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	4.5	10.4	4.8	5.6	6.0	58.5	62.2
Electric power.....	2.1	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	.5	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	38.8	66.8
All other federally owned.....	3.5	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	.8	12.5	5.5	4.3	3.0	71.6	66.3
State and locally owned.....	699.2	528.5	693.2	751.5	533.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	630.1	7,453.9	6,888.1
Residential building.....	38.8	22.0	10.5	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	210.1	254.6
Nonresidential building.....	279.4	186.0	254.9	286.7	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	2,851.4	2,870.7
Educational.....	215.4	145.1	192.8	236.1	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	2,107.2	2,077.9
Hospital and institutional.....	12.4	9.4	35.5	13.4	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	195.3	246.4
Administrative and general.....	32.6	17.4	10.3	23.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	263.0	253.5
Other nonresidential building.....	19.0	14.1	16.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	285.9	292.9
Highway.....	279.0	234.3	246.3	320.7	229.0	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.5	268.7	248.3	2,833.5	2,684.7
Sewerage systems.....	42.9	30.5	114.6	53.2	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	501.9	472.7
Water supply facilities.....	30.6	26.7	29.1	35.2	55.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	393.6	292.7
Utilities.....	11.2	20.0	29.1	32.4	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	433.8	197.4
Electric power.....	2.6	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	86.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	247.4	105.3
Other utilities.....	8.6	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	30.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	186.4	92.1
All other State and locally owned.....	17.7	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	129.6	115.3

<sup>1</sup> Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

<sup>2</sup> Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$50,000.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1956				1955				1955	1954
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
All building construction.....	\$1,660.3	\$1,297.1	\$1,179.1	\$1,087.1	\$1,322.8	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,703.7	\$18,918.4	\$16,485.8
Private.....	1,519.2	1,175.1	1,055.7	952.2	1,202.9	1,412.6	1,515.2	1,630.8	17,250.8	14,805.4
Public.....	141.1	122.0	123.3	134.9	119.8	130.4	118.2	162.9	1,667.6	1,680.4
New residential building.....	1,012.8	750.8	642.2	604.4	735.9	930.2	1,011.0	1,118.3	11,685.6	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	999.7	740.8	634.6	595.0	722.4	917.9	1,000.0	1,101.1	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned.....	972.6	733.1	624.9	583.2	718.6	903.0	990.9	1,082.9	11,376.6	9,696.3
1-family.....	905.9	672.8	581.3	544.4	674.7	844.4	928.7	1,015.8	10,636.1	8,917.0
2-family.....	22.2	16.4	13.8	11.6	14.5	14.3	15.4	18.7	208.0	211.1
3- and 4-family.....	8.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.1	84.0	87.6
5-or-more family.....	35.8	38.2	24.7	22.9	23.6	37.5	39.9	42.3	448.6	480.7
Publicly owned.....	27.2	7.7	9.7	11.8	3.8	15.0	9.1	18.2	148.7	159.3
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	13.1	10.1	7.6	9.5	13.5	10.9	10.9	17.1	160.4	136.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	497.4	430.3	423.2	387.1	468.7	462.7	477.8	526.0	5,585.1	5,024.1
Commercial buildings.....	157.8	145.4	136.4	118.5	154.8	141.2	149.4	195.4	1,854.1	1,591.4
Amusement buildings.....	6.9	5.7	6.7	4.7	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.5	99.4	97.6
Commercial garages.....	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.1	3.2	8.1	5.7	8.5	66.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	12.7	11.1	9.8	9.5	9.9	12.3	12.7	14.5	140.0	119.9
Office buildings.....	42.5	51.2	53.2	33.4	64.4	32.5	43.1	52.1	553.0	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	91.8	73.2	64.0	66.8	70.6	82.0	81.2	112.8	994.9	859.6
Community buildings.....	157.5	153.9	150.3	131.0	159.5	159.7	171.3	172.9	1,941.1	1,875.3
Educational buildings.....	108.0	110.8	107.9	94.3	109.4	90.5	108.7	106.1	1,239.1	1,177.7
Institutional buildings.....	14.8	14.0	17.5	13.1	16.3	39.4	80.2	26.3	306.2	336.2
Religious buildings.....	34.7	29.0	24.9	23.6	33.7	29.8	32.4	40.6	395.5	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	13.0	6.5	6.0	6.2	12.6	20.9	23.7	20.9	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	104.7	77.1	70.9	59.5	93.4	80.2	77.7	68.4	834.4	662.3
Public buildings.....	19.9	10.8	19.3	26.2	19.6	19.7	13.6	29.7	304.9	315.1
Public utilities buildings.....	26.6	14.3	18.4	31.5	15.8	20.6	24.7	23.4	273.1	208.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	17.9	22.3	12.9	14.1	13.1	21.2	17.3	15.2	190.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	150.0	115.9	113.6	95.6	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	1,647.6	1,469.9

<sup>1</sup> These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects;

construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1956				1955				1955	1954
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>2</sup> .....	\$1,660.3	\$1,297.1	\$1,179.1	\$1,087.1	\$1,322.8	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,703.7	\$18,918.4	\$16,485.8
Northeast.....	309.7	266.8	214.0	230.7	316.0	333.5	356.9	337.7	4,125.0	3,663.9
North Central.....	500.6	331.5	283.8	283.2	388.8	493.8	559.8	607.2	5,707.2	4,838.1
South.....	410.5	352.8	328.5	293.6	313.4	363.5	367.6	422.2	4,660.1	4,144.7
West.....	439.5	346.0	352.4	273.6	307.6	352.2	349.2	426.5	4,426.1	3,839.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	999.7	740.8	634.6	595.0	722.4	917.9	1,000.0	1,101.1	11,525.3	9,855.6
Northeast.....	195.7	145.2	114.8	131.6	158.5	208.6	211.0	221.5	2,496.9	2,159.1
North Central.....	312.6	191.6	157.7	145.7	214.0	281.3	349.4	376.0	3,486.6	2,905.8
South.....	235.3	197.1	174.2	160.2	173.2	203.1	212.9	239.5	2,696.1	2,339.6
West.....	256.1	206.8	187.9	157.4	176.8	224.9	225.8	264.2	2,845.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	497.4	430.3	423.2	387.1	468.7	462.7	477.8	526.0	5,585.1	5,024.1
Northeast.....	80.9	96.3	77.4	81.2	128.2	86.3	112.3	82.6	1,232.3	1,149.6
North Central.....	147.1	108.1	97.2	112.1	138.9	168.3	164.7	186.9	1,744.4	1,493.0
South.....	130.6	121.6	116.7	103.7	103.9	116.0	114.8	132.7	1,452.6	1,374.9
West.....	138.8	104.3	131.9	90.1	97.7	92.1	88.0	123.8	1,155.7	1,006.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	150.0	115.9	113.6	95.6	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast.....	30.8	23.4	20.5	21.8	26.5	36.6	32.6	30.1	364.8	336.6
North Central.....	38.7	29.2	27.8	23.6	28.5	42.3	41.9	41.3	447.9	404.7
South.....	39.6	36.2	36.1	26.1	34.9	32.7	35.5	37.7	451.1	391.9
West.....	41.0	30.6	29.2	23.9	28.4	32.6	34.6	36.3	383.9	337.3

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State<sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions)										
	1956		1955								1954
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total
All States.....	\$1,297.1	\$1,179.1	\$1,087.1	\$1,322.8	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$18,918.4
Metropolitan areas <sup>2</sup> .....	1,038.5	930.5	869.9	1,027.5	1,210.2	1,275.4	1,433.0	1,322.4	1,578.7	1,481.3	15,060.5
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	258.6	248.6	217.2	295.3	332.8	358.1	360.7	331.0	386.4	385.8	3,857.9
Alabama.....	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.1	14.1	17.8	13.6	13.4	16.2	15.1	166.2
Arizona.....	18.4	11.0	15.7	12.8	12.0	11.1	15.8	11.2	13.3	14.2	165.8
Arkansas.....	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.9	3.7	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	54.3
California.....	253.4	241.7	192.5	217.9	249.6	237.5	296.6	263.8	283.8	289.7	3,065.0
Colorado.....	22.6	19.1	15.9	20.7	26.0	22.7	24.4	27.9	24.1	25.8	280.6
Connecticut.....	32.0	16.6	22.1	29.0	23.9	34.1	30.6	31.3	36.8	38.3	359.1
Delaware.....	2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	6.3	7.5	3.6	8.1	6.2	5.3	62.0
District of Columbia.....	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	6.2	7.6	3.3	4.9	15.0	5.4	57.5
Florida.....	70.1	61.9	51.6	57.0	67.6	57.4	76.8	56.8	69.5	59.5	746.9
Georgia.....	19.8	18.6	12.5	30.3	16.2	21.9	28.6	28.8	23.7	22.6	275.5
Idaho.....	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	36.5
Illinois.....	86.2	77.5	59.5	81.2	99.7	135.3	137.7	109.2	127.7	146.5	1,261.6
Indiana.....	27.0	19.9	19.0	32.8	30.2	40.9	29.7	38.2	38.9	40.4	380.4
Iowa.....	9.0	5.8	7.3	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.9	16.2	23.2	18.9	180.1
Kansas.....	12.1	9.8	7.7	10.9	30.0	12.1	13.7	12.9	34.1	14.7	195.4
Kentucky.....	10.6	6.4	24.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	22.8	17.5	17.7	17.0	189.2
Louisiana.....	22.0	23.9	16.0	19.4	21.2	24.5	25.4	19.9	28.6	25.7	292.6
Maine.....	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	29.8
Maryland.....	33.5	23.5	32.1	30.6	30.8	37.4	41.3	39.2	62.5	52.3	494.4
Massachusetts.....	23.6	24.7	24.3	29.1	43.2	40.3	35.9	46.9	47.1	45.3	445.1
Michigan.....	67.2	52.1	59.4	71.8	109.1	109.9	124.3	101.1	117.5	111.3	1,128.0
Minnesota.....	17.1	11.2	14.3	25.9	32.0	43.5	45.9	33.7	50.3	44.3	402.8
Mississippi.....	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.3	4.7	50.2
Missouri.....	20.2	17.4	19.9	22.6	26.5	33.9	33.7	30.5	34.9	23.4	336.4
Montana.....	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	3.1	6.3	41.7
Nebraska.....	4.9	3.1	7.0	5.2	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.5	100.7
Nevada.....	3.1	3.7	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.6	5.8	6.0	7.7	8.3	75.3
New Hampshire.....	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	6.7	6.3	3.4	3.6	41.2
New Jersey.....	65.1	48.7	48.7	63.7	76.1	77.0	64.7	85.2	82.3	79.6	832.3
New Mexico.....	5.6	7.2	5.5	4.7	5.9	7.1	7.6	5.9	9.1	8.6	85.7
New York.....	91.7	77.7	92.9	113.0	115.3	113.1	116.5	121.6	172.4	154.8	1,485.1
North Carolina.....	21.1	15.1	13.5	13.0	15.1	16.5	18.8	15.8	18.8	21.2	216.0
North Dakota.....	4.4	4.4	2.2	2.2	2.6	5.0	3.5	3.2	6.1	4.8	35.6
Ohio.....	63.5	65.6	66.5	67.9	91.1	115.1	146.0	111.1	132.6	121.6	1,210.5
Oklahoma.....	10.4	10.4	8.7	7.8	8.7	9.7	14.9	12.9	14.2	12.1	145.9
Oregon.....	12.0	10.5	6.4	8.1	10.4	14.9	17.2	16.2	15.9	18.9	157.2
Pennsylvania.....	46.1	40.4	40.2	70.3	65.3	81.9	74.3	76.6	107.5	82.7	872.1
Rhode Island.....	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	6.4	4.5	49.0
South Carolina.....	9.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.6	9.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	8.2	94.5
South Dakota.....	1.0	2.2	.9	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	36.9
Tennessee.....	12.8	16.8	14.2	14.6	16.0	15.5	22.6	20.5	21.9	20.3	219.5
Texas.....	82.3	87.4	62.6	65.9	63.0	76.2	87.5	88.1	89.8	97.9	1,024.6
Utah.....	7.1	32.2	4.9	9.2	9.3	8.0	15.0	9.3	16.8	12.9	118.7
Vermont.....	2.1	.4	.3	.7	.6	.5	2.0	3.2	.6	1.3	11.3
Virginia.....	28.6	25.0	28.3	29.3	43.0	33.5	39.8	32.5	54.9	51.2	470.4
Washington.....	20.3	23.0	20.0	21.8	25.7	32.6	35.1	34.3	36.9	40.3	381.0
West Virginia.....	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.0	6.9	7.0	5.4	5.4	7.5	12.1	67.4
Wisconsin.....	22.9	18.8	21.3	31.3	42.3	37.0	43.9	41.5	47.5	47.3	438.8
Wyoming.....	1.2	1.3	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	15.6

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location <sup>3</sup>					Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan places	North-east	North-Central	South			
1950 <sup>4</sup>	1,306,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(7)	(7)	(7)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,308,963	9,706,276	602,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,500	35,300	803,500	300,300	(7)	(7)	(7)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,301,700	18,700	894,900	323,500	(7)	(7)	(7)	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	243,100	325,900	350,700	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1955: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(7)	(7)	(7)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	70,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,700	31,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	29,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	26,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,777,607	2,730,298	47,309
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	923,983	897,596	26,387
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,280,927	2,258,067	22,860
October	90,100	90,100	(7)	63,800	24,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	833,465	822,328	11,137
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(7)	(7)	(7)	619,963	610,475	9,518
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	701,934	690,760	11,174
March	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	922,201	902,736	19,465
Second quarter	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,900	38,700	27,800	38,400	50,900	3,454,571	3,368,996	85,575
April	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	1,210,200	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,800	97,800	99,900	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,700	22,400	31,900	36,000	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	75,900	91,300	3,192,852	3,162,385	30,467
October	110,700	110,600	100	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	1,083,449	1,080,578	2,871
December	90,600	89,800	800	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	261,300	268,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	18,600	28,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	1,228,884	1,219,262	9,622
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	38,600	32,700	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	35,000	34,800	1,306,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	25,400	34,400	31,900	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	993,986	985,891	8,095
December	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter	249,000	244,900	4,100	179,000	70,000	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,743,677	2,702,745	40,932
January	75,000	73,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	821,162	800,665	11,497
February	78,000	76,800	1,200	55,900	22,100	(7)	(7)	(7)	858,955	844,800	14,155
March	96,000	94,400	1,600	68,800	27,200	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,072,560	1,057,280	15,280
Second quarter	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
April	106,000	105,000	1,000	75,300	30,700	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,211,340	1,202,250	9,090

<sup>1</sup> The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating technique for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series was revised to combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the

nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger.

<sup>2</sup> Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

<sup>3</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>4</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>7</sup> Revised.

<sup>8</sup> Not yet available.



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